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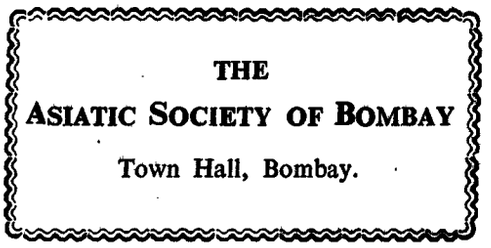

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ACCOUNTS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

FROM THE

East India Company,

RESPECTING THEIR

ANNUAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS,

&c. &c. &c.

Ordered to be printed 8th May 1801.

LIST

OF

ACCOUNTS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

PURSUANT TO THEIR ORDERS OF 8TH MAY 1801.

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No. 7. AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of, Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c.; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same - - - - - - - - - -

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EAST INDIA HOUSE,
8th May 1801.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

BENGAL

ANNUAL REVENUES AND CHARGES,

&c. &c.

BEN-

N° 1.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company*, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subſidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Cuſtoms, and the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.	Per Eſtimate, 1800-1801.
	CRs	CRs	CRs	CRs
Mint Duties	74,867	67,131	1,30,283	69,600
Poſt Office Collections	1,62,861	2,01,926	2,49,527	2,36,500
Benares Revenue and Cuſtoms	43,51,693	39,85,430	48,47,233	43,38,400
Oude Subſidy, being the Receipts from the Nabob Vizier, for the Expences of the Company's Troops employed in his Dominions, &c. &c.	67,49,270	98,50,689	92,77,037	1,11,99,137
Land and Sayer Revenues: Collection thereof, including former Year's Balances	3,09,74,430	3,07,27,431	3,21,32,296	3,12,50,400
Police Taxes, Judicial Fees, and Fines, &c.	5,59,207	4,35,414	4,45,265	4,40,800
Cuſtoms	9,22,204	9,57,103	13,34,040	12,59,200
Sale of Salt	1,15,45,245	1,29,67,227	1,26,47,667	1,02,08,000
Sale of Opium	23,80,435	21,03,043	37,20,248	40,60,000
Stamp Duties	1,07,201	2,40,758	2,63,784	2,90,000
Total Revenues	5,78,27,413	6,15,36,152	6,50,47,380	6,33,92,037
Deduct Charges	3,94,31,162	3,91,29,993	4,45,31,197	4,42,20,476
Net Revenues CRs	1,83,96,251	2,24,06,159	2,05,16,183	1,91,71,561

East India Houſe,
5th May, 1801.

(Errors excepted)

GAL.

N° 2.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company*, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of, Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine; and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, and the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp Office; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.	Per Eſtimate, 1800-1801.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
CIVIL:				
Mint Charges	1,84,184	3,06,303	3,11,916	1,74,000
Poſt Office Charges	2,38,612	2,09,200	2,17,369	1,97,200
Charges of the Reſidency of Benares	6,81,971	6,96,818	7,45,009	6,53,080
Charges of the Reſident's Office, &c. at Lucknow	3,98,180	2,15,590	2,04,404	2,32,000
Other Charges of the Civil Eſtabliſhment	28,01,682	27,23,675	36,61,171	35,97,508
Total Civil Charges — CR^s	43,04,629	41,51,586	51,39,869	48,53,788
JUDICIAL:				
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	4,43,231	6,97,850	6,75,993	4,76,760
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zilla Adawlut, alſo of the Police Eſtabliſhments, and Courts of Appeal	39,10,983	39,62,595	45,37,119	43,07,770
Total Judicial Charges — CR^s	43,54,214	46,60,445	52,13,112	47,84,530
MILITARY:				
Charges on the Company's Account, including Contracts, Contingencies, and King's Troops	1,39,35,650	1,10,73,713	1,43,35,380	1,27,93,643
Charges on the Nabob Vizier's Account	60,29,218	90,28,561	80,91,717	1,06,91,537
Total Military Charges — CR^s	1,99,64,868	2,01,02,274	2,24,27,097	2,34,93,480
Marine	5,31,860	5,49,998	6,35,115	6,03,700
Buildings and Fortifications	3,08,153	6,62,440	11,82,837	12,47,000
Revenue—Charges, including Stipends	50,38,968	46,10,664	53,84,653	49,03,192
Cuſtoms—Charges of Collection	85,562	84,481	1,06,800	87,000
Salt—Advances and Charges	30,18,809	32,63,774	34,43,469	31,00,800
Opium - - D° - - - - D°	17,36,649	9,77,950	9,78,682	11,14,000
Stamp Office Charges	87,450	66,381	19,557	20,000
Total Charges — CR^s	3,94,31,162	3,91,29,993	4,45,31,197	4,42,20,476

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

BEN-

—N°

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Com*
of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subſidy, Land Revenues, Polic
the Charges defrayed by the ſaid Company in the ſaid Provinces, and in Benares and Oude; diſtinguiſhin
tifications, of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, an

REVENUES.	Eſtimated Amount 1799–1800.	Actual Amount 1799–1800.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Mint Duties	58,000	1,30,283	72,283	
Poſt Office Collections	2,32,000	2,49,527	17,527	
Benares Revenue, including Cuſtoms	45,56,480	48,47,233	2,90,753	
Oude Subſidy	97,19,772	92,77,037	—	4,42,735
Land Revenues	3,15,82,160	3,21,32,296	5,50,136	
Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c.	4,37,320	4,45,265	7,945	
Cuſtoms	9,39,600	13,34,040	3,94,440	
Sale of Salt	1,21,80,000	1,26,47,667	4,67,667	
Sale of Opium	20,30,000	37,20,248	16,90,248	
Stamp Duties	2,32,000	2,63,784	31,784	
Total Revenues CR^s	6,19,67,332	6,50,47,380	35,22,783	4,42,735
			Net Surplus of Actual Receipts	30,80,048
Deduct Charges CR^s	4,15,75,534	4,33,29,909	Net Surplus of Actual Charges	17,54,375
Net Revenues CR^s	2,03,91,798	2,17,17,471	Surplus of Net Revenues	13,25,673

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

-GAL.

3.—

pany, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads Taxes, Customs, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and the Stamp Duties, for the Year 1799–1800, and of the same under the respective Heads of, Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, and the Charges of Buildings and For- the Charges of the Stamp Office, for the same Year.

CHARGES.		Estimated Amount 1799–1800.	Actual Amount paid and due 1799–1800.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
		CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
CIVIL:					
Mint Charges		1,46,160	2,99,504	1,53,344	
Post Office Charges		2,03,000	2,11,775	8,775	
Charges of the Residency of Benares		6,76,280	6,80,397	4,117	
Charges of the Resident's Office Lucknow		2,14,234	2,04,404	—	9,830
Other Charges of the Civil Department		28,71,232	34,17,571	5,46,339	
Total Civil Charges	CR^s	41,10,906	48,13,651	7,12,575	9,830
JUDICIAL:					
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges		6,10,268	5,64,113	—	46,155
Charges of the Adawluts and Police		42,27,968	43,05,119	77,151	
Total Judicial Charges	CR^s	48,38,236	48,69,232	30,996	
MILITARY:					
Charges on the Company's Account		1,23,96,423	1,41,94,677		
D^o — on the Vizier's Account		90,76,337	80,91,717		
Total Military Charges	CR^s	2,14,72,760	2,22,86,394	8,13,634	
Marine Charges		5,49,840	6,10,740	60,900	
Buildings and Fortifications		12,29,600	11,82,837	—	46,763
Revenue Charges		52,31,832	50,25,353	—	2,06,479
Customs.—Charges of Collection		87,000	1,01,188	14,188	
Salt.—Advances and Charges		29,90,480	3,43,469	4,52,989	
Opium. — D^o — D^o		10,35,880	9,78,682	—	57,198
Stamp Office Charges		29,000	18,363	—	10,637
Total Charges	CR^s	4,15,75,534	4,33,29,909	20,85,282	3,30,907
				Net Surplus of Actual Charges	17,54,375

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

FORT ST. GEORGE

ANNUAL REVENUES AND CHARGES,

&c. &c.

FORT

N° 4.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company*, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS, under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of ARCOT, from the Rajah of TANJORE, &c. and Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1801.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Post Office Collections	38,785	47,055	79,112	33,296
Land and Sea Customs (Mint and Coinage Duties included)	1,26,049	1,44,124	1,74,975	1,32,843
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot	9,48,127	8,80,427	9,20,128	9,35,983
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his Countries	5,16,170	5,37,436	7,21,326	10,07,772
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues from the Conquered Countries	—	—	16,05,255	20,75,643
Subsidy from the Nizam	57,220	4,83,420	5,32,236	9,46,106
Land Revenues	18,32,458	21,41,664	22,08,847	22,30,970
Land Revenues and Customs collected in the Ceded Countries	6,41,620	7,38,417	6,37,076	6,33,235
Farms and Licences	1,19,119	1,13,460	1,16,859	1,27,690
Revenues of Ceylon, and Dutch Settlements	5,67,829	2,23,578	60,527	59,140
Total Revenues — Pagodas	48,47,377	53,09,581	70,56,341	(A) 81,82,678

(A) This Estimate does not include the Revenues and Charges of Malabar placed under Fort St. George from 1st July 1800; and as the Bombay Estimate includes the Two first Months of the Year only, Ten Months Revenue may probably amount to Ten Lacs of Rupees, after deducting the Charges of Collection, or to Pagodas 3,00,000.

The Revenues of the Districts ceded by the Nizam in lieu of his former Subsidy are also not included; according to the Estimate from Bengal these Revenues will be Eight Lacs of Pagodas more than the Subsidy included above; but some Reduction will be required for the Expences of collecting the Revenues; but the Whole of this Addition cannot take place in the Year of the Estimate.

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

ST. GEORGE.

N° 5.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company* at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1797-8.	1798-9	1799-1800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1801.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Post Office Charges — — — — — —	31,165	32,048	46,536	29,000
Civil Charges — — — — — —	3,02,767	3,44,656	3,90,751	3,44,150
Military Charges, including King's Troops — — —	46,71,246	64,03,429	56,52,878	68,27,843
Buildings and Fortifications — — — — —	80,825	46,141	30,015	80,000
Charges on the Revenues and Customs — — —	8,10,320	9 37,220	7,14,591	8,36,044
Charges on the Revenues of the Ceded Countries — —	1,43,425	1,78,361	2,09 224	2,00,000
Charges on the Assumed or Assigned Revenues of Tanjore —	44,036	97,675	1,72,283	4,08,832
Charges collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners — —	2,10,652	1,64,484	2,20,780	1,85,818
Charges and Stipends in Mysore — — — —	—	—	2,27,643	3,46,090
Total Charges — —	62,94,436	82,04,014	76,64,701	93,07,782
Deduct Revenues — —	48,47,377	53,09,581	70,56,341	81,82,678
Net Charges — Pagodas	14,47,059	28,94,433	6,08,360	11,25,104

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

FORT

— N°

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Company*, at CIRCARS; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Sea and Land Cuſtoms, Subſidies 1800; and of the Charges defrayed for the ſame Year by the ſaid Company, in the ſaid Preſidency and Settlements, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and, Collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms.

REVENUES:	Eſtimated Amount to be received for 1799-1800.	Actual Amount received in 1799-1800.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Poſt Office Collections — — — — —	64,000	79,112	15,112	
Land and Sea Cuſtoms — — — — —	1,24,265	1,74,975	50,710	
Subſidy from the Nabob of Arcot — — — —	9,22,949	9,20,128	—	2,821
Subſidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his Countries — — — — —	4,76,645	7,21,326	2,44,681	
Subſidy from the Rajah of Myſore, and Revenues of the Conquered Countries — — — — —	10,25,810	16,05,255	5,79,445	
Subſidy from the Nizam — — — — —	6,90,600	5,32,236	—	1,58,364
Land Revenues — — — — — —	21,73,373	22,08,847	35,474	
Land Revenues and Cuſtoms in the Ceded Countries —	6,48,032	6,37,076	—	10,956
Farms and Licences — — — — — —	1,31,367	1,16,859	—	14,508
Revenues of Dutch Settlements — — — —	11,945	60,527	48,582	
Total Revenues — — — Pagodas	62,68,986	70,56,341	9,74,004	1,86,649
			Net Surplus of Actual Receipts	7,87,355

Eaſt India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

T. GEORGE.

6.—

Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern on the Nabob of Arcot, Rajah of Tanjore, &c. Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for the Year 1799-1800 in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of, Civil,

CHARGES:	Estimated Amount 1799-1800.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account 1799-1800.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Post Office Charges — — — — — —	34,600	46,536	11,936	
Civil Charges — — — — — —	3,55,300	3,77,859	22,559	
Military Charges, including King's Troops — —	49,63,087	57,30,868	7,67,781	
Buildings and Fortifications — — — — —	73,000	30,015	—	42,985
Charges on the Revenues and Customs — — —	7,81,709	8,17,091	35,382	
Charges on the Ceded Countries — — — —	1,85,037	2,09,224	24,187	
Charges on the Assigned Revenue, Tanjore — —	1,09,390	1,72,283	62,893	
Charges collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners —	1,05,464	2,20,780	1,15,316	
Charges and Stipends in Mysore — — — —	2,40,490	2,27,643	—	12,847
Total Charges — Pagodas	68,48,077	78,32,299	10,40,054	55,832
			Net Surplus of Actual Charges	9,84,222
Deduct Revenues — —	62,68,986	70,56,341	Deduct Net Surplus of Actual Receipts	7,87,355
Net Charges — Pagodas	5,79,091	7,75,958	Surplus of Actual Net Charges	1,96,867

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

BOMBAY

ANNUAL REVENUES AND CHARGES,

&c. &c.

N° 7.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company*, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of, Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c.; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1801.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Land Revenues — — — — — —	3,45,527	3,28,950	2,78,791	4,34,730
Customs and Duties — — — — — —	5,64,377	5,74,277	6,21,150	8,25,100
Farms and Licences — — — — — —	2,82,051	3,80 199	3,78,962	6,46,200
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore — — —	4,72,798	3,81,457	3,81,457	3,81,457
Revenue from the Ceded Countries, including Customs, &c.	13,41,376	16,64,774	20,34,423	3,83,400 (A)
Total Revenues — Rs	30,06,129	33,29,657	36,94,783	26,70,887

(A) The Revenues and Charges of Malabar, are here estimated for Two Months only, the Province having been placed under the Government of Fort Saint George, from 30th June 1800.

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

BAY.

N° 8.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company*, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of, Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.	Per Eſtimate, 1800-1801.
	R$	R$	R$	R$
Civil Charges	10,30,912	12,75,817	14,59,631	14,83,200
Marine Charges	5,83,148	5,09,261	13,15,862	13,58,000
Military Charges, including King's Troops	57,01,953	80,17,670	94,11,623	56,55,284
Buildings and Fortifications	3,23,226	2,26,037	2,90,170	3,07,000
Charges collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms	1,74 599	1,52,206	1,91,144	3,51,300
Charges collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, &c. of the Ceded Countries	6,35,159	6,91,971	8,24,014	(A) 1,88,600
Total Charges	84,48,997	1,08,72,962	1,34,92,444	93,48,384
Deduct Revenues	30,06,129	33,29,657	36,94,783	26,70,857
Net Charges	54,42,868	75,43,305	97,97,661	66,77,527

(A) See Note in preceding Page.

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

B O M-

—N°

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Company*, Farms and Licences, &c. for the Year 1799–1800; and of the Charges defrayed for the ſame Year, by the ſaid Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms.

REVENUES:	Eſtimated Amount to be received in 1799–1800.	Actual Amount received in 1799–1800.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenues — — — — — —	3,05,430	2,78,791	—	26,639
Cuſtoms — — — — — — —	5,03,480	6,21,150	1,17,670	
Farms and Licences — — — — — —	3,71,000	3,78,962	7,962	
Land Revenues, Cuſtoms, &c. in the Ceded Countries —	17,13,000	20,34,423	3,21,423	
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travencore — — —	3,81,457	3,81,457		
Total Revenues - - Rs	32,74,367	36,94,783	4,47,055	26,639
			Net Surplus in Actual Receipts	4,20,416

Eaſt India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

BAY.

9.—

at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of, Land Revenues, Customs, Company, in the said Presidency and Settlements; distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of,

CHARGES:	Estimated Amount, 1799–1800.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1799–1800.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Charges	13,06,050	14,47,670	1,41,620	
Marine Do	6,96,600	12,67,455	5,70,855	
Military Do, including King's Troops	97,00,000	93,41,674	—	3,58,326
Buildings and Fortifications	3,68,700	2,90,170	—	78,530
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	1,35,775	1,20,706	—	15,069
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs of the Ceded Countries	6,86,000	8,23,617	1,37,617	
Total Charges - - Rs	1,28,93,125	1,32,91,292	8,50,092	4,51,925
Deduct Revenues - - -	32,74,367	36,94,783	Net Surplus in Actual Charge	3,98,167
Net Charges - - Rs	96,18,758	95,96,509	Net Surplus in Actual Revenues - -	4,20,416
			Deficiency of Net Charges - -	22,749

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 10.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company*, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, so far as the same can be distinguished from the Civil or other Charges respectively; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1797–8.	1798–9.	1799–1800.	Per Estimate, 1800–1801.
BENGAL:	CR^{s}	CR^{s}	CR^{s}	CR^{s}
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates —	18,09,907	13,59,327	19,32,321	19,00,000
MADRAS:	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates —	2,39,900	2,00,000	3,54,630	2,63 947
BOMBAY:	Rup^{s}	Rup^{s}	Rup^{s}	Rup^{s}
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates —	3,02,212	2,73,531	2,77,824	3,56,100

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 10. *(a.)*

An ACCOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Residency of FORT MARLBRO' and its Dependencies; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Eſtimate, 1799-1800.
Civil Charges — — — — — Dollars	126,114	181,241	160,411	130,000
Military Charges — — — — — —	183,179	220,217	237,910	192,000
Buildings and Fortifications — — — —	105,969	57,521	86,011	50,000
Total Charges - - Dollars	415,262	458,979	484,332	372,000
Deduct,				
Revenues ariſing from Cuſtoms, Farms, and Licences —	18,583	23,376	24,510	35,250
Net Charges - - - Dollars	396,679	435,603	459,822	336,750

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 10. *(b.)*

AMOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Iſland of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices.

	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.
ST. HELENA:			
Civil Charges — — — — — — — — £.	10,032	10,039	12,351
Military Charges — — — — — — — —	31,641	38,488	39,706
Buildings and Fortifications — — — — — —	1,326	8,514	6,003
Total Charges — — £.	42,999	57,041	58,155
Deduct,			
Revenues ariſing from Rents, Farms and Cuſtoms — — —	1,049	779	1,107
Net Charges — — £.	41,950	56,262	57,048

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.
CANTON:			
Factory Charges — — — — — — — — Tales	121,999	106,652	113,660
s. d. At 6 8 per Tale — £. Sterling	40,666	35,550	37,886

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 11.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT:

PROBABLE RESOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

D° - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS-

To Balance—AMOUNT remaining in the feveral Departments on 30th April 1800:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General — — — — — — —	Sa Rs	21,49,925		
Judicial — — — — — — —		1,34,620		
Revenue — — — — — — —		16,54,756		
Commercial — — — — — — —		11,30,562		
Marine — — — — — — — —		19,116		
			50,88,979	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT — — — —		—	1,73,608	
				52,62,587
RESOURCES:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Mint Duties — — — — — —	66,000			
Poft Office Collections — — — —	2,10,000			
Account Prefents — — — — —	10,000			
Stamp Duties — — — — —	2,50,000			
		5,30,000		
Judicial:				
Licences for Sale of Spirits, Fees and Fines, &c. —	—	4,30,000		
Revenue:				
Land Revenues: Expected Collections in Bengal, Bahar,				
Oriffa, and Benares — — — — —	2,69,00,000			
Balance of former Years — — — —	25,80,000			
Collections, Account Syer — — — —	7,20,000			
		3,02,00,000		
Commercial:				
Salt: Expected Receipt from Sale of — —	88,00,000			
Opium - - - D° - - - - - D° — — —	35,00,000			
Cuftoms: Expected Collection at Calcutta, Manjee,				
and Benares — — — — —	16,00,000			
		1,39,00,000		
Marine:				
Penfion Fund — — — — —	19,000			
Moorings at Diamond Harbour — — —	1,000			
		20,000		
			4,50,80,000	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Army Subfidy from the Vizier — — —	—	—		
			70,54,429	
				5,21,34,429
Carried forward — Sa Rs	—	—	—	5,73,97,016

II.—

BURSEMENTS of the BENGAL Government, from 1st May 1800 to 30th April 1801. - - - - - - - Cr

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:		
General:		
Durbar Charges, Embaſſies to Native Courts, &c.	15,50,000	
Nizamut Stipends	18,59,200	
Stipend to the Nabob Saadit Ally	3,61,330	
Mint and Aſſay Offices	1,50,000	
Poſt Office Charges	1,70,000	
Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, &c.	18,41,800	
		59,32,330
Judicial:		
Supreme Court and Law Charges	4,00,000	
Adawlut, Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut, including Provincial Courts of Appeal	9,87,000	
D° - - - City and Zillah	20,33,000	
Calcutta Police, Coroner, and Court of Requeſts	1,16,600	
Diet of Priſoners, Penſions to Hill Chiefs, &c.	3,56,000	
Provincial Police	6,48,000	
		45,40,600
Revenue:		
Eſtabliſhed Charges in the Provinces	15,40,000	
Board of Revenue, and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency	4,06,500	
Penſions and Charitable Allowances	5,55,500	
		25,02,000
Commercial:		
Board of Trade, and Offices at the Preſidency	5,07,000	
Eſtabliſhed Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,98,000	
Salt: Advances and Charges	26,80,000	
Opium: D° and D°	9,60,000	
Cuſtoms: Charges of Collection	1,42,000	
		46,87,000
Marine:		
Eſtabliſhed and Contingent Charges	—	6,40,000
		1,83,01,930
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:		
Pay and Allowances to the ſeveral Corps, including King's Troops	1,80,45,000	
Off-Reckonings	5,20,000	
Stores	8,00,000	
Extraordinaries	2,35,000	
Buildings and Repairs	4,00,000	
		2,00,00,000
Carried forward — Sa Rs	—	— 3,83,01,930

—No. 11.

Brought forward — —			Sa Rs	5,73,97,016

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:

General:

Notes expected to be iſſued on Transfer from Madras and Bombay, and Supplies to Bencoolen — — — — — —		10,00,000		
Probable Amount of Bills outſtanding on 30th April 1801, on Account of the other Preſidencies — —		33,00,000		
Loan at 8 per Cent. — — — — —	50,00,000			
Further Loans to be negotiated — — —	1,00,00,000			
		1,50,00,000		
Sale of Grain — — — — — — —		1,00,000		
Do - - Imports — — — — — — —		18,00,000		
Bills to be drawn for the Purpoſes of the Sinking Fund, including Remittances to be made on Account the Voluntary Contributions — — — — — — —		19,15,000		
Subſcriptions to Transfer Remittance — — — —		8,25,000		
Bullion expected from England — — — — —		40,00,000		
Canton.—Bullion expected back from — — — —		64,00,000		
Bombay.—Poſtage of Letters over-land — — — —		14,000		
Prince of Wales's Iſland.—Advances to the Bengal Troops ſerving there — — — — — — — —		1,20,000		
Nabob Saudit Ally Kawn for Stipends, and Expence of Troops ſerving in his Dominions, above the Strength ſtipulated per Treaty of 1798 — — — — — —		29,61,330		
Commiſſioners for Management of Sinking Fund — —		2,53,000		
French War.—Rent at Chandernagore — — — —		22,000		
Dutch War - - Do - - - - - Chinſurah — — — —		12,000		
Sebundy Off-Reckonings — — — — — —		36,000		
			3,77,58,330	
Revenue:				
Tuckavy Advances — — — — — — — —		—	10,000	
Commercial:				
Sale of Exports — — — — — — — —		—	1,00,000	
			3,78,68,330	

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

Stoppages.—Account Off-Reckonings — — — —		5,20,000		
Do - - - from Sick in Hoſpital — — — — —		70,000		
Collections.—Account Buzar Fund — — — — —		1,10,000		
			7,00,000	
				3,85,68,330
Sicca Rupees — —				9,59,65,346

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

continued.—

Brought forward — — Sa Rs			3,83,01,930

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:

General. - - Principal of Notes or Bonds to be paid off —	1,20,000		
Notes and Bonds to be subscribed to the Remittance —	8,00,000		
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts. — —	64,00,000		
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund — — —	21,68,000		
Loans at 12 pr Ct to be liquidated in the Year — —	49,00,000		
Bills payable on Account the other Presidencies, &c. —	35,00,000		
Arrears of Establishments — — — —	13,00,000		
		1,91,88,000	
Purchase of Grain — — — — — — —		2,00,000	
French War.—Subsistence to Prisoners and Inhabitants at Chandernagore — — — — — — — —		2,40,000	
Dutch War.—Do - - Do - - - - at Chinsurah —		80,000	
Sebundy Off-reckonings — — — — — —		36,000	
Buildings, and Purchase of Dead Stock — — — —		3,00,000	
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships — —	3,50,000		
Do for Service of His Majesty's Ships — — —	1,50,000		
		5,00,000	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements:			
Fort St. George.—Supplies to, including the Molucca Islands — — — — — — —	87,00,000		
Transfer of Debt expected — — — —	3,00,000		
		90,00,000	
Bombay. - - - Supplies, including Bills to be drawn, Account Cotton, and Sandal Wood for China —	86,76,227		
Transfer of Debt expected — — — —	2,50,000		
		89,26,227	
Fort Marlbro' — Supplies — — — — —		5,00,000	
Ceylon—Do — — — — — — —		12,00,000	
Canton—Do — — — — — — — —		20,00,000	
Prince of Wales's Island—Do — — — — —		2,50,000	
St. Helena - - - - Do — — — — —		80,000	
			4,25,00,227
Judicial. - - Building of Jails — — — — —		—	1,00,000
Revenue. - - Tuckavy Advances — — — — —		50,000	
Loan from Rajah of Benares — — — —		1,50,000	
Bills payable Account Remittances — — —		2,62,000	
			4,62,000
Commercial.—Advances for Investment, including Charges —		—	92,51,724
Marine. - - - Advances for building Schooner — — —		—	1,00,000

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

Off-Reckonings, including Advances to Contractors — — —		3,00,000	
Purchase of Horses for the Cavalry — — — — —		2,50,000	
Board of Superintendance for Breed of Cattle — — — —		47,000	
Buildings and Repairs of Fortifications in the Vizier's Dominions —		2,75,000	
Depot at Bandel Farm — — — — — —		50,000	
			22,000
			5,33,35,951
BALANCE.—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments on 30th April 1801 —			43,27,465
Sicca Rupees — — —			9,59,65,346

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 12.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT:

PROBABLE RESOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

D° - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS-

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1800:

				Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General — — — — — — — Pag^s		6,76,376		
Revenue — — — — — — — —		13,59,330		
Commercial — — — — — — —		2,05,671		
			22,41,377	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT — — — —		—	6,47,783	
				28,89,160
RESOURCES:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General:				
Poſt Office Collections — — — — — —		—	33,296	
Revenue:				
Land Revenues - - Current Year — —	19,17,003			
- - - D° - - - - Balances — —	4,01,226			
		23,18,229		
Cuſtoms and Duties — — — — —		1,42,037		
			24,60,266	
Ceded and Conquered Countries:				
Land Revenues - - Current Year — — —		18,87,786		
- - - D° - - - - Balances — — — —		1,05,449		
			19 93,235	
Salt: Expected Receipt from the Sale of — — — —			36,738	
			44,90,239	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			45 23,535	
Subſidy from the Nabob of Arcot — — —		6,35,295		
Peſhcuſh from the Polygars — — — —		2,64,705		
			9,00,000	
Subſidy from the Nizam — — — — —			9,46,106	
- D° - - - - - Rajah of Myſore — — — — —			7,00,000	
- D° - and Peſhcuſh from the Rajah of Tanjore — — —			10,07,772	
			35,53,878	
				80,77,413
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Bonds expected to be iſſued — — — — —			2,415	
Certificates D° on Account Decennial Loan — — —			3,60,535	
- - - D° - - - private Creditors of the Nabob — — —			5,040	
Expected to be received Account Voluntary Contributions — —			7,754	
Account Depoſits — — — — — — —			6,000	
Sale of Imports — — — — — — —			2,63 725	
Bills on the Court of Directors — — — — — —			2,52,034	
Carried forward — —			8,97,503	
Carried forward — —			Pag^s	1,09,66,573

12.—

-BURSEMENTS of the *MADRAS* Government, from 1ſt May 1800 to 30th April 1801. - - - Cr

			Pagodas.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Governor's Office, Durbar Charges, &c. — — — Pags	70,850		
Salaries of the Governor and Council — — — —	84,000		
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments, &c. — — — — —	2,17,237		
Stipends, &c. to Tippoo's Family — — — — —	1,09,002		
Allowance to the Rajah of Tanjore — — — — —	2,42,000		
- - Dº - - late Rajah of Tanjore, Ameer Sing — — —	25,000		
		7,48,089	
Judicial:			
Recorder's Court — — — — — — —	20,350		
Court of Requeſts, &c. Offices, and Law Charges — — —	18,000		
		38,350	
Revenue:			
Salaries and Allowances — — — — — 52,600			
Charges on Collections, Cuſtoms, Penſions, &c. — 5,44,364			
	5,96,964		
Ceded Countries:—Charges on Collections — — — —	3,88,801		
Tanjore - - - - - Dº — — — — —	1,32,832		
Peſhcuſh to the Nizam — — — — — —	2,00,000		
		13,18,597	
Commercial:			
Charges and Allowances — — — — — —	—	1,13,423	
Marine:			
Maſter Attendant's Salary, Eſtabliſhments, and Charges — —	—	17,524	
		22,35 983	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Eſtabliſhed Allowances and Charges — — — —	57,02,021		
Off-reckonings — — — — — — —	60,000		
Buildings and Repairs — — — — — —	40 000		
Stores — — — — — — — — —	75,000		
		59,67,021	
			82,03,004
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Bonds and Notes expected to be paid off — — — —	12,07,614		
Dº - and Certificates to be paid by Bills on England — —	87,673		
- Dº - by Sale of Copper and Broad Cloth — — — —	1,40,906		
Intereſt on Bonded and other Debts — — — — —	4,00,000		
Sinking Fund, probable Amount to be paid — — — —	1,20,000		
Account Depoſits — — — — — — —	3,325		
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships — — — —	44,700		
Allowances to Officers of His Majeſty's Squadron — — —	35,000		
Buildings and Dead Stock, ſundry Payments — — —	42,590		
Carried forward — —	20,81,808		
Carried forward — —		Pags	82,03,004

—N°

Dr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Reſources and Diſburſements*

		Brought forward — — Pag[s]	1,09,66,573
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General: — — — — Brought forward - - Pag[s]	8,97,503		
Supplies from other Preſidencies:			
Bengal - - Bills of Exchange — — — —	26,00,000		
Certificates in Diſcharge of 8 and 6 per Cent. Bonds — — — —	50,000		
	26,50,000		
Columbo - Received for Bills — — — — —	10,725		
Molucca Iſlands—Sale of Spices — — — — —	1,31,000		
Nabob of Arcot—Account his private Creditors — — —	6,21,105		
Rajah of Myſore—Moiety Amount Penſions paid to ſundry Perſons lately in the Service of Hyder Ally and Tippoo — — —	15,643		
		43,25,976	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances, Fines and Forfeitures — — — —	1,09,017		
French Poſſeſſions, Revenues from — — — — —	29,817		
Dutch Settlements - - D° — — — — — —	59,140		
		1,97,974	
Commercial:			
Sale of Exports — — — — — — — — —		4,000	
Marine:			
Light Houſe Duties — — — — — — — — —		1,800	
			45,29,750
		Pagodas — —	1,54,96,323

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

12.—

of the MADRAS Government, from 1st May 1800 to 30th April 1801—continued. - - - - - - - - - Cr

Brought forward — — Pags			82,03,004
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General: — — — — Brought forward - - Pags	20,81,808		
Supplies to other Presidencies:			
Bengal - - To be paid Contractors of Salt — — 1,03,063			
- - D° - - for Bills drawn by Envoy to Persia 25,141			
- - D° - - Bengal Troops — — — 1,08,000			
	2,36,204		
Bombay - - To be paid the Troops, &c. — — — —	88,200		
Columbo - Bills to be drawn from Ceylon — — 1,00,000			
Copper Coin sent — — — — 20,000			
	1,20,000		
Canton - - Bills of Exchange drawn — — — —	3,79,600		
Amboyna and Banda—Batta, &c. to the Troops — 2,10,000			
Bills of Exchange drawn — — — 92,300			
Charges Collection, &c. — — — 6,543			
Stores sent — — — — — 4,000			
	3,12,843		
Nabob of Arcot—to be paid his Highness's private Creditors —	6,21,105		
Rajah of Tanjore - - - - D° - - - - D° — —	3,920		
Dutch Prisoners, &c. — — — — — — —	70,000		
French - D° — — — — — — — —	45,000		
		39,58,680	
Judicial:			
Deposits to be repaid — — — — — —	—	4,855	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances — — — — — — —	—	1,40,230	
French Possessions, Charges collecting Revenues — — —	—	4,545	
Salt, Advances and Charges — — — — — —	—	14,392	
Sundry Charges — — — — — — —	—	3,799	
Customs, Estimated Drawbacks — — — — —	—	9,194	
			1,72,160
Commercial:			
Advances for the Investment — — — — — —	—	14,15,388	
Purchase of Stores, &c. — — — — — —	—	3,350	
			14,18,738
			55,54,433
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Extraordinary Expences for a Secret Expedition — — —	2,00,000		
Arrears of Off-reckonings — — — — — —	1,23,399		
Advances for Clothing — — — — — —	40,000		
Purchase of Grain, Provisions, and Arrack — — — —	1,50,000		
Stores — — — — — — — — —	26,000		
		5,39,399	
			60,93,832
			1,42,96,836
By BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments on 30th April 1801 — — — — — — Pagodas			11,99,487
	Pagodas — —		1,54,96,323

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 13.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

PROBABLE RESOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

D° - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS.

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the feveral Departments on 30th April 1800:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General — — — — — —	Rupees	3,41,194		
Revenue — — — — — — — —		10,57,331		
Commercial — — — — — — — —		3,11,746		
Marine — — — — — — — —		14,371		
			17,24,642	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT — — — —		—	7,65,447	24,90,089
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Poft Office Collections, Mint Duties, and Wheel Tax — —		—	90,000	
Judicial:				
Provincial Courts, Fees, and Fines — — — — —		—	13,500	
Revenue:				
Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences, at the Prefidency	3,30,500			
D° - - - - at the Subordinates — — —	3,63,330			
D° - - - - in the Ceded Countries — — —	7,53,000			
		14,46,830		
Cuftoms and Duties at the Prefidency — —	3,40,000			
D° - - - - at Subordinates — — —	2,78,000			
D° - - - - in the Ceded Countries —	63,000			
		6,81,000		
			21,27,830	
Commercial:				
Hire of Luggage Boats — — — — — — — —			12,000	
Marine:				
Hire of Dry Docks, Light Houfe Duty, &c. — — — — —			43,000	
			22,86,330	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Subfidy expected from the Rajah of Travencore — — — — —			3,81,456	26,67,786
Carried forward - - - Rupees				51,57,875

13.—

BURSEMENTS of the *BOMBAY* Government, from 1st May 1800 to 30th April 1801. - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Salaries of Governor and Council — — —	Rupees.	2,25,000	
Salaries to the Public Offices and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency — — — — — —	5,09,600		
Houſe Repairs, Penſions, repairing Roads, &c. — —	1,01,400		
Poſt Office at the Preſidency and Subordinates — —	35,000		
		6,46,000	
Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies, at Subordinates — —		3,32,400	
D° - - - - - D° - - - - in Malabar — —		1,500	
			12,04,900
Judicial:			
Eſtabliſhment of Recorder's Court — — — — —		86,000	
D° - - - - of Police, and Law Charges, &c. — — —		64,000	
Provincial Courts in Malabar, &c. — — — — —		1,28,900	
			2,78,900
Revenue:			
Charges Collection at the Preſidency — — — —		36,000	
D° - - - - - - - Subordinates — — — —		2,49,050	
D° - - - - - - - in Malabar — — —	80,000		
Penſions in - - - - - D° — — —	1,100		
		81,100	
			3,66,150
Commercial:			
Charges not put upon Goods at Preſidency — — —		70,000	
D° - - - - - - - - - Subordinates — — —		73,500	
D° - - - - - - - - - - in Malabar — — —		40,000	
			1,83,500
Charges collecting Cuſtoms at the Preſidency — — —		21,000	
D° - - - - - - - - - Subordinates — — —		30,800	
D° - - - - - - - - - in Malabar — — —		3,000	
			54,800
Marine:			
Bombay Marine Veſſels — — — — — —		3,30,000	
Purchaſe of Stores and other Charges in this Department — —		5,78,500	
			9,08,500
			29,96,750
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Eſtabliſhed Allowances and Charges, including King's Troops —		39,00,000	
Extraordinaries — — — — — — — —		6,00,000	
Stores — — — — — — — — —		8,00,000	
Contractors — — — — — — — —		1,50,000	
Buildings and Repairs — — — — — —		2,00,000	
			56,50,000
			86,46,750
Carried forward - - - Rupees			86,46,750

N° 13.

Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Reſources and Diſburſements

Brought forward - - Rupees	—	—	51,57,875
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Subſcription Loan	20,00,000		
Bills of Exchange payable	7,00,000		
Bills drawn on the Court of Directors	5,00,000		
Sale of Stores	11,000		
Sale of Imports	8,00,000		
Stores expended	12,00,000		
Conſignment of Treaſure	9,43,000		
Inſurance Society	15,000		
		61,69,000	
Bengal Preſidency:			
Certificates for Bills on Court of Directors	50,000		
D° - - - transferred to Bengal	1,50,000		
Bills of Exchange	60,00,000		
Diſburſements on Account this Preſidency	10,000		
		62,10,000	
Fort St. George Preſidency:			
Advances to Commercial Reſidents	5,00,000		
D° - - Paymaſters	3,20,000		
Diſburſements on Account this Preſidency	50,000		
		8,70,000	
Commiſſioner at Cochin	—	3,100	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy and Advances to Tobacco Farmers	—	15,700	
Marine:			
Sale of Stores	6,03,000		
Advances made to Navy in Red Sea	12,000		
Stoppages for Greenwich Hoſpital, &c.	2,000		
		6,17,000	
Commercial:			
Sale of Country Goods	—	20,000	
Sale of Grain	—	1,00,000	
		1,40,04,800	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Sale of Stores	1,75,000		
Advances to Contractors	1,50,000		
		3,25,000	
			1,43,29,800
			1,94,87,675
To BALANCE, being the Amount which the Expected Demands exceed the Expected Reſources			11,70,939
Rupees - - -			2,06,58,614

Eaſt India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

—*continued.*

of the BOMBAY *Government, from 1st May* 1800 *to 30th April* 1801.—continued.

Brought forward - - - Rupees	—	—	86,46,750
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Intereſt on Promiſſory Notes — — — —	10,00,000		
Bond Debt, adverti ſed for Payment, not demanded —	12,000		
Notes expected to be paid off — — — —	4,50,000		
Subſcribed for Bills on England — — —	50,000		
To be exchanged for Bengal Notes — — —	1,50,000		
Bills of Exchange payable — — — —	4,11,313		
Due to Shroffs — — — — — —	1,41,725		
Premium on Subſcription Loan — — —	1,00,000		
Commiſſioner in the Red Sea — — — —	30,000		
Building a Gaol — — — — — —	50,000		
Loſs by Exchange, and Coinage of Hookaries —	31,400		
Remittance Loan — — — — —	1,97,350		
Forbes, Smith, and Co. ſundry Bills, conſolidated —	1,90,440		
Money borrowed — — — — —	32,000		
Sundry Balances — — — — —	17,863		
Charterparty Payments to Ships — — —	51,000		
Repairs to Ship Britannia — — — —	50,000		
		29,65,091	
Supplies to other Settlements:			
Bengal:			
Diſburſements on Account that Preſidency — —	25,000		
Bills drawn on Account Perſian Embaſſy — —	60,000		
Purchaſe of Coir in Malabar — — — —	22,000		
		1,07,000	
Fort St. George:			
Diſburſements, on Account of — — — —	20,000		
Malabar Balances of Caſh to be transferred — —	10,00,000		
D° - Commiſſioners, Bills drawn by — —	6,00,000		
D° - Paymaſters, Advances to — — —	2,76,590		
D° - Stores ſupplied — — — —	3,20,000		
		22,16,590	
Canton:			
Inveſtment of Cotton and Sandal Wood — —	18,00,000		
Bills to be drawn from thence — — — —	14,00,000		
		32,00,000	
Commiſſioner at Cochin:			
Allowances and Charges — — — — — —		7,700	
			84,96,381
Revenue:			
Advances to Tobacco Farmers, Payments to Malabar Rajahs, &c. —		—	74,600
Marine:			
Purchaſe of Stores and Building new Veſſels — — —		6,97,000	
Table Money to His Majeſty's Squadron — — — —		24,000	
			7,21,000
Commercial:			
Charges on Merchandize — — — — — —		3,14,000	
Advances for Inveſtment — — — — — —		21,64,000	
Balances due — — — — — — — —		41,849	
			25,19 849
Grain, Purchaſe of — — — — — — —		—	50,000
			1,18,61,830
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Loſs on Hookary Rupees — — — — — —		1,36,000	
Balance due for Advances to the Military at Goa — — —		14,034	
			1,50,034
			1,20,11,864
		Rupees - - -	2,06,58,614

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 14.

FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,

AND

BOMBAY;

ESTIMATED REVENUES AND CHARGES.

— N°

A General ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the Presidencies

REVENUES:	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rups.	CRs.	Current Rups.
Mint Duties — — — —	69,600	—	—	—	—	69,600
Post Office Collections — — —	2,36,500	33,296	1,41,508	—	—	3,78,008
Benares Revenues and Customs — —	43,38,400	—	—	—	—	43,38,400
Subsidy from the Nabob of Oude — —	1,11,99,137	—	—	—	—	1,11,99,137
D° - - - - - - Nabob of Arcot —	—	9,35,983	39,77,928	—	—	39,77,928
D° - - - - - - Rajah of Tanjore —	—	10,07,772	42,83,031	—	—	42,83,031
D° - - - - - - Nizam — — —	—	9,46,106	40,20,950	—	—	40,20,950
D° - - - - - - Rajah of Travencore —	—	—	—	3,81,457	4,42,490	4,42,490
D° - - - - - - Rajah of Myfore, and Revenues from the Conquered Countries	—	20,75,643	88,21,482	—	—	88,21,482
Land Revenues — — — —	3,12,50,400	22,30,670	94,81,622	4,34,730	5,04,287	4,12,56,309
Police Taxes, &c. — — — —	4,40,800	—	—	—	—	4,40,800
Stamp Duties — — — —	2,90,000	—	—	—	—	2,90,000
Customs — — — — —	12,99,200	1,32,843	5,64,583	8,25,100	9,57,116	28,20,899
Farms and Licences — — —	—	1,27,690	5,42,682	6,46 200	7,49,592	12,92,274
Salt - Sale of — — — —	1,02,08,000	—	—	—	—	1,02,08,000
Opium, Sale of — — — —	40,60,000	—	—	—	—	40,60,000
Revenues collected for the Ceded Countries	—	6,33,235	26,91,249	3,83,400	4,44,744	31,35 993
D° - - of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements	—	59,140	2,51,345	—	—	2,51,3 5
Total Revenues — —	6,33,92,037	81,82,678	3,47,76,380	26,70,887	30,98 229	10,12,66,646
Deduct Charges — —	4,42,20,476					
Net Revenues — —	1,91,71,561					
Deduct Total Charges — —						9,46,22,673
Total Net Revenues — CRs						66,43,973

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and *BOMBAY,* from 1st May 1800 to 30th April 1801.

CHARGES:	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
Civil:	CR^s.	Pagodas.	CR^s.	Rupees.	CR^s.	Current R^s.
Mint Charges — — —	1,74,000	—	—	—	—	1,74,000
Post Office Charges — — —	1,97,200	29,000	1,23,250	—	—	3,20,450
Charges of Residency at Benares —	6,53,080	—	—	—	—	6,53,080
Charges of the Resident's Office at Lucknow — — — —	2,32,000	—	—	—	—	2,32,000
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment — — — —	35,97,508	3,44,150	14,62,637	14,88,200	17,26,312	67,86,457
Total Civil Charges — —	48,53,788	3,73,150	15,85,887	14,88,200	17,26,312	81,65,987
Judicial:						
Supreme Court and Law Charges —	4,76,760	—	—	—	—	4,76,760
Charges of the new Establishments for the Administration of Justice —	43,07,776	—	—	—	—	43,07,776
Total Judicial Charges —	47,84,536	—	—	—	—	47,84,536
Military Charges — — —	2,34,93,480	68,27,848	2,90,18,354	56,55,284	65,60,129	5,90,71,963
Marine Charges — — — —	6,03,200	—	—	13,58,000	15,75,280	21,78,480
Buildings and Fortifications — —	12,47,000	80,000	3,40,000	3,07,000	3,56,120	19,43,120
Revenue Charges — — —	49,08,192	8,86,044	37,65,687	3,51,300	4,07,508	90,81,387
D^o - - - of the Ceded Countries —	—	2,00,000	8,50,000	1,88,600	2,18,776	10,68,776
D^o - - - of the Assumed Revenues —	—	4,08,832	17,37,536	—	—	17,37,536
Customs, Charges Collection — —	87,000	Included in Revenue Charges.			—	87,000
Stamp Duties - - D^o — — —	20,880	—	—	—	—	20,880
Salt, Advances and Charges — —	31,08,800	—	—	—	—	31,08,800
Opium - - D^o - - D^o — — —	11,13,600	—	—	—	—	11,13,600
Charges collecting Ceylon, &c. Revenues	—	1,85,818	7,89,726	—	—	7,89,726
Charges and Stipends in Mysore —	—	3,46,090	14,70,882	—	—	14,70,882
Total Charges — —	4,42,20,476	93,07,782	3,95,58,072	93,48,384	1,08,44,125	9,46,22,673
Deduct Revenues — —	—	—	3,47,76,380	—	30,98,229	
Net Charges — — —	—	—	47,81,692	—	77,45,896	

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 15.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the ſeveral Preſidencies of *FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,* and *BOMBAY,* for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors; within the laſt Three Years reſpectively; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1797–8.	1798–9.	1799–1800.	Per Eſtimate, 1800–1801.
SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES:	CR[s]	CR[s]	CR[s]	CR[s]
BENGAL — — — —	16,41,831	21,75,010	20,32,326	20,88,000
MADRAS — — — —	16,81,618	13,31,431	23,88,402	11,20,831
BOMBAY — — — —	25,04,877	19,22,965	26,44,221	27,10,920
	52,28,336	54,29,406	70,64,949	59,19,751
Average of Three Years - -	- - CR[s] 59,07,564			

CERTIFICATES.—None.

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 16.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS owing by *The East India Company*, at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th April 1800; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry, and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

BENGAL.			
REGISTER DEBT:			
Amount of Bonds and Notes bearing Interest at 8 per Cent.	Sa Rs	3,40,83,380	
D° - - - - - - - - - - - - at 6 per Cent.	—	50,63,823	
8 per Cent. Loan transferred — — — — — —	—	31,76,900	
		4,23,24,103	
Batta 16 per Cent. — —		67,71,856	
			4,90,95,959
Loans taken up at 12 per Cent. — — — — —		49,23 941	
D° - - 10 — — — — — — —		1,89,09,322	
D° - - 8 — — — — — — —		72,24,522	
		3,10,57,785	
Batta 16 per Cent. — —		49,69,245	
			3,60,27,030
Interest accruing on the above, on 30th April 1800 — — —		36,18,112	
Batta 16 per Cent. — —		5,78,899	
			41,97,011
Bonds and Notes ordered for Payment not demanded — —		1,62,559	
Batta 16 per Cent. — —		26,009	
			1,88,568
		CRs	(A.) 8,95,08,568
Due on Account Depositis — — — — — —		15,62,640	
D° on Account Rohilla Donations — — — — —		1,74,245	
D° on Account Bills drawn from other Presidencies — —		34,00,000	
Commissioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund, Balance in their Favour — — — — — — —		1,09,205	
Loan from the Rajah of Benares — — — — —		2,69,360	
ARREARS AND DEBTS:			
Civil Department:			
General — — — — — —	6,84,716		
Judicial — — — — — —	3,02,178		
Revenue — — — — — —	6,62,441		
Commercial — — — — — —	8,04,664		
Marine — — — — — —	2,60,539		
		27,14,538	
Military Department — — — — — — —		31,76,541	
		1,14,06,529	
Batta 16 per Cent. — —		18,25,045	
			1,32,31,574
Total Bengal - - Carried forward —		CRs	10,27,40,142

(A.) In these Sums is included the Amount of Public Securities, in the Hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz. Sa Rs 34,50,000, or CRs 40,02,000. The Amount remaining due on the Remittance Loan at Bengal, at 12 per Cent. being Sicca Rupees 25,29,609, is not included here, being inserted in the Home Accounts.

N° 16.—*continued.*

Brought forward — —			CR^s	10,27,40,142
MADRAS.				
BONDS, NOTES, &c.:				
Amount of Bonds bearing Intereſt at 12 per Cent. Pag^s	7,53,317			
Remittance Loan at D° — — — — —	1,19,677			
		8,72,994		
Bonds bearing Intereſt at 10 per Cent. — — —	7,428			
Decennial Loan at D° — — — — —	17,47,821			
		17,55,249		
D° - D° at 9 per Cent. — — — — —		11,83,623		
Bonds at 8 per Cent. — — — — — —		15,45,632		
D° - at 6 per Cent. — — — — — —		4,55,436		
			58,12,934	
Intereſt on the above, to 1ſt February 1800, computed at — —		—	2,00,000	
Bonds ordered for Payment, not demanded — — — —		—	82,482	
Due on Account Depoſits — — — — — —		—	1,19,233	
ARREARS and DEBTS:				
Civil Department:				
General — — — — — — — —		8,162		
Revenue — — — — — — — —		1,53,783		
		1,61,945		
Military Department — — — — — — —		1,32,421		
			2,94,366	
			65,09,015	
at 425 per ℅ Pag^s - - - -			CR^s	2,76,63,314
BOMBAY.				
Amount of Notes bearing Intereſt at 6 per Cent. — — R^s		36,27,280		
Subſcription Loan - - - - - at 8 per Cent. —	10,02,149			
Seringapatam D° - - D° — — — —	3,57,195			
		13,59 344		
Loan - - - - - - - - - at 9 per Cent. — — —		8,51,206		
Decennial - D° - - - - - - at 10 per Cent. — — —		19,04,726		
Loan - - - - - - - - at 12 per Cent. —	24,54,155			
Remittance - D° - - D° — — — —	5,92,050			
		30,46,205		
Intereſt due on the above eſtimated — — — — —		4,86,502		
Debts bearing 9 per Cent. — — — — — —		3,80,253		
			1,17,15,516	
Bonds ordered for Payment, not yet demanded, Intereſt included —		—	1,43 181	
Due on Account Depoſits — — — — — —		—	2,56,368	
D° for Bills of Exchange — — — — — —		—	4,11 313	
ARREARS and DEBTS:				
Civil Department:				
General — — — — — — — —		62,216		
Judicial — — — — — — — —		5,414		
Revenue — — — — — — — —		60,654		
Commercial — — — — — — — —		42,849		
Marine — — — — — — — —		1,74,536		
		3,45,669		
Military Department — — — — — — —		4,35,816		
			7,81,585	
		R^s	1,33,07,863	
at 116 CR^s per ℅ By R^s		—	CR^s	1,54,37,121
FORT MARLBRO'.				
Paper Currency outſtanding — — — — Dollars		122,051		
Bonds - - D° — — — — — —		66,702		
Depoſits and other Debts — — — — — —		43,116		
			231,869	
at 243 CR^s per ℅ - -			CR^s	5,63,441
TOTAL DEBTS in India -			CR^s	14,64,04,018

ANNUAL

N° 16.—*continued.*

ANNUAL AMOUNT of INTEREST on DEBTS.

		Principal		Intereſt.	
BENGAL.					
On Regiſter Debt	Sa Rs	3,72,60,280	at 8 per Cent.	29,80,822	
On Do	—	50,63,823	— 6 - Do	3,03,829	
On Loans	—	49,23,941	— 12 - Do	5,90,873	
On Do	—	1,89 09,322	— 10 - Do	18,90,932	
On Do	—	72,24,522	— 8 - Do	5,77,961	
	Sa Rs	7,33,31,888	—	63,44,417	
Batta 16 per Cent.	—	1,17,41,102	—	10,15,106	
	CRs	8,51,22,990	—	CRs	73,59,523
MADRAS.					
On Bonds, Loans, &c.	Pags	8,72,994	at 12 per Cent.	1,04,759	
On Do	—	17,55,249	— 10 - Do	1,75,524	
On Do	—	11,83,623	— 9 - Do	1,06,526	
On Do	—	15,45,632	— 8 - Do	1,23,650	
On Do	—	4,55,436	— 6 - Do	27,326	
	Pags	58,12,934	—	5,37,785	
at 425 per ℅ -	CRs	2,47,04,969	—	CRs	22,85,586
BOMBAY.					
On Notes	Rs	36,27,280	at 6 per Cent.	2,17,637	
On Loans, &c.	—	13,59,344	— 8 - Do	1,08,747	
On Do	—	12,31,459	— 9 - Do	1,10,831	
On Do	—	19,64,726	— 10 - Do	1,96,472	
On Do	—	30,46,205	— 12 - Do	3,65,544	
	Rs	1,12,29,014	—	9,99,231	
at 116 per ℅ -	CRs	1,30,25,656	—	CRs	11,59,107
FORT MARLBRO'					
On Bonds	Dollars	66,702	at 10 per Cent.	6,670	
at 243 per ℅ -	CRs	1,62,086	—	CRs	16,208
Total Amount bearing Intereſt - -	CRs	12,30,15,701	Annual Intereſt - -	CRs	1,08,20,424

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 17.

An ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of DEBTS Subſcribed in INDIA, between 30th April 1799 and 1ſt May 1800; agreeable to the Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

BENGAL — —	Sa Rs 11,04,878, at 16 per Cent. — — CRs	12,81,658
MADRAS — —	Pagodas 4,89,689, at 425 CRs per 8/5 Pagodas —	20,81,178
BOMBAY — —	Rupees 77,786, at 16 per Cent. — — —	90,232
	Total — CRs	34,53,068

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 18.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT:

ABSTRACT STATEMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

Dr - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE.

BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1799.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General — — — — — — — Sa Rs		7,98,253		
Judicial — — — — — — — — —		1,31,274		
Revenue — — — — — — — — —		14,15,147		
Commercial — — — — — — — —		10,47,755		
Marine — — — — — — — — —		63,506		
			34,55,935	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT — — — — —		—	2,56,128	
				37,12,063
RESOURCES:				
CIVIL DBPARTMENT:				
General. - - Mint Duties — — — — — —		1,55,544		
Poft Office Collections — — — — —		2,04,592		
Account Preſents — — — — — —		7,141		
Stamp Duties — — — — — —		2,27,400		
			5,94,677	
Judicial. - - Licence for Sale of Spirituous Liquors — — —		52,313		
Fees and Fines — — — — — —		6,665		
Provincial Police Fees and Fines, &c. — — —		3,77,481		
			4,36,479	
Revenue. - - Land Revenues for current Year — — —		2,66,30,476		
D° - - - - of former Years — — — —		36,11,234		
Collections not included in Jummah — — —		2,58,706		
Syer Collections — — — — — —		7,17,707		
			3,12,18,123	
Commercial.—Salt, Sale of — — — — — —		1,04,00,021		
Opium, D° — — — — — —		35,45,662		
Cuſtoms, Collection of — — — — —		16,07,890		
			1,55,53,582	
Marine. - - Penſion Fund, Duty on Coaſting Veſſels, Hire of Moorings at Diamond Harbour — — — — —		—	19,347	
			4,78,22,188	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Army Subſidy from the Vizier — — — — — —		70,54,429		
D° - - from the Nizam — — — — — —		25,67,000		
			96,21,429	
				5,74,43,617
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General. - - Notes iſſued at 6 per Cent. — — Sa Rs	9,45,472			
Loans at 10 per Cent. — — — —	1,23,20,180			
D° at 8 per Cent. — — — —	1,01,67,457			
		2,34,33,109		
Sundry Receipts, and Balances, Depoſits, &c. — —		76,622		
Bills outſtanding on Account of the other Preſidencies —		33,30,006		
Sale of Grain — — — — — —		94,444		
D° of Imports — — — — — —		17,52,005		
Bills drawn for the Purpoſes of the Sinking Fund —		11,92,641		
Subſcribed to the Transfer Remittance — — —		11,04,873		
Produce of Bullion received from England — —		37,09,337		
Sundry Receipts for Advances made, &c. — — —		17,956		
Nabob Saudit Ally Khan received for Stipends, Expence of Troops, &c. — — — — — —		11,60,838		
Vizier Ally, Sale of his Effects — — — —		81,910		
Commiſſioners for Management of Sinking Funds — —		1,86,171		
French War, received for Rents at Chandernagore — —		21,900		
Dutch D° - - - - - D° - - - - Chinſurah — —		11,540		
Carried forward — Sa Rs		3,61,73,352		
Carried forward — Sa Rs			6,1	

18.—

MENTS of the *BENGAL* Government, from 1st May 1799 to 30th April 1800. - - - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General.—Durbar Charges, Secret Services, Embaſſies to Native Courts, &c. — — — —	16,83,180			
Nizamut Stipends — — — — —	18,59,200			
Mint and Aſſay Offices — — — —	2,41,056			
Poſt Office Charges — — — — —	1,67,075			
Salaries of Governor General and Members of Council -	5,37,198			
D° Eſtabliſhments, and Contingencies of the different Offices — — — — — —	12,39,607	57,27,316		
Judicial.—Supreme Court and Law Charges — —	4,69,067			
Adawlut-Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut, including Courts of Appeal and Circuit — — —	9,71,608			
D° - - City and Zillah — — —	20,18,759			
Calcutta Police, Coroner, Court of Requeſts, &c. —	1,39,390			
Provincial Police — — — — —	6,49,288			
Diet of Priſoners, Penſions, &c. — — —	3,31,075	45,79,187		
Revenue.—Board of Revenue, and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency — — — — — —	3,77,718			
Eſtabliſhed Charges in the Provinces — —	15,84,356			
Penſions and Charitable Allowances — — —	15,670			
Madriſſa Lands — — — — —	5,78,152	25,55,896		
Commercial.—Board of Trade, and Offices at the Preſidency	4,75,503			
Eſtabliſhed Charges at the Factories and Aurungs —	3,98,738			
Salt—Advances and Charges — — —	27,39,292			
Opium—D° - and - D° — — — —	8,58,676			
Cuſtoms—Charges of Collection — — —	1,44,177	46,16,386		
Marine.—Eſtabliſhed and Contingent Charges — —	4,65,572			
Armed Ships for Protection of Trade — —	1,83,719	6,49,291		
			1,81,28,076	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances of the ſeveral Corps, including King's Troops — — — — —	1,63,81,939			
Off-Reckonings — — — — —	4,80,637			
Stores — — — — — — —	10,84,167			
Buildings and Repairs — — — — —	3,85,588			
Extraordinaries — — — — —	28,476			
			1,83,60,807	3,64,88,883
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Notes and Bonds paid off — — — —	Sa Rs	1,26,831		
Loans at 12 per Cent. - - D° — — — —		55,52,774		
Notes and Bonds ſubſcribed to the Remittance — — —		10,78,412		
Intereſt on Bonded and other Debts — — —		55,41,538		
Commiſſioners for Management of Sinking Fund — —		16,90,874		
Bills outſtanding on Account of other Preſidencies — —		49,39,790		
Arrears of Eſtabliſhments and Allowances — — —		24,27,983		
Depoſits, &c. — — — — — — —		17,074		
Purchaſe of Grain — — — — — —		1,94 826		
Nabob Saudit Ally Khan, paid on his Account — — —		2,28,433		
French War.—Eſtabliſhment at Chandernagore, Subſiſtence to Inhabitants, Priſoners, &c. — —	2,58,351			
D° of 1793.—Expence of Naval Equipment, &c. —	83,644	3,41,995		
Dutch War.—Eſtabliſhment at Chinſura, Subſiſtence to Inhabitants, Priſoners, &c. — — — — — —		84,301		
Vizier Ally.—Preſents in the Negotiation at Jeypore, &c.—Compenſation to Individuals, Expences attending the Trial, &c. —		91,228		
New Government Houſe, Advances for Building, and ſundry Purchaſes — — — — — —		3,49,948		
Poſtmaſter General, Expence of Dawk Bearers, &c. — —		21,266		
Expedition againſt the Burmahs — — — — —		14,833		
Sebundy Off-Reckonings — — — — — —		36,727		
Carried forward - - Sa Rs		2,27,38,833		
		Carried forward - - Sa Rs		3,64,88,883

—N° 18

Dr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the* BENGAL

		Brought over — Sa Rs		6,11,55,680
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—*continued.*				
	Brought forward — Ca Rs		3,61,73,352	
	Sebundy Off-Reckonings — — — — —		36,193	
	Poſt Maſter General, Receipts from Perſons travelling with the Dawk Bearers — — — — —		11,158	
	Difference of Batta on Lucknow Rupees — — —		37,626	
	Supplies and Advances by other Preſidencies and Settlements:			
	Fort St. George.—Advanced Account Durbar Charges, Freight of Rice, &c. — —	66,607		
	Bombay.—Poſtage of Letters, and Sundry Advances — — — — —	17,563		
	Fort Marlbro'.—Received on Account ſundry Debts — — — — —	7,638		
	Prince of Wales's Iſland.—Advance to Troops ſerving there — — — —	1,27,874		
			2,19,682	
				3,64,78,011
Judicial. - -	On Depoſits — — — — — — —		4,05,473	
	On Balances — — — — — — —		2,501	
				4,07,974
Revenue. - -	Tuckavy Advances — — — — —		19,383	
	Depoſits — — — — — — —		5,16,758	
	Fees and Fines, Fauzil Remittances, &c. — — —		3,00,863	
				8,37,004
Commercial.—	Sale of Exports — — — — — —		85,224	
	Balances recovered, &c. — — — — —		3,68,663	
	Salt.—Received Account Calary Rents, Rowannah Fees, &c. — — — — — —		41,932	
	Opium.—Balance due the Agents — — — —		76,364	
	Cuſtoms — — — — — — —		81,318	
				6,53,501
Marine. - - -	Sale of the Naid Budgrow — — — —		—	700
				3,83,77,190
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
	Off-Reckoning Fund — — — — —		4,80,638	
	Buzar - - - D° — — — — — —		1,11,141	
	Hoſpital Stoppages — — — — —		75,240	
	Securities of Meſſrs. Holt and Grant — — —		14,500	
	Bills payable — — — — — —		1,22,845	
	Advances for Purchaſe of Stores — — — —		2,55,466	
	Sale of Stores, Horſes, &c. — — — —		38,190	
				10,98,020
				3,94,75,210
		Sicca Rupees - -		10,06,30,890

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

...ued.

...ent, from 1st May 1799 to 30th April 1800—continued. Cr.

Brought over — Sa Rs			3,64,88,883

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Brought forward —		2,27,38,833	
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:—*continued.*			
Losses and Charges on Dollars purchased, Batta on Exchange of Gold for Silver		84,236	
Advances on Account His Majesty's Ships		1,77,875	
Lord Clive, Donation to Officers Widows		5,135	
Advances on Account Chartered Ships		4,31,508	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements:			
Fort St. George.—Bills drawn, including those from Poonah and Hydrabad	91,54,679		
Treasure taken from sundry Ships	50,989		
Provision and Stores shipped for Madras	3,13,931		
Disbursement in Military Department, on Account of that Presidency	24,583		
Subsidy payable by the Nizam — 25,67,000			
Deduct Advances to Bengal Troops serving on the Coast — 13,76,531	11,90,469		
Amboyna and Banda.—Bills drawn, Treasure and Stores sent	7,70,689		
Transfer of Debt	2,86,924	1,17,92,264	
Bombay — Bills drawn	61,68,784		
Provisions and Stores (including Freight	5,41,673		
Disbursed in Military Department	14,933		
Transfer Debt	1,31,179	68,56,569	
Fort Marlbro' — Bills drawn	12,25,346		
Sundry Advances	1,26,727	13,52,073	
Ceylon — Bills drawn	15,23,361		
Provision, Stores, &c.	3,29,816	18,53,177	
Canton. — Certificates granted		19 88,431	
Prince of Wales Island. — Bills and Supplies		1,83,024	
St. Helena. — Supplies		77,688	
Cape of Good Hope. — Bills and Supplies		90.891	4,76,31,714
Judicial. — Compensation to Sir R. Chambers		43,103	
Deposits, building Jails, &c.		4,04,550	4,47,653
Revenue. — Tuckavy Advances		3.370	
Account Deposit		3,79,095	
Loan from Rajah of Benares		2,60,479	
Bills payable Account Remittances		4,95,558	
Sundry Balances		85,471	12,23,973
Commercial. — Advances for Investment, including Commission		79,16,767	
D° and Charges of Mirzapore Distillery		1,83,178	
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock		28,120	
Salt.—Advances and Balances due		32.109	
Opium. D° — D°		1,669	
Customs. Commission paid		69.460	82,31,303
Marine. — Advance for Building Vessels		—	84,922
			5,76,19,565
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Off-Reckonings		5,40,266	
Purchase of Horses, &c.		3,01,315	
Buildings and Repairs		2,97,470	
Depot and Bandel Farm, &c.		59,768	
Repaid to Mr. Holt's Securities		61,035	12,59,854
			5,88,79,419
By Balance. Amount remaining in the several Departments, 30th April 1800			52,62,588
Sicca Rupees —			10,06,30,890

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 19.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT:

ABSTRACT STATEMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

Dr - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE

			Pagodas.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the feveral Departments on 30th April 1799:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General	8,07,591		
Revenue	6,08,018		
Commercial	81,929		
Marine	126		
		14,98,264	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		6,13,992	
			21,12,256
RESOURCES:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Poft Office Collections		79,112	
Revenue: - - Prefidency and Subordinates:			
Land Revenues - - - Current Year 16,56,326			
Balances 5,58,788			
	22,15,114		
Cuftoms and Duties	1,81,932		
		23,97,046	
Ceded and Conquered Countries:			
Land Revenues - - - Current Year 15,84,292			
Balances 75,562			
	16,59,854		
Cuftoms and Duties	1,17,989		
		17,77,843	
Salt, Receipt from the Sale of		47,751	
		43,01,752	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Subfidy from the Nabob 6,35,295			
Peſhcuſh from the Polygars 2,64,705			
	9,00,000		
Subfidy from the Rajah of Tanjore 82,114			
Amount received from the Tanjore Countries, by the Revenue Department 6,39,213			
	7,21,327		
Subfidy from the Rajah of Myfore	4,84,616		
Subfidy from his Highneſs the Nizam	5,32,236		
		26,38,179	
			69,39,931
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
For Bonds at 12 per Cent.	6,64,054		
- - D° - - 16 per Cent.	10,23,430		
- - D° - - 8 per Cent.	11,20,677		
- - D° - - 8 per Cent. Decennial Loan	11,83,623		
For Certificates to Creditors of Nabob of Arcot	5,80,113		
Received on Account Voluntary Contribution	7,754		
Account Depoſits	6,000		
Refund from the Paymaſter at Vellore	5,009		
Sale of Imports, including Stores expended	5,61,977		
Bills drawn on the Court of Directors	10,18,404		
Gain on Coinage	32,057		
Freight on Goods, &c.	1,637		
Received on Account of Captain Madden, Amount lent him	2,500		
Carried forward	62,13,235		
Carried forward		Pagodas	90,52,187

19.—

MENTS of the *MADRAS* Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800. - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:

				Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges, Governor's Office, &c.		74,184		
Salaries to Governor and Members of Council		83,029		
Salaries and Allowances to the different Offices at the Presidency and Subordinates		2,51,396		
Stipends and Allowances to Tippoo's Family	1,28,104			
Pensioners of Mysore	38,683			
		1,66,787		
Allowance to the Rajah of Tanjore		80,000		
			6,55,396	
Judicial:				
Recorder's Salary, Expence of the Court, and Law Charges		41,679		
Salaries of the Justices, and other Establishments		11,744		
			53,423	
Revenue:				
Salaries and Allowances	48,909			
Charges Collection, and Pensions	5,28,684			
		5,77,593		
Ceded and Conquered Countries:				
Charges Collection		2,43,547		
Charges collecting Peshcush paid the Nizam		1,00,000		
- - - Do - - - Revenue in Tanjore		97,844		
			10,18,984	
Commercial:				
Salaries to the Members of the Board of Trade		1,09,743		
Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates		77,167		
Stores and Stationary expended		1,758		
			1,88,668	
Marine:				
Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies		—	7,664	
			19,24,135	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Established Allowances and Charges		46,12,783		
Off-reckonings		1,02,753		
Buildings and Repairs		27,014		
Advances for Military Stores		63,282		
			48,05,832	
				67,29,967

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts	4,89,033		
Bonds, Notes, and Certificates discharged in Cash	7,65,781		
- - Do - - - Do - - subscribed to the Remittance, &c. for Bengal Notes and Bills on England	5,64,784		
- - Do - - - Do - - per 10 per Cent. Decennial Loan	9,79,371		
- - Do - - - Do - - by Sale of Import Goods	2,95,166		
- - Do - - - Do - - by Bills on the Court of Directors	72,133		
Bonds to Tanjore Creditors discharged by other Bonds	37,691		
Certificates paid on sundry Accounts	7,561		
Temporary Loan	5,55,000		
Subscription Loan	3,01,712		
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	56,337		
Account Deposits	2,524		
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	44,760		
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	35,006		
Paid for a Bird set with Diamonds, sent to Europe	4,400		
Paid Arrears to His Majesty's 10th and 51st Regiments	18,405		
Paid Bills drawn on sundry Accounts	3,480		
Carried forward	42,33,144		
Carried forward		Pagodas	67,29,967

—N° 19.

Dr. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Madras*

			Brought forward — — Pagodas	90,52,187
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General: — — — — — Brought forward —		62,13,235		
Supplies from other Preſidencies:				
Bengal - - Bills drawn — — — —	24,75,627			
- - D° - - for Nizam's Peſhcuſh —	1,00,058			
Certificates in Diſcharge of Bonds and Notes	5,64,783			
		31,40,468		
Bombay - - Specie received — — — —	8,97,457			
Received for Poſtage on Letters — —	2,596			
		9,00,053		
Columbo - Bills remitted — — — — — —		47,156		
Canton - - Bills remitted — — — — — —		6,750		
Dutch Settlements—Sale of Spices — — —	1,31,597			
Bills remitted — — — —	313			
		1,31,910		
Nabob of Arcot—On Account his private Creditors — —		6,21,105		
Sundry Advances, &c. — — — — —		28,919		
			1,10,89,596	
Judicial:				
Depoſits received — — — — — — —		—	1,288	
Revenue:				
Tuckavy, &c. Advances, Depoſits, Gain by Exchange, &c. —		2,34,906		
French War: Collections of Revenue — — — —		31,044		
Dutch War: - - - D° — — — — — —		60,528		
			3,26,478	
Commercial:				
Sale of Exports — — — — — — —		12,927		
Received for Balances of Contractors — — — —		1,35,459		
- - D° - for Loan on Account Tinnevelly Inveſtment — —		63,700		
- - D° - for Charges Merchandize, &c. at Tinnevelly — —		17,482		
- - D° - ſundry Advances and Balances — — — —		2,015		
			2,31,583	
Marine:				
Received on Account of Duties of the Light Houſe — —		—	574	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Sale of Horſes — — — — — — —		5,495		
Amount of Captured Property found at Seringapatam — —		10,330		
Balance of Account with General Harris — — — —		9,198		
Received from the Native Inhabitants of Madras, in Part of the Expence of raiſing a Battalion of Sepoys for the Defence of the Black Town — — — — — — — —		1,400		
			26,423	
				1,16,75,942
			Carried forward — — Pagodas	2,07,28,129

tinued.—

ment, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued. Cr

		Brought forward — —	Pagodas	67,29,967
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
*General: — — — — Brought forward — —		42,33,144		
Supplies to other Presidencies:				
Bengal.—Specie received from Europe sent — —	5,13,728			
Salt Contractors — — — —	1,03,063			
Governor General's Expences while at Madras	14,896			
Envoy to the Court of Persia — —	10,414			
Prize Agents of Mysore, for an Embroidered Carpet of Tippoo's Throne, and sundry Articles purchased — — —	19,466			
French Prisoners lately in the Service of the Nizam — — — — —	8,803			
Salt and Iron — — — —	5,617			
Bills drawn, and Expence of Troops —	4,70,433			
Hire of Vessels, paid for Sick Seamen, &c.	926			
		11,47,346		
Bombay.—Paid on Account of the Troops — —	1,14,604			
Paid for Bills drawn in Favour of sundry Persons	3,541			
Goods and Stores sent — — —	40,022			
		1,58,167		
Columbo.—Specie sent to Ceylon, and Copper to Trincomalee — — — — —	26,350			
Paid for Bills drawn — — — —	1,10,213			
Paid the Families of Troops, &c. — —	66,307			
		2,02,870		
Canton.—Paid sundry Bills remitted — — —	4,50,299			
Lead sent — — — — —	7,572			
		4,57,871		
Mysore.—Paid on Account the Survey — —	—	7,539		
Nabob of Arcot.—Paid on Account his Creditors —	6,25,360			
Certificates issued to them — —	5,34,222			
		11,59,582		
Rajah of Tanjore.—Paid his Creditors — —	—	3,921		
Allowances and Pensions to French, Dutch, and Spanish Prisoners — — — — — —	—	1,24,832		
French Possessions.—Charges and Pensions — —	—	4,677		
Dutch Settlements.—Batta, &c. to the Troops —	1,75,946			
Molucca Islands.—Paid for Vessels hired as Cruizers, Freight for Rice and Spices, Bills drawn, and other Charges — — — —	2,55,325			
		4,31,271		
Purchase of Furniture and Dead Stock — — — —		12,465		
Paid the Balance, &c. due to the Resident at Tanjore — —		24,424		
Premium on Bills — — — — — — —		1,45,135		
Loss on Exchange — — — — — — —		4,406		
Freight on Treasure — — — — — — —		18,257		
Sundry Bills drawn, and other Charges — — — —		10,987		
			81,46,894	
Judicial:				
Deposits repaid — — — — — — —		—	2,640	
Revenue:				
Advances for Cultivation, Duties refunded, &c. — — —		2,21,491		
Malacca: Salary paid the Receiver of Revenue — — —		1,530		
			2,23,021	
Commercial:				
Advances on Account the Investment — — — —		16,29,969		
Loan on Account of - - - Do — — — — —		1,17,806		
Purchase of Stores, and sundry Charges — — — —		10,950		
Advances to the Boat Department — — — — —		16,885		
Loss by Exchange — — — — — — —		9,132		
			17,84,742	
	Carried forward — —	Pagodas	1,01,57,297	67,29,967

—N° 19.

D° - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the* MADRAS

Brought forward — — Pagodas		2,07,28,129
Star Pagodas — —		2,07,28,129

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued. - - -

No. 20.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

ABSTRACT STATEMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE-

				Rupees.
To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the feveral Departments on 1ſt May 1799:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General — — — — — — — —		5,86,369		
Revenue — — — — — — — —		5,98,276		
Commercial - — — — — — — —		48,700		
Marine — — — — — — — —		21,106		
			12,54,451	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT — — — —		—	9,29,883	
				21,84,334
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Poſt Office Collections — — — — — —		—	73,568	
Judicial:				
Fees and Fines in Courts, and Police Tax — — — —		—	6,677	
Revenue:				
Land Revenue, Farms, and Licences, at the Preſidency —	2,76,324			
D° - - - - D° - - at the Subordinates — —	3,68,824			
D° - - - - D° - - in the Ceded Countries — —	19,10,837			
		25,55,985		
Cuſtoms and Duties at the Preſidency — — —	2,97,625			
D° - - - - D° - - at the Subordinates — —	1,60,199			
D° - - - - D° - - in the Ceded Countries — —	95,673			
		5,73,497		
			31,29,482	
Commercial:				
Hire of Luggage Boats — — — — — — — —			10,178	
Marine:				
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, Light Houſe Duty, &c. — — —			42,177	
			32,62,082	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travencore — — — — —			3,81,457	
				36,43,539
Carried forward — — Rupees				58,27,873

20.—

—MENTS of the *BOMBAY* Government, from 1st May 1799 to 30th April 1800. - - - - - - C°

BY ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:

					Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Salaries of Governor and Council — — —			2,37,500		
Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Presidency — —			6,18,064		
D° - - - - - - - - - at the Subordinates —			4,34,017		
D° - - - - - - - - - in Malabar — — —			6,320		
				12,95,901	
Judicial:					
Establishment of the Recorder's Court — —			70,570		
D° - - - - of Police Court of Requests Law Charges, &c. — — —			65,285		
Provincial Courts in Malabar, &c. — — —			1,61,643		
				2,97,498	
Revenue:					
Charges Collection at the Presidency — — —			39,975		
D° - - - - - - - - - Subordinates — —			75,238		
D° - - - - - - - - in Malabar — —		4,59,144			
D° - - - - - - - - and Pensions in D° —		19,542			
			4,78,686		
				5,93,899	
Commercial:					
Charges not put upon Goods at the Presidency		50,975			
D° - - - - - - - - at the Subordinates —		69,013			
D° - - - - - - - - in Malabar — —		30,501			
			1,50,489		
Customs,—Charges collecting at the Presidency and Subordinates — —		42,391			
D° - - - - - - - - in Malabar —		18,316			
			60,707		
				2,11,196	
Marine:					
Bombay Marine Vessels — — — —			3,50,868		
Other Charges of this Department — — —			7,50,298		
				11,01,166	
					34,99,660
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:					
Pay, Allowances, &c. including King's Troops — — — —				69,48,668	
Extraordinaries, including former Advances to Contractors — —				15,61,777	
Advances to Contractors — — — — — —				1,64,801	
Stores — — — — — — — — — —				5,88,664	
Buildings and Repairs — — — — — — —				2,31,097	
Resident at Anjengo — — — — — — —				910	
					94,95,917
					1,29,95,577
Carried forward — — Rupees					1,29,95,577

—N° 20.

Dr - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements*

	Brought over — — Rupees		58,27,873
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Twelve per Cent. Loan		3,62,080	
Ten per Cent. Decennial Loan		14,86,427	
Eight per Cent. Subſcription, including Seringapatam Loan		13,34,420	
Nine per Cent, Loan		1,80,250	
Money borrowed		3,47,488	
Bills of Exchange outſtanding		4,11,313	
Sale of Stores and Buildings		20,462	
Gain by Exchange and Coins		11,259	
Subſcription for Fencible Corps, more than expended		5,060	
Sale of Imports		8,61,358	
Stores expended		10,87,323	
Conſignment of Treaſury from Europe		18,71,785	
Bill of Exchange on Court of Directors		3,61,943	
Thomas Keating, on Account his Debt		2,856	
Fees on Account King's Commiſſions, &c.		1,231	
Commiſſioner at Cochin, Revenues, Cuſtoms, &c.		51,245	
		83,96,500	
Supplies from other Preſidencies:			
Bengal:			
Certificates for Bills on England	77,786		
Transfer of Debt	1,31,179		
Bills of Exchange drawn	60,73,079		
Sundry Military Advances	1,178		
Stores received	39,531		
		63,22,753	
Fort St. George:			
Military Advances and Charges	7,22,573		
Bills drawn	32,795		
		7,55,368	
Canton, Medical Stores received	—	576	
Revenue, Receipts from the Tobacco Farmers, for Advances made, &c.	—	14,045	
Marine, Sale of Stores, &c.	—	6,36,814	
Commercial, Sale of Country Stores	—	84,600	
Sale of Grain	—	1,08,438	
		1,63,19,094	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Balances from Contractors	1,92,258		
Sale of Stores	1,78,422		
		3,70,680	
			1,66,89,774
	Rupees — —		2,25,17,647

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

—continued.

of the BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1799 to 30th April 1800—continued. - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr

			Brought over — — Rupees	1,29,95,577
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General - - - Interest on Notes, &c. — — —		6,83,327		
Bond Debt advertized for Payment, not demanded — — — —		17,668		
Promissory Notes paid — — —		83,719		
Subscribed for Bills on England — —		77,061		
D° - - transferred to Bengal — —		1,31,179		
Bills of Exchange payable — — —		2,26,007		
Due to Shroffs — — — —		1,16,373		
Money borrowed — — — —		60,000		
Remittance Loan — — — —		1,91,300		
Loan to Mr. Mackonochie, on Mortgage of Saw Mills — — — — —		1,00,000		
Premium on Subscription Loan — —		48,862		
Expended by the Commissioner on the Red Sea — — — — —		66,259		
Buildings purchased for a Gaol — —		15,000		
Charter-Party. Payments and Disbursements to Europe Ships — — — —		83,410		
Bills of Exchange remitted — — —		24,000		
Paid for a Packet from Bussora — —		5,000		
Voluntary Contributions — — —		6,726		
Account Deposits — — — —		29,478		
Sundry Balances, &c. — — —		17,642		
			19,83,011	
Supplies to other Settlements:				
Bengal, disbursed on Account of —	27,318			
Embassy to Persia —	50,610			
Coir from Malabar — —	7,500			
		85,428		
Fort Saint George, Disbursed on Account of —	41,677			
Loan at Seringapatam —	3,57,195			
Bills of Exchange drawn —	3,50,000			
		7,48,872		
Canton, Sandal Wood purchased, and Lead sold, Commander of Indiamen — — — — — —		1,34,347		
Cochin, Commissioner Allowances and Charges — —		66,587		
			10,35,234	
				30 18,245
Revenue - - Advances to Tobacco Farmers, &c. and Payments to Rajahs in Malabar — — — — — — —			—	2,03,036
Commercial.—Advances for Investment — — — — —			25,23,994	
Charges on Merchandize — — — — —			1,83,076	
Balances due, &c. — — — — — —			2,06,656	
Purchase of Grain — — — — — —			63,186	
				29,76,912
Marine.—Table Money, &c. to His Majesty's Squadron — — —			45,698	
Purchase of Stores, and Stores issued, &c. — — —			8,73,145	
				9,18,843
Prisoners of War — — — — — — — —			—	8,478
				71,25,514
BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the following Departments.				2,01,21,091
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General — — — — — — — —			3,03,714	
Revenue — — — — — — — —			10,42,626	
Commercial — — — — — — — —			2,84,432	
Marine — — — — — — — —			14,371	
				16,45,143
MILITARY DEPARTMENT — — — —			— —	7,51,413
				23,96,556
			Rupees — —	2,25,17,647

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 21.

QUICK STOCK

FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND *BOMBAY,* &c.

—N°

An ACCOUNT of the BALANCE of QUICK STOCK; exhibiting a State of the Company's *WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,* and *BOMBAY,* and at the Residency of *FORT MARL.*

	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.	
	CRs	Pagodas.	CRs
Cash	60,40,461	28,94,572	1,23,01,931
Bills receivable	78,728	—	—
Stores	64,85,120	16,64,735	70,75,124
Debts outstanding, including Advances for Investment (A)	2,03,49,371	83,88,186	3,56,49,790
Export Goods	36,37,145	3,10,690	13,20,432
Import Goods	6,89,201	70,513	2,99,680
Salt, Opium, Grain, and Cattle	31,14,312	6,67,571	28,37,177
Total Assets — CRs	4,03,94,338	1,39,96,267	5,94,84,134
Bond or Registered Debts (A)	8,51,22,990	58,12,934	2,47,04,969
Arrears and Debts not bearing Interest	1,76,17,152	6,96,081	29,58,344
Total Debts	10,27,40,142	65,09,015	2,76,63,313
Excess of Debts	6,23,45,804	—	—
Excess of Assets	—	74,87,252	3,18,20,821
Net Excess of Debts	—	—	—

N. B. —— Pagodas converted into CRs, at 425 CRs, per ℔ Pagodas.
Bombay Rupees - - D° - 116 - - per ℔ Rupees.
Dollars - - - - D° - 243 - - per ℔ Dollars.
Tales - - - - - D° - 72 - - per ℔ Dollars.

(A) In these Sums is included the Amount of Public Securities in the Hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; viz. Sa Rs 34,50,000, or CRs 40,02,000. The Amount remaining due on the Remittance Loan at Bengal, at 12 per Cent. being Sa Rs 25,29,609, is not included here, being inserted in the Home Accounts.

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

21.—

Affairs, in reſpect to their DEBTS and ASSETS, as they ſtood at the ſeveral Preſidencies of *FORT BOROUGH* and Factory at *CANTON*, at the Concluſion of the Year 1799–1800.

BOMBAY.		FORT MARLBOROUGH.		CANTON.		TOTAL.
Rupees.	CRs	Dollars.	CRs	Tales.	CRs	CRs
24,03,276	27,87,800	35,931	87,312	71,867	2,42,550	2,14,60,054
—	—	—	—	—	—	78,728
31,25,617	36,25,716	102,330	2,48,661	—	—	1,74,34,621
32,85,981	38,11,738	526,999	12,80,608	3,43,561	11,59,518	6,22,51,025
15,51,360	17,99,577	110,049	2,67,419	19,09,204	64,43,562	1,34,68,135
16,27,598	18,88,014	—	—	—	—	28,76,895
8,751	10,151	4,141	10,063	—	—	59,71,703
1,20,02,583	1,39,22,996	779,450	18,94,063	23,24,632	78,45,630	12,35 41,161
1,12,29,014	1,30,25,656	66,702	1,62,086	—	—	12,30,15,701
20,78,849	24,11,465	165,167	4,01,355	—	—	2,33,88,316
1,33,07,863	1,54,37,121	231,869	5,63,441	—	—	14,64,04,017
13,05,280	15,14,125	—	—	—	—	6,38,59,929
—	—	547,581	13,30,622	23,24,632	78,45,630	4,09,97,073
—	—	—	—	—	— CRs	2,28,62,856

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 22.

AN ACCOUNT of the Prime Coſt of all CARGOES purchaſed in INDIA, and ſhipped for EUROPE, in the Year 1799-1800: Together with the Commercial Charges at each Preſidency, not added to the Invoice.

	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.
	CR^{s}.	CR^{s}.
BENGAL — — — — — — — — —	94,47,332	11,02,423
FORT ST. GEORGE - - Pag^{s} 17,02,680 - - a. 425 CR^{s} per $\frac{0}{0}$ Pagodas	72,36,390	8,69,678
BOMBAY - - - - - - Rup^{s} 22,51,940 - - a. 116 CR^{s} per $\frac{0}{0}$ Rupees	26,12,250	1,09,908
FORT MARLBRO' - Dollars, 125,530 - - a. 343 CR^{s} per $\frac{0}{0}$ Dollars	3,05,038	
Total — CR^{s}	1,96,01,010	20,82,009

East India Houſe,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 23.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st Day of March 1801, containing the Amount of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of the Company in *Great Britain*; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year; and a STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the STATE of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in *Great Britain*, and a-float.

Amount of the PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company in *Great Britain*, and their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS: 1st March 1800 to 1st March 1801 — PAYMENTS:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1800 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	403,321	17	5	Customs	211,216	15	6
Company's Goods sold	7,382,849	1	1	Freight and Demorage	1,631,636	5	8
Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Salt Petre delivered	20,000	—	—	Goods and Stores Exported	1,918,121	8	9
Private Trade, and Dutch Goods sold	1,838,712	15	7	Indian Debt	796,509	14	4
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	133,428	7	8	Bills of Exchange drawn from India	330,484	18	4
Customs on ----- Ditto	113,328	9	3	----- Ditto --- from China	652,826	17	8
Freight on ----- Ditto	78,747	6	2	Bullion Exported	221,647	11	2
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. Cap. 47	36,226	15	10	Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, Buildings, Interest on Loans, &c.	763,065	10	11
Bonds issued	900	—	—	Indigo Contractors	187	14	11
				Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	713,488	19	2
				Bonds bought up	20,000	—	—
				Bonds paid in on Sales	9,500	—	—
				Proprietors of Private Trade	1,688,072	4	4
				Alms-houses at Poplar	3,927	4	4
				Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34 Geo. III. Cap. 80.	1,116	17	1
				Captains whose Ships are worn out	68,500	17	5
				Pay to Military and Marine Officers on Furlough and retired from Service	46,621	15	5
				£.	9,076,924	15	—
				Balance of Cash on 1st March 1801	930,589	18	—
£.	10,007,514	13	—	£.	10,007,514	13	—

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from 1st March 1801 to 1st March 1802.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury on 1st March 1801 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	930,590	—	—	Customs	243,734	—	—
Company's Goods sold and to be sold	7,161,918	—	—	Freight and Demorage	1,271,120	—	—
Honourable Board of Ordnance for Salt Petre	80,000	—	—	Goods and Stores Exported	1,485,310	—	—
Private Trade Goods sold before 1st March 1801	500,113	—	—	Indian Debt	500,400	—	—
Charges and Profit on private Trade	100,000	—	—	Bills of Exchange from India and China	1,041,000	—	—
One Year's Interest, at £. 3 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226	—	—	Bullion to be Exported	1,000,000	—	—
Persons returned from India	14,800	—	—	Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, Interest on Loans, Commercial Residents in India, Buildings, &c.	769,750	—	—
Loyalty Loan	308,136	—	—	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	704,000	—	—
				Bonds advertized to be paid off	16,667	—	—
				Proprietors of Private Trade	613,000	—	—
				Captains whose Ships are worn out	83,800	—	—
				Pay to Military and Marine Officers on Furlough, &c.	50,000	—	—
				Warrants passed the Court unpaid	45,900	—	—
				Buyers of Tea returned	971	—	—
				Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities	700,000	—	—
				Bank, for a Loan on Bond	100,000	—	—
				£.	8,645,052	—	—
				Balance in favour on 1st March 1802	486,731	—	—
£.	9,131,783	—	—	£.	9,131,783	—	—

(continued)

—N° 23.

A STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with their Treaſury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great-Britain,

To Bonds bearing Intereſt at £.5 per Cent. per Annum	£.	1,487,112 — —
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt		16,067 — —
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China		459,574 — —
To D° India		585,868 — —
To D° India, on Account of the Indian Debt		347,789 — —
To Cuſtoms on Goods ſold and unſold		192,271 — —
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities, a £.4 per Cent. per Annum		700,000 — —
To D° on Bond a £.5 per Cent. per Annum		100,000 — —
To D° for Intereſt on the above Loans		10,666 — —
To Freight and Demorage		200,000 — —
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on Goods ſold and unſold		65,000 — —
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods ſold		633,000 — —
To Alms Houſes at Poplar		69,749 — —
To Intereſt on Military Fund more than applied		17,453 — —
To D° Contingent D°		3,975 — —
To what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (excluſive of Exports)		108,271 — —
To what owing for Exports of former Seaſons		78,759 — —
To what owing for Bonds iſſued to Commanders whoſe Ships are worn out		161,852 — —
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid		45,900 — —
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and re-ſold		971 — —
To Intereſt on Bonds		57,163 — —
To Dividends on Stock		52,549 — —
	£.	5,393,989 — —
Balance in Favour		10,010,747 — —
	£.	15,404,736 — —

East India Houſe,
8th May 1801.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the State of the Caſh remaining in and a-float, on the 1ſt Day of March 1801.

By what due from Government to the Company — — — — — — £.		1,207,560 — —
By Caſh its Balance on 1ſt March 1801, including Caſh belonging to the ſeparate Fund — — — — — — — — — — £. 914,523		
By Caſh reſerved to pay off Bonds advertiſed to be paid off — — — 16,067		930,590 — —
By the Amount of Goods ſold not paid for — — — — — — —		1,667,600 — —
By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Salt Petre delivered — — — —		80,000 — —
By the Value of Goods in England unſold — — — — — — —		3,726,000 — —
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the ſeveral Quick Stocks		1,976,183 — —
By Exports paid for, excluſive of Bullion — — — — — — —		1,165,664 — —
By Silver exported this Seaſon, and remaining in the Treaſury paid for — — —		222,075 — —
By Impreſs and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England — —		358,678 — —
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Veſſels, excluſive of thoſe ſtationed Abroad — —		72,210 — —
By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe and Warehouſes, &c. — — — — —		946,879 — —
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops, &c. —		2,672,440 — —
By what owing from ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be re-paid in England		70,721 — —
By Loyalty Loan unſold, eſtimated to produce — — — — — — —		308,136 — —
£.		15,404,736 — —

An ACCOUNT of New or Increaſed Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, or Penſions, payable in Great Britain, which have been granted or created between the 1ſt March 1800 and the 1ſt March 1801.

£. 5,000 — —	Annuity to the Moſt Noble the Marquis of Welleſley.
4,755 — —	Increaſe of Salaries to Clerks in the Houſe and Warehouſes.
590 — —	Annuities and Penſions to Clerks of the Houſe and Warehouſes, Widows of deceaſed Clerks, &c. &c.
£. 10,345	

CHA^{S} CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant General.

No. 24.

ACCOUNT OF STOCK

& COMPUTATION, &c.

— No.

D^r - - - - - - - - - - - An ACCOUNT of the STOCK per Computation of *The East India*

To Bonds bearing Intereſt — — — — — — —	£. 1,487,112	10	—		
To - D° - not bearing Intereſt — — — — — —	16,067	—	—	£. 1,503,179	
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China — — — — —	459,574	—	—		
To - - - - - - D° - - - - - - India — — — — —	585,868	—	—		
				1,045,442	
To - - - - - - D° - - - - - - India, on Account of the Indian Debt —				347,789	
To Cuſtoms on Goods ſold and unſold — — — — — —				192,271	
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be ſold per Act of 1788				700,000	
To - - D° - for a Loan on Bonds — — — — — —				100,000	
To - - D° - for Intereſt on the above Loans — — — — —				10,666	
To Freight and Demorage — — — — — — —				200,000	
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on all Goods ſold and unſold — — — —				65,000	
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods ſold — — — — —				633,000	
To Alms Houſes at Poplar — — — — — — —				69,749	
To Intereſt on Military Fund more than applied — — — — —				17,453	
To - D° - on Contingent D° — — — — — —				3,975	
To what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (excluſive of Exports) —				108,271	
To what owing for Exports of former Seaſons — — — — —				78,759	
To what owing for Bonds iſſued to Commanders whoſe Ships are worn out — —				161,852	
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid — — — — — —				45,900	
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-ſold — — —				971	
To Intereſt on Bonds — — — — — — —				57,163	
To Dividends on Stock — — — — — — —				52,549	
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bengal, made up 31ſt October 1799 — — — — CR^s 5,56,30,574					
ADD the Sum paid by Lord Clive for conſtituting a Military Fund — — — 5,80,000					
the Sum given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to Ditto — — — 3,48,000					
CR^s 9,28,000					
Intereſt on the above Sums, from 29th September 1766 to 29th September 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Intereſt of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund — — — — — 2,22,720					
11,50,720					
Cargoes arrived in England, diſpatched ſince the Cloſe of the Quick Stock — — — — 73,77,209					
CR^s 6,41,58,503 a. 2/3	£. 7,217,831				
Three Inſtalments of the Remittance Loan, not included in the above Quick Stock — — — — — —	391,915				
	£. 7,609,746				
DEDUCT the Amount of Bills drawn on Account of the Indian Debt, ſince cloſing the Quick Stock, and charged as a Debt in England — — —	483,782				
				7,125,964	
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bombay, made up 30th April 1800 — — — — Bombay Rupees — 13,05,280 a. 2/6 —	£. 163,160				
DEDUCT Bills drawn ſince cloſing the Quick Stock — — — —	40,827				
				122,333	
			£.	12,642,286	
BALANCE in Favour — —				7,172,720	
			£.	19,815,006	

Demands have been made on the Company from His Majeſty's Pay Office General, for Sums advanced thence, on Account of King's Regiments ſerving in India in ſeveral paſt Years, to the Amount of £. 829,932. 6*s*. 5*d*. of this £. 100,000 has been paid by the Company, and the Paymaſters General have been requeſted to direct particular Accounts of the whole Expences to be prepared and forwarded to the Court.

(Errors excepted.)

East India Houſe,
8th May 1801.

24.

Company (exclusive of their CAPITAL STOCK) on the 1st March 1801 - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr

By what due from Government to the Company			£.1,207,560
By CASH, its Balance on 1st March 1801, including Cash belonging to the separate Fund		£. 914,523	
By CASH reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off		16,067	
			930,590
By the Amount of Goods sold not paid for			1,667,600
By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Salt Petre delivered			80,000
By the Value of Goods in England unsold			3,726,000
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Fort Saint George, 31st January 1800 — Pag^s 66,75,573			
DEDUCT Cargoes arrived in England, dispatched since closing the Quick Stock	3,03,825		
Pag^s 63,71,748 a. 8/		£. 2,548,699	
ADD Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock		56,490	
			2,605,189
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Bencoolen, 30th April 1799 — Sp. D^rs 547,580			
DEDUCT Cargoes arrived in England dispatched since closing the Quick Stock	125,530		
Sp. D^rs 422,050 a. 5/		£. 105,512	
ADD Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock		15,124	
			120,636
By Balance of last Books at St. Helena, made up to 30th September 1799			58,366
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at China, 14th March 1800, including therein the Value of the Cargoes not arrived in England, Tales 32,09,981 a. 7/7 67			1,226,079
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks			1,976,183
By Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion			1,165,664
By Silver exported this Season, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for			222,075
By Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England			358,678
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad			72,210
By the Value of the East India House, Warehouses, &c.			946,879
By what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India			400,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c. &c.			2,672,440
By what owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England			70,721
By Loyalty Loan unsold, estimated to produce			308,136
		£.	19,815,006

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant General.

No. 25.

An ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of all GOODS sold at *The East India Company*'s Sales, from 1st March 1800 to 1st March 1801.

	£.	£.
COMPANY's GOODS; viz.		
Teas	3,479,218	
Bengal Piece Goods	1,406,879	
Coaſt and Surat Piece Goods	1,169,155	
Raw Silk	350,452	
Organzine Silk	28,876	
Nankeens	55,480	
Pepper	317,147	
Salt Petre	234,944	
Spices	241,573	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	276,053	
Coffee	42,264	£. 7,602,041
PRIVATE TRADE GOODS; viz.		
Teas £.	182,926	
Piece Goods	285,813	
Raw Silk	99,624	
China Ware	1,555	
Nankeens	1,845	
Pepper	44,419	
Salt Petre	12,483	
Spices	34,209	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	1,693,223	
Coffee	25,995	2,382,092
NEUTRAL PROPERTY; viz.		
Pepper £.	42,942	
Spices	5,552	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	94,850	
Coffee	195,975	339,319
	£.	10,323,452

East India Houſe,
8th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)
CHAs CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant General.

II.

ACCOUNT

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

FROM THE

East India Company,

RESPECTING THE

PARTICULAR ITEMS OF THE GROSS SUM OF

£. 2,672,440.;

&c. &c. &c.

Ordered to be printed 8th June 1801.

Particular ITEMS of the Groſs Sum of £.2,672,440, ſet forth in the ACCOUNT (N

the EAST INDIA COMPANY, as a Debt d

Dr. GOVERNMENT in Account Current with the EAST C

	£.
To Expences incurred by the Company in India for the intended Expedition to the Mauritius, including Demorage of Ships on account the Expedition - - -	194,733
To Expences incurred by the Company for the Expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, Demorage, Freight, and Charges of Ships employed on the Expedition - - -	59,793
N.B. A further Sum is chargeable for Demorage, &c. of Ships ſubſequent to 1795, the Accounts of which are not yet completed.	
To Expences incurred by the Company for the intended Expedition againſt Manilla -	394,451
To Extra Expences incurred by the Company in obtaining and keeping Poſſeſſion of the Dutch Settlements at Ceylon, Amboyna, Malacca, &c. including the Subſiſtence of Priſoners, deducting the Revenues collected by the Company, the regular Pay and Allowances to the Troops not included - - - - - - - - -	1,440,773
To Extra Expences incurred in the Capture and Poſſeſſion of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and Mahé, taken from the French, and of Chinſurah and Cochin taken from the Dutch, including Subſiſtence of Priſoners, and deducting the Revenues collected - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	651,195
To Caſh paid by the Government General of Bengal for Purchaſe of Veſſels for His Majeſty's Navy, and Repairs to His Majeſty's Ships - - - - - - -	33,197
To eſtimated Amount chargeable to Government for Expences of His Majeſty's Troops in India, exceeding the Number ſtipulated by Acts of Parliament - -	331,631
Intereſt at 4 per Cent. per Annum, to 1ſt March 1801, is included above.	
£.	3,105,773

(Errors excepted.)

Eaſt India Houſe,
5th June 1801.

Presented to the Honourable House of Commons on the 8th Day of May last, from GOVERNMENT to the said Company.

COMPANY: Estimated to 1st March 1801.			Cr.
1798.			
August.	By Cash received - - - - - - - - -	£. 100,000	
	Interest at 4 per Cent. per Annum to the 1st March 1801	10,333	
			110,333
October.	By Cash received - - - - - - - - -	100,000	
	Interest as above - - - - - - - - -	9,666	
			109,666
1799.			
July.	By Cash received - - - - - - - - -	200,000	
	Interest as above - - - - - - - - -	13,334	
			213,334
			433,333
	Balance, subject to the Remark under the N. B. Dr Side		2,672,440
		£.	3,105,773

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

III.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

FROM THE

East India Company,

AND ALSO FROM THE

Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India,

RESPECTING THE

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

Ordered to be printed 15th and 18th June 1801.

LIST

Of PAPERS presented to the Honourable the HOUSE of COMMONS,

PURSUANT TO THEIR ORDERS OF 12TH JUNE 1801.

No. I. Copy of the PAPERS concerning the TRADE between INDIA and EUROPE; printed by Order of the Court of Directors of the India Company, and laid before the Court of Proprietors of India Stock, on the 28th of May 1801 - - - - - Page 3.

(1.) A LETTER from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas to the Chairman; dated the 2d April 1800 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

(2.) REPORT of the Special Committee, to whose Conſideration the Letter from Mr. Dundas was referred - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 11.

(3.) MINUTES of the Court of Directors of the 4th February 1801, containing the Reſolutions of the Special Committee, adopted by the Court - - - 40.

(4.) A LETTER from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas to the Chairman; dated the 21ſt March 1801 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 46.

(5.) A LETTER from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William, the 30th September 1800, and received Over-land the 2d March 1801 - 48.

(6.) SECOND REPORT of the Special Committee - - - - - - - - - 62.

No. II. Copy of the PARAGRAPHS lately tranſmitted by the Directors of the Eaſt India Company to the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, as intended to be ſent out to the Governor and Council of Fort William, on the Subject of the Trade by Britiſh Subjects between India and Europe; together with the Anſwer returned by the ſaid Commiſſioners - 78.

No. III. Copy of the PROCEEDINGS of a General Court of Proprietors of India Stock, held on the 28th May 1801; together with the Reſult of the Ballot on a Queſtion then adopted - 90.

No. IV. Copy of a MEMORIAL from the Directors of the Eaſt India Company to the Lords of the Treaſury, dated 7th May 1797, on the Subject of regulating the Duties on Eaſt India Goods; together with Copies of the Papers thereunto annexed - - - - - 94.

Memorandum:

A Copy of the "MEMORIAL of certain Merchants and Agents in London," delivered to the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, dated 8th June 1801, concerning the Trade between India and Europe, cannot be preſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons by the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, as that Memorial has never been in their Poſſeſſion. See below*.

W. RAMSAY, Secretary.

East India Houſe,
the 15th June, 1801.

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*No. V. PAPERS preſented from the COMMISSIONERS for the AFFAIRS of INDIA, &c. incloſing the above Memorial, and alſo ſundry other Papers - - - - Page 105.

No. I.

Copy of the PAPERS concerning the TRADE between INDIA and EUROPE.

(1.)

LETTER from the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS to the Chairman of the Eaſt India Company; dated 2d April, 1800.

Somerſet Place, 2d April, 1800.

SIR,

THE Subject of this Letter is the Queſtion of Private Trade and India-built Shipping, on which I am anxious to lay my Sentiments before the Court, in order to attract their early Attention to a Deciſion upon it; believing that from the State in which the Queſtion is now left, much Miſchief reſults to the Intereſts, both of the Eaſt India Company and of the Public at large.

I feel the more anxious to come forward on this Subject, becauſe it is impoſſible for me not to obſerve a Shyneſs on all Hands to come to the Diſcuſſion: and I am not ſurprized at it; becauſe, ſo far as my Reading or Obſervation goes, there never was any Queſtion where thoſe who differ upon it went into ſuch oppoſite Extremes, as thoſe have done who have taken an active Part in the Agitation of it. This very Circumſtance emboldens me to ſtep forward in the Manner I am now doing; becauſe it being my Lot to agree in the Extreme of none of the Opinions which have been held out to the public Conſideration, I am the more likely to ſuggeſt ſome proper Medium between thoſe Extremes, which may bring together the diſcordant Sentiments which are entertained upon it.

In the firſt Place, I ſet out with diſclaiming being a Party to thoſe Opinions which reſt upon any general Attack of the Monopoly of the Eaſt India Company, either as to the Government or Commerce of India. My Sentiments, in that Reſpect, remain exactly the ſame as they were when I moved the Renewal of the Charter in 1793; and, if any Thing, I am ſtill more confirmed in the Principles I brought forward at that Time. That a direct Interference by Government in the Affairs of India is neceſſary for their Stability and Uniformity, I am more and more convinced; but that the oſtenſible Form of Government, with all its conſequent Extent and Detail of Patronage, muſt remain as it now is, I am perſuaded will never be called in Queſtion by any but thoſe who may be diſpoſed to ſacrifice the Freedom and Security of our Conſtitution to their own perſonal Aggrandizement and ill-directed Ambition. I remain equally ſatisfied as to the Propriety of continuing a Monopoly of the Trade in the Hands of the Eaſt India Company. Thoſe who maintain the Reverſe, appear to me to be miſled by general Theories, without attending to the peculiar Circumſtances of the Trade

they

they are treating of. Viewing it even as a mere Commercial Queſtion, I believe this Propoſition to be a ſound one; and if the Trade were laid open, the ſuppoſed Advantages thence ariſing are at beſt very problematical, and would certainly be very precarious and ſhort lived. It is, however, totally to forget the Queſtion, to treat it as a mere Commercial one. The ſame Principles which prove the Neceſſity of the preſent Form and Mode of Indian Government, evince the Neceſſity of the Monopoly of Trade. The Government and the Trade are interwoven together, and we have only to recur to a very recent Experience to learn the immenſe Advantages which have flowed from that Connexion of Government and Trade. By the Commercial Capital of the Company at Home, acting in Connexion with the public Revenues under their Adminiſtration Abroad, they have mutually aided and adminiſtered to the Wants of each other, and the Reſult has been the fortunate Achievement of thoſe brilliant Events, upon the Succeſs of which depended the Exiſtence of the Government, the Territorial Wealth, and the Trade of India.

You will obſerve, Sir, that it is not my Intention at preſent, to argue thoſe Topics at large; but merely to ſtate the Principles I hold upon ſuch Topics, as may appear to be connected with the Subject I wiſh to bring more particularly under your Conſideration.

With the ſame View, it is, that I find it neceſſary to ſay a few Words upon the Subject of what is called the Shipping Intereſt of the Eaſt India Company. Upon that Subject, there ſeems to be a greater Abuſe of Terms, and a more palpable Confuſion of Ideas, than upon almoſt any other Part of this complicated Queſtion; in ſo far as any Perſon is loud in declaiming againſt the Abuſe of that great Intereſt being confined excluſively to a few Hands, who, by ſuch a Monopoly, might have it in their Power to dictate ſuch Terms as they pleaſed to the Eaſt India Company. On the Subject of Freights, I am as prepared as any Man to join in crying down that Abuſe. But I am equally adverſe to the Sentiments of thoſe who contend, that the great Intereſt of the Company's Trade is to be left to the Chance of the Market at large; and that the Extent of the Freight is either wholly, or primarily, to be the excluſive Object of the Company's Attention. I am deciſively of Opinion, that both on Views of Public Policy and Commercial Security, the ſame Deſcription of Ships ſhould be continued in the Company's Service, built under the ſame Inſpection and Regulations, fitted and found, in every Circumſtance, in the ſame reſpectable Way they have hitherto been; and though every Partiality and laviſh Extravagance is to be avoided, a Freight fully adequate to ſecure thoſe Advantages ought not to be churliſhly withheld. To what Extent of Shipping of this Deſcription the Company ought to go, will be the Subject of more minute Diſcuſſion in a ſubſequent Part of this Letter.

Having, I truſt, made myſelf diſtinctly underſtood on thoſe leading Points, I proceed next to ſtate, what I hold to be equally uncontrovertible, that although the Legiſlature has, for the wiſeſt Purpoſes, given a Monopoly of Trade to the Eaſt India Company, it is a Monopoly attended with theſe Two material Circumſtances:

1ſt. That the exportable Produce of India exceeds what at preſent the Capital of the Eaſt India Company is capable of embracing.

2d. That the Monopoly of the Eaſt India Company does not reſt on Principles of Colonial Excluſion: for the Trade, to and from India, is open to the Subjects

of

of other Countries in Amity with Great Britain. We muſt therefore accurately attend to the Conſiderations which naturally reſult from thoſe laſt-mentioned Circumſtances.

If it be true, that the Trade to be carried on by the Eaſt India Company muſt, of Neceſſity, be limited by the Extent of their Capital, the natural Queſtion is, What is to become of the Remainder of it? Is it to be left excluſively to Foreign Nations, or is the Monopoly of the Company to be ſo modified in the Exerciſe of it, as to open this Surplus Market to the Capital of Britiſh Subjects. This is a mere Queſtion of Policy, to be decided on Principles of Expediency and ſound Diſcretion, upon a due Attention to all the Conſiderations which enter into the Diſcuſſion of it. And although nothing could be more invidious and impolitic, than to attempt to apply the Principles of Colonial Excluſion to other independent Nations; nothing certainly can be more juſt or natural, than, that thoſe Nations who trade to India, ſhould trade there on their own Capitals; and that the Capital of the Britiſh Subjects, reſident in India, ſhould be brought Home to this Country, in the Manner moſt beneficial to their own Intereſts, and to that of the Mother Country, where it is deſirable all that Capital ſhould ultimately ſettle. This Propoſition then clearly points out the true Appropriation of the Surplus Produce of India. When I ſtate this, I am at the ſame Time free to declare, that I totally diſapprove of attempting to accompliſh this by penal reſtrictive Statutes. All ſuch ever have been, and ever will be, nugatory, when reſorted to for ſuch a Purpoſe. Trade never can be regulated or directed by any other certain Rule than the Intereſt of thoſe concerned in it. But it is ſo much the Intereſt and natural Bent of a Britiſh Subject, to ſend his Fortune to that Country which gave him Birth, and where he means to cloſe his Days, that nothing but the moſt unnatural and impolitic Reſtraints can ſuggeſt to him a Deſire to do otherwiſe.

But obvious as this Principle may appear to be, it requires accurate Attention in the Application of it to the Subject in queſtion. If I am aſked whether, in ſtating this Principle, I mean that the Trade to and from India, in the common Uſe of the Terms, ought to be free and open to all His Majeſty's Subjects in India? I anſwer diſtinctly in the negative. The Nature of the India Manufacture, and the immemorial Habits of the Manufacturers, exclude the practical Application of ſo indefinite a Principle to the Export Trade from India. The Manufacture of the finer and more valuable Fabrics of India, have always been produced by Advances from the Government, or Individuals, for whoſe Behoof thoſe Fabrics are manufactured; and if the dealing with thoſe Manufacturers was to be laid open to the uncontrouled Competition of every Individual, the Conſequence would be a boundleſs Scene of Confuſion and Fraud; and, ultimately, the Ruin of the Manufacturers themſelves. It is unneceſſary for me to detail this Part of the Subject at any length, becauſe it is ſo clearly and ably explained in a Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, dated 1ſt November, 1788, that I have only to refer you and the Court to the careful Peruſal of it. The Whole of it is worthy of your ſerious Attention, but Paragraphs 24 to 31 incluſive, are thoſe to which I particularly refer, as bearing on the preſent Queſtion. It is not the Purpoſe of the preſent Letter to point out, what the preciſe Regulations ought to be; but it is obvious, that thoſe employed in the Agency of ſuch a Trade, ſhould be controuled by ſuch Regulations as may be requiſite to ſecure both to the Company itſelf, and to other Individuals, the full Benefit of thoſe Advances they have made to the Manufacturers of Indian Fabrics.

It is immediately connected with the Obſervations laſt offered, to conſider by what Agency is the Trade of Individuals in India to be carried on? If this Queſtion was to be decided on the Principles of an open and free Trade, the Anſwer to the Queſtion would be, that every Individual ſhould ſend out, or employ, any Agent he thought beſt to manage his own Buſineſs. But from what I have already ſtated on the former Point, you will anticipate my Opinion on this, namely, that no Agent ſhould be employed in India, or permitted to reſide there, except with the Licence of the Eaſt India Company, and ſubject to the Controul of ſuch Regulations as the Habits, Prejudices, and Trade of the Country, may render expedient. In addition to every other Conſideration, ariſing out of the peculiar Nature of the Trade and Manners of the Country, there is one deciſive Circumſtance againſt the Tolerance of every unlicenſed Adventurer in India. It would rapidly, though inſenſibly, lead to the Settlement and Colonization of the worſt Kind of Adventurers taking Root in that Country, than which there could not be a more fatal Blow to the Permanence of the Britiſh Power and Pre-eminence in India. No Principle ought ever to be tolerated or acted upon, that does not proceed on the Baſis of India being conſidered as the temporary Reſidence of a great Britiſh Eſtabliſhment for the good Government of the Country, upon ſteady and uniform Principles; and of a large Britiſh Factory, for the beneficial Management of its Trade, upon Rules applicable to the State and Manners of the Country.

From theſe Premiſes, the Concluſion I draw is, that the Surplus Produce of India, beyond what the appropriated Capital of the Eaſt India Company can bring Home, ſhould be conſidered as the Means of transferring the Fortunes of the Servants in India to Great Britain; and that the Commerce ſhould be managed there, either by the Parties themſelves intereſted in it, or by their Agents acting under the Licence, and ſubject to the Controul and Regulations of the Eaſt India Company.

The Queſtion which naturally follows is, by what Mode of Conveyance is that Trade to be brought Home? I anſwer, by the India-built Shipping. Upon the Policy and beneficial Tendency of this Meaſure, I have only to refer you to the unanimous Opinion of all your ableſt Servants in India, who have, from Time to Time; and in the moſt explicit Terms, pointed out to you the Expediency of this Indulgence, both with a View to a juſt Attention to the Intereſts of your Servants in India, and with a View to make Britain the great Emporium of the Trade of Aſia. Indeed nothing has hindered your Servants abroad, ſanctioned by the expreſs Advice of your Board of Trade, from acting upon theſe Principles at different Times, but the great Quantity of unemployed Shipping ſent out by the Eaſt India Company. I truſt henceforward you will ſee the Wiſdom of deſiſting from ſuch a waſteful Syſtem. If you fix the Capital you mean to apply to Inveſtment, and accurately direct your Servants to provide that Inveſtment, there can be no Occaſion for any extra Shipping. Your Inveſtment and Shipping will correſpond accurately together, and your Commerce be ſyſtematically conducted. I mean, in a ſeparate Letter, to treat of what the Amount of that Inveſtment ought to be, and what are the Means by which it is to be provided. At preſent I mean only to ſtate, that whatever the regular Inveſtment is, it ought to be brought Home in the regular home-built Ships, to which I have referred in the Beginning of this Letter. If any Accident ſhall befal any of thoſe Ships in their outward Paſſage, or if any Circumſtances exiſt to render it expedient for you to bring Home Gruff Goods, or any other Articles of Commerce from India, a Diſcretion ſhould be left with your Governments Abroad to ſupply that Deficiency from the Shipping to be found in India. But it ought to be adopted and adhered to as an invariable Rule, that the

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regular Shipping to be ſent from this Country, ſhould be in exact Proportion to the Amount of the Inveſtment expected Home.

When I am thus adding the Concurrence of my Opinion to the Weight of Authority which the Propoſition derives from the unanimous Sentiments of your moſt intelligent Servants in India, I am only adhering to the Principles I detailed when I moved the Renewal of your Charter in 1793. It was upon an Application of thoſe Principles that the Proviſion was made in the Act of Parliament, directing the Eaſt India Company to appropriate 3000 Tons Annually to the Private Trade to and from India. Although I propoſed that Meaſure, I ſhould be uncandid if I did not fairly acknowledge that Experience has proved it to be inadequate to the Purpoſes for which it was intended. If the Object had been only to try an Experiment how far Individuals were not more competent to the Export of Britiſh Produce and Manufactures, than the Eaſt India Company, no other Objection would lie againſt the Meaſure, except what may be ſuppoſed to ariſe from the Dearneſs of Freight, at which the Eaſt India Company could afford to give Shipping of that Deſcription. But in ſo far as the Proviſion went to ſecure the Transfer of the Capital of our Servants in India to this Country, through the Medium of Trade, it is clearly aſcertained, that the Meaſure was a nugatory one. I need not enter into an Explanation of the Reaſons, for they are ſo diſtinctly and unanſwerably ſtated, both in the Correſpondence of your Board of Trade at Bengal, and in the Memorials preſented by the Merchants at Calcutta to your Supreme Government in India, that I have only to refer you to the Peruſal of theſe Documents, in Proof of the Inutility of that Proviſion in the Act of 1793.

I am therefore clear, that Clauſe in the Act ought to be repealed, and the Company relieved from the Obligation it impoſes upon them; and in place thereof, a Power given to your Governments Abroad to allow the Britiſh Subjects, reſident in India, to bring Home their Funds to Britain in the Shipping of the Country. I ſee in the Records of the Company Abroad, it is ſuggeſted, that thoſe Ships ſhould be contracted for by the Government, and re-freighted to the Individuals. I don't exactly perceive what Benefit ariſes from the Government having that Kind of Interference in the Buſineſs; but if there is any good Reaſon for it, there is not certainly any material Objection againſt it. But it is material to attend to, and of courſe Regulations will be made as to the Time of Sailing and other Circumſtances of Detail, connected with the ſafe Execution of the Meaſure.

It may perhaps be objected, that this Propoſition is injurious to the regular Shipping of the Eaſt India Company, for the Preſervation of which Syſtem I have already given ſo decided an Opinion.

The Anſwer to this Objection is Twofold. Firſt, in point of Fact, it will not diminiſh their Shipping a ſingle Ton; for the Eaſt India Company would not, if the Meaſure was not adopted, ſend out a ſingle Ship more. They ought and will ſend out as much of the regular Britiſh-built India Shipping as is neceſſary to bring Home the Whole of their Inveſtment, and they will act improvidently if they ſend out one Ton more. The only Effect of this Meaſure not being adopted, would be to extend the Trade and Shipping of other Nations, but in no Reſpect to add to the regular Shipping of the Eaſt India Company.

In the next Place, thoſe intereſted in the regular Shipping of the Eaſt India Company, would do well to conſider the Benefits they already enjoy, in place of endeavouring to cramp and check the juſt Pretenſions of others. They ought to recollect the rapid Progreſs they have made from the Time of the Commutation Act; and, above all, they ought to recollect, that it has always been conſidered as a very problematical Queſtion, how far, conſiſtent with the National Intereſts, ſo much of the Ship Timber of the Country ought to be appropriated to its Commercial Concerns, in the Manner practiſed by the Builders of India Shipping. I am one of thoſe who think there are Reaſons of public Expediency, connected with the very Intereſt on which the Objection is founded, which ought to prevent any Principle of that Kind being inconſiderately acted upon. But one of the material Grounds, upon which I am diſpoſed to think that the Objection I have referred to ought to be well weighed, before it is given way to, ariſes from the Reflexion, that we have a National Reſource in India, which ought to lead to the Reverſe of any invidious or unjuſt Diſcouragement being given to the Ship Building of India.

In ſome of the many Speculations I have heard, and the Publications I have peruſed, on this Subject, it is uſual to aſk, in a Tone of Complaint, if it is not unjuſt and unfair, that the Merchants and Shipping of this Country, other than the Shipping of the Eaſt India Company, ſhould be excluded from a Participation of that Trade, which is allowed to the Subjects of Foreign Nations?

The Statement, at firſt Sight, may appear plauſible; but, when examined to the Bottom, it has no Solidity. In Truth, it is only another Mode of objecting to the Monopoly of the Eaſt India Company. If there are Reaſons of ſound Policy, why the Legiſlature has decided that the Indian Trade ſhould be carried on by a Monopoly, it is becauſe, viewing the Intereſts of the Public as one Aggregate, it is of Opinion, that thoſe Intereſts are beſt cared for by that Mode of conducting the Trade. Thoſe, therefore, who ſtate this Objection, being themſelves Part of that Whole, are, in common with the reſt of His Majeſty's Subjects, reaping the Benefit of that Influx of National Wealth and Capital, which the Eaſt India Trade, ſo conducted, brings into the National Stock. They cannot, therefore, more than others, becauſe their Occupation happens to be that of Merchants or Ship Owners, complain of being injured by the Means which the Wiſdom of Parliament has deviſed for introducing that Flow of Wealth into the Kingdom.

The Caſe is totally different with regard to the Subjects of Foreign Nations. They are not the Objects of the Care of the Britiſh Legiſlature; neither are their Intereſts at all in the View of its Proviſions. They reap no Benefit, but the Reverſe, from the growing Wealth and Proſperity of the Britiſh Empire; and therefore are, in no Reſpect, on a Footing of Compariſon with any of the Subjects of this Country, to whom the Reſtraints of the Company's Charter, for the Reaſons already aſſigned, do with perfect Propriety apply

It is quite a ſeparate Queſtion, how far it would be right to hold our Indian Poſſeſſions upon Principles of Colonial Monopoly? and it would be deviating from the ſtrict Matter of the Objection, to enter into that Diſcuſſion in this Place. It is ſufficient, in point of Fact, to obſerve, in anſwer to the Merchants and Ship Owners, that it is thought expedient for the Intereſts of the Empire at large, that the Eaſt India Poſſeſſions ſhould not be regulated on the Principles of Colonial Excluſion; and, therefore, no Part of the Subjects of Great Britain can be permitted to ſet up a ſeparate Intereſt of their own, againſt that general Policy. If the Colonial Principle

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was to be applied to the Indian Territories, it would not advance, by one Step, that ſeparate Intereſt ſet up by the Merchants and Ship Owners, to whom I now refer.

Another Turn is given to this Objection, in the Mouth of the ſame Objectors; and, it is aſked, Why, at leaſt, ſhould not the Merchants and Ship Owners, Subjects of His Majeſty, reſident in Britain, have the ſame Indulgences which are contended for by His Majeſty's Subjects reſident in India? The Anſwer is plain and concluſive, that, in contending for this Indulgence to the Britiſh Subjects reſident in India, I am contending for a material National Intereſt, which is no other than this, that their Fortunes, Capitals created in India, ſhould be transferred from that Country to this, in a Manner moſt beneficial for themſelves, and the Kingdom at large, in place of being transferred through the Medium of Commerce by Foreigners, and thereby adding to the Wealth, Capital, and Navigation of Foreign Countries.

There is not a ſingle Circumſtance in which this applies to the Caſe of Merchants in this Country. It might be proved, if neceſſary, that the only Effect of giving ſuch an Indulgence to the Merchants reſident in this Country, would be a Temptation to withdraw a Part of the Capital of the Country from a more profitable Trade, and more beneficial Application of it, in order to divert it to another Trade, leſs profitable to themſelves, and leſs beneficial to the Public. Without therefore, one ſingle Reaſon, either of private Juſtice or public Policy, it would be introducing a rival Capital in India againſt the Remittance Trade of the Eaſt India Company, and in Competition likewiſe with thoſe Individuals whoſe Capitals, by the propoſed Indulgence, it is wiſhed to transfer to Great Britain.

It is argued, that the Extenſion of this Indulgence to the Britiſh Merchants would be an additional Encouragement to the Export of Britiſh Manufactures. I need only obſerve, that the Argument proceeds on an erroneous View of the Subject: The Export Trade to India can never be extended in any Degree proportionate to the Wealth and Population of the Indian Empire; neither can the Returns upon it be very profitable to Individuals. Thoſe who attend to the Manners, the Manufactures, the Food, the Raiment, the moral and religious Prejudices of that Country, can be at no Loſs to trace the Cauſes why this Propoſition muſt be a true one. The Importance of that immenſe Empire to this Country is rather to be eſtimated by the great Annual Addition it makes to the Wealth and Capital of the Kingdom, than by any eminent Advantages which the Manufactures of the Country can derive from the Conſumption of the Natives of India. I do not mean to ſay, that the Exports from this Country to India have not been very conſiderably increaſed of late Years; and I make no doubt, that from recent Circumſtances, they may be ſtill conſiderably increaſed. But the Proſpect, from the Cauſes I have already referred to, muſt always be a limited one; and I am poſitive, that the Shipping and Exertions of the Eaſt India Company, joined to the returned Cargoes of thoſe Ships, who bring Home the private Trade of India, is more than adequate to any preſent or future Increaſe of Export Trade, that this Country can look to upon any rational Ground of Hope.

In this View, therefore, the Britiſh Merchants are equally miſtaken, in ſuppoſing that there is any National Intereſt implicated in their Attempt to break in upon the Monopoly of the Company, as they are in ſuppoſing that any material Benefit would accrue to themſelves individually.

In ſome of the Collections of Papers I have read upon the Subject of private Trade, I have obſerved a Difference of Opinion entertained, to what Places in India it has been or ought to be allowed. I am at a Loſs to diſcover the Grounds of this Controverſy. If Individuals are to be allowed to bring Goods from India in India Shipping, and to carry back Goods to India in the ſame Shipping, I cannot ſee the Ground for reſtraining them in coming from, or returning to any Part in India.

In like Manner, with regard to Agents, provided they are licenſed by the Company, and ſubject themſelves to the Controul of the Regulations which the Company may ſee Cauſe to eſtabliſh for the Conduct of Agents in India, I ſee no Reaſons why thoſe Agents may not be permitted to exerciſe their Agency for Behoof of their Conſtituents in any of the Territories of India. I ſtate this with regard even to Agency exerciſed for Behoof of Foreigners trading to India. It is clearly beneficial for the Intereſts of India, in every Point of View, that Foreigners ſhould rather employ Britiſh Agents reſiding under the Protection of the Company in India, than that theſe Foreign Nations ſhould eſtabliſh Agents of their own in any Part of India. In the former Caſe, they are under the Controul of the Company, and bound to adhere to ſuch Rules as the Company may think proper to lay down for the Conduct of Agency; but there can exiſt no ſuch Controul or Reſtraint over the Agents of the other Deſcription.

With regard to the Agents to be employed at Home to manage the Private Trade of Individuals from India, and to take Care of their Intereſt in the Cargoes of the returning Ships, I do not ſee the Uſe of any Interference by the Company. The great Intereſt to be attended to on the Part of the Company is, that no Goods come from India that are not depoſited in the Company's Warehouſes, and that the Goods ſo imported are expoſed at the Company's Sales, agreeable to the Rules preſcribed for that Purpoſe.

This Letter has extended to a Length far beyond what I intended or expected; but I was deſirous to have my Opinion, on all the Points connected with the Subject, diſtinctly underſtood; and I ſhall leſs regret the Trouble I have given you in the Peruſal of ſo long a Letter, if I ſhall be ſucceſsful in calling your Attention to a ſpeedy and final Deciſion of the Queſtion, which has been too long in Diſcuſſion, from the very diſcordant Opinions and oppoſite Extremes which have appeared in the Agitation of it.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

The CHAIRMAN of the Eaſt India Company.

(2.)

REPORT of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE, to whoſe Conſideration the Letter from Mr. DUNDAS was referred.

1. YOUR Committee have proceeded to the Diſcuſſion of the Subject referred to their Conſideration, under a deep Impreſſion of its great Importance, not only in itſelf, but as involving a Variety of important Intereſts and Relations. The preceding Agitation of it had led the Individuals, now forming your Committee, in common with the other Members of the Court, to regard it with very ſerious Attention; and they have ſince endeavoured, in ſome Meaſure, to qualify themſelves for the Performance of the Taſk aſſigned to them, by diligent Enquiry and Reflexion; ſeeking to obtain from all the Sources of Information within their Reach, a comprehenſive Knowledge of Facts and Opinions relating to this Subject, and fairly to appreciate their Nature and Import, that thus they might be aſſiſted in forming intelligent and juſt Concluſions.

With this Deſign, your Committee have peruſed a great Variety of Writings, which they will beg Leave to claſs under diſtinct Heads, referring to the Margin for a more particular Enumeration of them.

1ſt. A voluminous Collection of Records of the Government General of Bengal, from the Year 1785 to the Year 1799, which contain numerous Applications and Propoſals from the Free Merchants of that Preſidency, and the other Britiſh Settlements, for Indulgences and Enlargements in the Private Trade between India and Britain; with the Sentiments and Proceedings of the Company's Commercial Servants and the Supreme Board, in relation to that and other Subjects of Commercial Policy.

2d. Applications made directly to the Court here, in Behalf of the Free Merchants of India, and of the Merchants of London, for a ſyſtematic Admiſſion, with Ships of their own, into the Commerce and Navigation between India and Great Britain, and for the indefinite Extenſion of that Commerce; under which Head may be ranked the Motion brought forward laſt Year, in a General Court of Proprietors, on this Subject; without adverting particularly to Works not immediately addreſſed to the Court, but calculated to influence the Public Mind reſpecting the Conduct of the Company, and the Extent and Appropriation of the Indian Commerce; Points which they profeſs to diſcuſs.

3d. A Letter from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas to the Court of Directors, dated 2d April 1800, wherein he delineates the leading Principles and Views by which the Trade of the Company and of Individuals from India, and the Intercourſe between that Country and Great Britain, ought to be regulated.

Another Letter, which the ſame Right Honourable Gentleman was pleaſed to addreſs to one of the Members of the Court, and now of your Committee, in conſequence of ſome Obſervations which that Member had made on the Queſtion of enlarging the Private Trade from India.

In this great Diverſity of Materials, your Committee have before them the Merchants of India propoſing their own Objects, and the Arguments which ſupport them; they ſee alſo how far, and with what Views for the Public Advantage, thoſe Objects were favoured by the Company's Governments Abroad. The Writings with which the Cauſe of the Free Merchants has been ſeconded in this Country, and the Propoſal which another Set of Merchants in London have grafted upon it, diſplay the vaſt Conſequences to which the Principles and Reaſonings whereon Commercial Enlargements in India have been urged, may be puſhed, both in Theory and Practice; the Obſervation of which has ſuggeſted to your Committee the Neceſſity of previouſly examining, with Care and Foreſight, the Nature and Tendency of every propoſed Innovation of the Nature in queſtion; ſince Innovation once admitted, cannot eaſily be ſet aſide, but rather has the Property of acquiring, in every Step it proceeds, an increaſed Impulſe towards further Advancement.

In the Letters from the Preſident of the Board of Controul, your Committee have the Satisfaction of ſeeing the main Outlines of Indian Policy, traced with (as they conceive) equal Energy and Juſtneſs, and with a Liberality which muſt command Reſpect and Applauſe. The Propoſitions theſe Letters contain, for adjuſting the Objects and the Limits of Private Trade, will, both on Account of the Authority, and the public Views from which they proceed, eminently engage the Attention of your Committee; though it may previouſly be neceſſary to review diſtinctly the Principles and Opinions maintained in other Quarters, reſpecting the Commerce and Connexion between India and Britain.

In availing themſelves of all theſe Materials, for the Aſſiſtance of their Judgment, it will be the Duty of your Committee to aim at aſcertaining what, on the Whole, will be for the true Intereſt of the Company and that of the Nation, which, in their Opinion, are not at Variance with each other, but indeed the ſame; and as ſuch they will be regarded in this Report.

Beſides theſe numerous Documents, your Committee have received written Opinions on the preſent Subject from ſeveral of their own Members; for though in the Meetings of your Committee, the prominent Parts of the Queſtion before them were diſcuſſed *vivâ voce*, and it may be hoped, with general Elucidation, yet as in a Subject of ſo much Complexity, it was not eaſy thus to introduce and keep in View every pertinent Topic, with its due Relation to the Whole, it was agreed, that theſe Gentlemen who might be diſpoſed to treat of the Queſtion at length, with its Bearings and Dependencies, ſhould deliver their Sentiments upon it in Writing. The Minutes, noted in the Margin *, were in conſequence brought forward; and your Committee muſt beg leave to refer to them, as containing much ſupplementary Detail, and larger Illuſtrations of a Variety of relative Topics, than will well conſiſt with the proper Structure of ſuch a Report, as, in their Opinion, they ought to ſubmit to the Court.

* *ſic. orig.*

II. To avoid the Confuſion and Indiſtinctneſs that might enſue from a diffuſive Treatment of all Particulars, your Committee conceive it ſhould be their Buſineſs, and it will accordingly be their Endeavour, to preſent with Clearneſs a ſuccinct View of the great Points on which the juſt Deciſion of the preſent Queſtion depends, and of the Concluſions which reſult from a fair Conſideration of them.

In

In order to execute this Deſign, it will be expedient, as a Preliminary, to take a ſhort Retroſpect of the Privileges which have been already conceded to Individuals in the Trade of India, with the Reaſons for which they were accorded; then to ſtate the Claims now advanced, and the Grounds and Principles, profeſſed or implied, on which they ſtand; after which your Committee will proceed to examine thoſe Grounds and Principles, with the Conſequences to which they lead; and under this Head will conſider, among other Things, what relates to the Commerce of Britiſh India with Europe and America, the Amount of that Commerce, and its Diſtribution to different Countries; the Indian Capital applicable to it; the Share of it which Great Britain ought to attract to her own Ports; the Nature of the Ability which Britiſh India poſſeſſes for extending its Produce and Exports, and the Policy of promoting, indefinitely, ſuch an Extenſion; which laſt Point will lead to the Conſideration of the true Principles of Policy by which the Dependency of India on Great Britain ſhould be maintained, and the Commerce and Intercourſe between the Two Countries carried on.

The *Facts* which, it is hoped, will thus be aſcertained, reſpecting the actual State of the Foreign Commerce of Britiſh India, and the Manner in which any large Augmentation of it is practicable, with the *Principles*, Political and Commercial, which ſhould regulate our Indian Syſtem, will, in the Opinion of your Committee, conſtitute thoſe great Points by which the Extent and the Mode of any farther Enlargements in favour of Individuals ſhould be governed and determined.

III. It may be proper to recollect, that the original Source of the Intereſt which Britiſh Reſidents in India have obtained in the Trade between that Country and Europe, is to be traced to the Company's Acquiſition of Territorial Dominion in the Eaſt. Before that Æra, the Number of thoſe Reſidents is ſmall; they were confined ſolely to Commercial Purſuits; and the few moderate Fortunes which, in a ſlow Courſe of Years were to be remitted Home, eaſily found a Conveyance by the Bills of the Company. The vaſt Wealth which poured into the Coffers of Individuals, upon the Aſcendancy of the Engliſh Power in India, at the ſame Time that their Number, in conſequence of this great Change, rapidly increaſed there, ſoon overflowed the uſual Channel of Remittance through the Company, who not having immediately adjuſted their Meaſures to the Policy which this new Situation of Things ought to have dictated, had it been regarded as permanent, nor indeed being well able, at firſt, to inveſt in Goods, even the great Revenues which came into their own Hands, many of the Fortunes acquired by Individuals found their Way into Europe by Foreign Channels; and theſe Channels being once opened for the Remittance of Britiſh Property, have ever ſince continued to ſerve, in a greater or leſs Degree, for the ſame End, though the Modes have varied. Foreigners, at firſt, gave Bills on Europe, for the Money advanced them in India, with which Money they purchaſed the Inveſtments that carried on their Indian Trade, and provided the Funds for the Payment of thoſe Bills; but in Proceſs of Time, Britiſh reſident Merchants, not confining themſelves ſolely to the original Object of Paper Remittance, became, clandeſtinely and unlawfully, Parties in the Trade carried on to Foreign Europe, and at length, as is ſuppoſed, in many Adventures, the real though concealed Principals; in which Caſes Remittance was rather the Medium of Trade than the primary Motive: ſo that they, in fact, came to ſtand in the Place where Foreigners, who, firſt received the Fortunes of Britiſh Subjects for Bills on Europe, had ſtood; and thus was the Monopoly of the Company groſsly invaded, and the Trade of Foreign Europe from India greatly carried on with Britiſh Capital, which was an Iſſue ſo little conſo-

nant to the Protection and Proſperity enjoyed by Britiſh Reſidents through the Government of the Company, that to trace it to its remote Cauſe, is certainly not to make any ſufficient Apology for it. Prohibitions were enacted, but they did not prevent the Continuance of it; and the Example of Laws, inefficient and diſregarded, became a new Evil. To remedy both theſe Abuſes, was one profeſſed Object of the Act of 1793, which renewed the Company's Charter; and it propoſed to do this by abrogating the former prohibitory Laws, and permitting Britiſh Reſidents in India not only to act for Foreigners, but to export from thence, Annually, a certain Quantity of Goods in the Company's Ships. It was intended by this laſt new Privilege, to furniſh a legal and patriotic Channel for the Trade, which the Fortunes of Britiſh Reſidents carrried on from India to Foreign Europe, by admitting that Trade directly into the Thames. It is true, that at the Period here ſpoken of, large Channels of Remittance, by Bills on the Company, were open; and it was ſufficiently obvious, that Britiſh Reſidents, who had been carrying on a Traffick in Violation of the Laws and their Engagements with the Company, had not thereby merited new Privileges; but this Conſideration was abſorbed in the National Object of bringing a Trade, which it was found difficult to ſuppreſs, immediately to our own Ports. Yet even in the Way of eſtabliſhing this Privilege, the Free Merchants of India were regarded rather as ſecondary than as principal Objects; for it was primarily conceded to the Manufacturers of Britain, who were allowed to ſend their Productions in the Company's Ships to India for Sale, and to bring back the Proceeds in Indian Goods; and the Permiſſion to lade Home ſuch Goods was then alſo extended to Britiſh Subjects reſiding in India. But the Manufacturers have made ſo little Uſe of it to the preſent Day, that they need not be further conſidered in this Privilege, which reſts, therefore, almoſt wholly with the Reſidents Abroad. The Extent of it was 3000 Tons Annually, with a Proviſo for the Augmentation of this Quantity, if ſuch Augmentation ſhould be found neceſſary. Thus, for the firſt Time, Individuals were admitted, by Law, into a Participation of the Trading Privileges of the Company, by being allowed to ſend Goods for Sale in the Company's Ships.

IV. In proceeding to an Account of what the Free Merchants now demand, it is fair to ſtate, that they do not appear ever to have been ſatisfied with the Conceſſions of the Act of 1793. The Cauſes of their Diſcontent will preſently be ſeen; and the Meaſures they require, in the Way of Remedy, are, that they be allowed to ſend their own Goods, on their own Ships, from India to this Country, and, in like Manner, to carry Returns from this Country to India; in both Caſes taking a Licence from the Company, dealing in the Aſſortments of Goods permitted by the Act of 1793, and paſſing all their Imports here through the Company's Warehouſes, to be ſold at their Sales; alſo to ſubject their Ships to the general Regulations of the Company, in reſpect to Diſcipline on Board, and the Conduct of the Navigation between India and Europe; but thoſe Ships to be diſpatched at the Periods choſen by the Owners, without Let or Hindrance; to be allowed to Trade from Port to Port in India; and even, inſtead of being freighted to the Company, and relet on the ſame Terms, to the Individuals chuſing to lade Goods on them, as has hitherto been uſual in any Caſes of Permiſſion to private Ships, to be left in this Reſpect entirely between the Owners and the Shippers.

Some Advocates here for the Free Merchants explicitly advance Views of Enlargement, which if they may be ſaid to be virtually educible from the Propoſitions of the Merchants, are nevertheleſs not avowed, and probably not intended by them.

them. Theſe Advocates urge, in Terms that ſeem to have no Limit or Qualification, the Encouragement of Britiſh Enterprize and Capital in the Trade of the Eaſt; and that Britiſh Subjects, as ſuch, and the Natives of our Poſſeſſions, ſhall have ſuch a Freedom in the Trade of India, as Foreign Europeans enjoy; that is, be permitted to ſend, at Pleaſure, to their own Country, through the Channel of the Company, their own Goods and their own Ships. They propoſe, moreover, that a regular Conveyance, over Land, for the ſpeedieſt Tranſmiſſion of the Correſpondence of both, be furniſhed; and that the new Syſtem of Enlargement, with every Facility and Encouragement, on the Part of the Company and the State, be eſtabliſhed by Law. The Merchants in London have in more general Terms propoſed, that their Ships ſhall, in like Manner, be allowed to navigate to and from Britiſh India, carrying all ſuch Goods as the Company do not excluſively reſerve for themſelves.

V. The Grounds and Reaſons on which the Free Merchants preſer the Claims which have now been ſtated, are in Subſtance theſe; Firſt, in reſpect to the Company's Ships, that the Tonnage accorded to them in thoſe Ships does not anſwer the Deſign of the Legiſlature in granting it, and defeats the Objects they muſt neceſſarily have in View as Merchants, becauſe the Rate of Freight in the Company's Ships is ſo extremely high, that many Species of Goods cannot bear it. Thoſe Ships alſo are, in conſequence of the Warlike and Political Operations, which make a Part of the Company's Syſtem, ſo uncertain in the Times of their Arrival and Departure, and ſubject to ſo many Deviations in their Voyages; the Times, too, at which private Goods are required to be ready for them are ſo inconvenient, and the whole Quantity of Tonnage ſo limited, and ſo little adequate to the Wants which may occaſionally ariſe, that Merchants are exceedingly diſconcerted and diſcouraged in forming their Speculations, neither knowing what Quantity of Tonnage they may depend on, nor when it will arrive, nor when the Ships that do arrive may again ſail, nor whither they may be intermediately deſtined; and if extra Ships are allotted for the Tranſport of their Goods, though the Rate of Freight be leſs, the Coſt of Inſurance is higher, and the other Diſadvantages nearly the ſame; from all which Circumſtances they are rendered quite uncertain what Proviſion to make of Goods, or how to form their Arrangements, in taking up Money and drawing Bills on Europe, and regulating their Inſurances with moſt Safety and Advantage; whence, in concluſion, it happens, that they are frequently left, at the End of a Seaſon, with Goods on their Hands, which either muſt remain in their Warehouſes till another Seaſon, or be ſold to Foreigners (at leaſt ſhipped to Foreign Ports) to the manifeſt Loſs of this Country.

Another Head of Complaint among them, though leſs explicitly ſtated, is, that Foreign Europeans enjoy greater Privileges in Britiſh India than they do, who are Natives of the governing State. "Foreigners," ſay they, "come into the Britiſh "Territories without Reſtraint, and they export Ships and Goods, at Pleaſure, to "their own Country, and even to all the States of Foreign Europe and America; "whilſt we, Subjects of Britain, are deſtitute of ſuch Privileges, reſtrained from "ſending our Ships to our own Country, deprived of Freedom in our Commercial "Speculations, and in Territories belonging to that Country are degraded below "the State of Aliens."

It is repreſented by the Free Merchants, in the third Place, that the Objects they propoſe are calculated, directly and greatly, to promote the Benefit of Britiſh India,

India, and of the ſovereign State, by increaſing the Produce and Exports of the one; the Imports, Duties, Exports, and Profits of the other; the Shipping and Navigation of both. That the Company cannot take off all the Export Produce of their Territories, much of which alſo is now carried away by Foreigners, whereas nearly the Whole, both of theſe Exports, and of the Surplus not wanted by the Company, might be brought by the Ships of Britiſh Reſidents, if licenſed, into the Thames, to the entire Extinction of the clandeſtine Trade. That, moreover, the Productions of thoſe Territories, particularly in Indigo, Sugar, Cotton, and other bulky Articles, are capable of being exceedingly extended and improved, if ſufficient Encouragement were given to that End; and in proof of theſe Poſitions, the Merchants adduce the rapid Increaſe in the Exports from India to this Country, ſince the Liberty given by the Act of 1793, notwithſtanding all the Diſadvantages which have cramped the Freedom of commercial Enterprize; whence it is inferred, that the Trade is, in its own Nature, progreſſive, and if permitted to expand freely, would ſoon become highly important to the Nation.

Some of the Advocates for the ſame Cauſe on this Side, have gone much farther in their reaſoning, as well as in their Views, than the Free Merchants themſelves. Thoſe Advocates charge the Company with having deſignedly obſtructed the Operation of the Act of 1793; with having followed a narrow jealous Policy, which, by preventing the Capital and Enterprize of Britiſh Reſidents from being freely employed in the direct Trade of England, has thrown it into Foreign Channels, whereby a fatal Rivalſhip againſt ourſelves has been nouriſhed, the clandeſtine and neutral Trade from India, in particular the Trade of America with that Country, has been moſt alarmingly increaſed, and even the Indian Trade of our Enemies, the French and Dutch, which a contrary Conduct might have extinguiſhed, has been upholden; ſo that Great Britain is thus, by the prepoſterous Policy of the Company, in Danger of loſing the Carrying Trade of India, and the maritime Aſcendency ſhe has obtained over other Nations: Whereas, ſay thoſe Advocates, if free Scope were given to the Enterprize of Britiſh Merchants, if they were allowed to employ their Reſources in the direct Trade from India to Britain, nearly the whole Commerce of the Eaſt might center in, or paſs through, the Thames; and they add, that it was the Spirit and Deſign of the Proviſions of 1793, to produce theſe Effects. The Privileges thus propoſed, are ſaid to be the *natural Right* of Britiſh Subjects, and of the Natives of our Indian Poſſeſſions. The Capital which may be employed in the Export Trade of that Country, is aſſerted to be immenſe, and the Capabilities of the Country for exportable Produce of many valuable Sorts, unbounded.

VI. Your Committee having thus exhibited what they conceive to be, in Subſtance, the Requiſitions of the Free Merchants, with the Arguments urged in Support of them, and alſo the more extenſive Speculations with which they have been followed up here, will proceed to make their Obſervations on the Whole.

And firſt, with reſpect to the Company's Ships. During War, a State in which we have been ever ſince the Act of 1793 paſſed, the regular Courſe of Commercial Operations muſt every where be more or leſs interrupted, whilſt the Expence of Freight and Demorage will be greatly enhanced; and the Safety of the Company's Fleets, as well as the military Expeditions, and political Objects that occur in ſuch a Period, doubtleſs expoſe the Voyages of their Ships to Delays, Changes, and Uncertainties. The Commerce of the Company has greatly ſuffered from theſe Cauſes,

Cauſes, and Individuals who have embarked Property in their Ships, have no doubt ſhared in their Inconveniences: but the Company have gone upon no Deſign of obſtructing the fair Operation of the Act of 1793, as their Proceedings will teſtify; nor could they make the greater Objects of their complex Syſtem bend to private Intereſts; yet in the Article of Freight they have generally favoured thoſe Intereſts, charging Individuals conſiderably leſs than they have themſelves ſpecifically paid for the Goods of thoſe Individuals to the Ship Owners. And if the Merchants were, during War, to lade on Ships entirely in their own Management, thoſe Ships muſt be ſubject to Detentions for Convoy, both Out and Home, or incur a Proportionably higher Charge for Inſurance, and greater Hazard of Capture, by which the Expeditions would be fruſtrated.

Nevertheleſs, after making theſe proper Diſtinctions, your Committee are ready to allow, that much Uncertainty, in the Times of Arrival and Departure of Ships, and in reſpect to procuring Freight on them, with long Detention and circuitous Routes, may naturally and juſtly be a Ground of Objection with Individuals, who are required to depend on them for Freight; and that it is fit all Inconveniences of this Kind ſhould be remedied, though it will not follow, that there is no other Remedy but that which the Merchants propoſe. And here your Committee feel themſelves obliged, in Juſtice to the Subject before them, to ſtate what they find from the Proceedings of the Bengal Government, that the Propoſal of the Merchants to employ their own Ships in the tranſport of their Goods from India, did not originate merely from Experience of the Inconveniences reſulting from their being confined to the Company's Ships, nor had for its ſole Object a better Mode of conveying their Goods; but proceeded, in Part, from a Deſire which ſeems to have been cheriſhed, as early as the laſt Renewal of the Charter, of introducing Indian Ships into the Navigation to Britain, with a diſtinct View to the Profit to be obtained by employing ſuch Shipping in that new Channel: For various Applications appear on the Bengal Records from Owners of Indian Ships, therein ſpecified, admitting that thoſe Ships were built on the Speculation of their being employed in the Trade to Europe, ſtating the Loſs to which Diſappointment would expoſe the Owners, and requeſting either that the Ships may be taken up by the Company, or that Individuals may be allowed to freight Goods on them to Britain; and in other Places, the Wiſh of thoſe Exporters of Goods, who are alſo Ship Owners, to prefer their own Ships, although Freight might be had on the Company's, is acknowledged, and acknowledged to ariſe from the Profit and Advantage expected by them as Owners. Thus the Scheme of employing private Ships is not, on the Part of the Merchants, purely an auxiliary Expedient for facilitating the Transfer of Britiſh Property in Goods to this Country. The Transfer of Goods is, indeed, the Object originally and principally inſiſted on: It is the ſtrongeſt Ground on which the Court could be required to relinquiſh Part of their Privileges; but the Merchants of London, who have lately claimed a Share in any new Enlargement that may be conceded to Individuals, do not even place their Application on this Ground; and though the Merchants of India ſo often urge the Policy of bringing the Produce of the Eaſt into the Thames, this Transfer is not the *ſole End*, and the Employment of Indian Ships merely the *Means*; but in Part the Transfer is the *Means*, and the Ships the *End*.

VII. With reſpect to the alledged Inferiority of the Condition of Britiſh Subjects in our Territories, compared with that of Foreign Europeans, it is an Objection which a brief Explanation will anſwer; but the implied Principle on which it reſts may deſerve ſerious Attention.

The Rights of ſeveral European Nations to Commercial Eſtabliſhments in thoſe Countries of Hindoſtan now ſubject to our Government, exiſted and were enjoyed long before we acquired Territorial Power there, and have ever ſince been exerciſed by the Subjects and the Flags of thoſe Nations, except as the Fate of War has, in particular Inſtances, ſuſpended or extinguiſhed them. Our Acquiſition of Territorial Power, though we did not employ it to diveſt Foreigners of their Privileges, brought them, however, gradually into more Dependance upon us for the Proviſion of their Inveſtments; ſo that at length, finding, in Bengal particularly, a greater Facility in tranſacting their Buſineſs at our Settlements than at their own, ſome of them began to bring their Ships directly to our Ports; and as thus their Dependance on us would be increaſed, and the Duties on their Goods, with their Expenditures whilſt in Harbour, center with us, it was evidently good Policy to encourage them in this Practice, which therefore received the Sanction of the Supreme Government, and of the Authorities at Home. It was about that Time (ſome Years after the Peace of 1782) that the Ships of ſeveral States which had no Settlements in India, as the American, Tuſcan, and Genoeſe, began to reſort thither, particularly to Bengal; and as they might, if refuſed Entrance into our Ports, have proceeded to thoſe of the French, Dutch, Danes, or Portugueſe, it was but an Extenſion of the ſame Principle of Policy, which recommended our admitting the Flags of theſe Powers, to admit alſo the Flags of other Countries in Amity with us; and the French and Dutch Poſſeſſions on the Continent having ſince fallen into our Hands, beſides an increaſed Foreign Reſort at our other Ports, Calcutta has become the Seat of almoſt the whole Export Trade of Bengal.

Theſe Changes, with the greater Security derived from our Government, have indeed increaſed the Number of Foreigners in the Trade; for ſingle Ships of Countries holding no Footing of their own in India, now viſit its Shores with a Confidence and Safety which the Protection of joint Companies and Factories could never give in the Time of the Moguls. But ſtill theſe Changes are only other Forms of exerciſing Rights which exiſted under the Native Government; and Britiſh Merchants, far from ſuffering Injury by them, find in the Transfer of the Buſineſs of Foreigners to our Ports, one of the Cauſes of the Elevation, at which they have arrived ſince our Acceſſion to Territorial Power; for they are the main Agents in the Tranſaction of all that Buſineſs; and inſtead of being now, in *any* Reſpect, worſe, their Condition is, in *every* Reſpect, raiſed; they poſſeſs far the greater Part of the Trade of the Indian Seas, they carry on extenſive Manufactures in the Interior of our Provinces, they have in their Hands the Trade formed by the Remittance of Britiſh Fortunes from India. Many who were in that Country, under the Diſcredit of entering into it irregularly, and the Suſpicion of forwarding an illicit Traffic, have been relieved from thoſe depreſſing Circumſtances, by receiving Licences of Reſidence, and by the Indulgences of the Act of 1793. That Act, beſides its other Benefits, inveſted them with a valuable Privilege in the Trade to England, through the Company's Ships, which was a new and very important Conceſſion. They now deſire to ſend their own Ships, and their own Goods to England, without any other material Limitation, except that of paſſing them through the Channel of the Company; and this is, in Effect, to deſire the opening of the Trade altogether; for it is not to be imagined, that if ſuch a Conceſſion were made in favour of one Claſs of Subjects, the reſt would not claim it likewiſe. Nay, the Advocates of the Free Merchants already contend, that it is the Right of Britiſh Subjects as ſuch. The Merchants of London, in their Application to participate in any intended Enlargements, follow up this Argument practically; and the Queſtion, therefore, thus brought forward, is not merely

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whether the Company, in its Commercial Capacity, ſhall, though remaining a Corporate Body, be diveſted of its moſt valuable excluſive Privileges, but whether this Country ſhall carry on its Trade to India on the ſame Principle it trades to its American Colonies, and by multiplying Communications and Intercourſes, open the Way to the gradual Colonization of Europeans in its Eaſtern Poſſeſſions, contrary to the Policy hitherto adopted by the Legiſlature?

Of the Wiſdom of this Policy, there will be Occaſion to ſay ſomething hereafter; but it will be proper to note here, why the Danger apprehended from the unreſtrained Intercourſe of our own Subjects, is not to be dreaded from the Permiſſion which Foreigners have to viſit the Country. *It is becauſe we are the governing Power.* We have already great Eſtabliſhments of Europeans there, Civil and Military; our flouriſhing Settlements attract Multitudes, not in the Service; the Connections, public and individual, already ſubſiſting between that Country and this, ſend continually freſh Supplies thither; the Number of uncovenanted Britiſh Subjects has very conſiderably increaſed there in the laſt Twenty Years; new Enlargements of the Intercourſe, it is obvious, would exceedingly augment their Number; the vaſt Capital and Shipping of this Country, with the natural Relations ſubſiſting between it and India, all peculiar to itſelf, could at once pour in Tides of Men and Money there; the Sanction of any public Acts at Home would, of courſe, diſpoſe the Governments Abroad to afford the Commercial Encouragements there, which would correſpond with the Spirit of Enlargement adopted here; the public Opinion of a great European Society, formed in this Spirit, would have an Influence on the Sentiments of thoſe Governments; through the Medium of Natives, alſo, Lands might be extenſively occupied by Europeans; and the *Genius* of this Syſtem, without any formed Plan, would gradually and inſenſibly antiquate the preſent one, and become impatient for all the Rights of Britiſh Coloniſts; to give or to refuſe which, would then be a moſt momentous Queſtion. With reſpect to all theſe Points, the Circumſtances of Foreign Europeans are very different. In the Territories ruled by us, they have only circumſcribed Factories; they are not allowed to ſpread themſelves in the Country; they can have none of its Honours or internal Advantages; the Numbers, Capital, and Influence of our own People, keep them from much Share in the Maritime Trade of India; their Numbers and their Actions are watched with Jealouſy by our Governments; their Capitals are ſmall; they are not one Body moved by one Mind, but detached and fluctuating Parties, iſſuing from Nations diſtant and diſcordant from each other; they form not themſelves into diſtinct Societies, but come, as already obſerved, chiefly to our Ports; and in a Word, whilſt common Care is obſerved on our Part, they can have neither Numbers, nor Concert, nor Means, nor, above all, any *growing Principle of Strength*, that can become formidable to us.

VIII. The Trade of Foreigners to our Indian Poſſeſſions, is a Topic naturally connected with that which has juſt been diſcuſſed. Some late Writings, in inſiſting ſtrongly on the dangerous Growth and Tendency of that Trade (a Point which will be examined hereafter) ſeem to imply, that it ſhould be the Policy of this Country, as much as poſſible, to draw the whole Commerce of India to its own Ports. A Propoſition of this Import, looſely taken up, may lead to very erroneous Concluſions. Certainly we ought to obſerve the Nature and Progreſs of the Intercourſe of Foreigners with our Poſſeſſions with vigilant Attention; but we cannot, without ſome adequate Provocation on their Part, in Juſtice, ſeek to deprive them of the Rights they have acquired to a Share in the Indian Trade; and if we had the Power of accompliſhing ſuch an Object, it would not be our

true

true Intereſt to uſe that Power; for were we to exclude them from the Shores of India, it is obvious that, in Return, they would prohibit the Entrance of the Productions of that Country into their Ports; and thus the Trade which we had ſought to engroſs, would in fact be loſt both to Britain and to the Britiſh Poſſeſſions. The true and fair Line of Policy, with reſpect to Foreigners, ſeems to be, to allow them to ſupply their own Wants of Indian Commodities, purchaſing them with their own Funds; but to prevent them, as much as poſſible, from trading upon Britiſh Capital; and always to exact from them due Order and Submiſſion, in the Countries belonging to us, where they come to traffic.

With reſpect to an Idea lately advanced, that the Company might and ought to have attracted the Productions of the Indian Poſſeſſions, ſtill in the Hands of our Enemies, into the Channel of our own Trade to this Country, it is ſo unſupported by Fact, Probability, or Policy, that your Committee deem it unneceſſary to go into any ſerious Diſcuſſion of it. There appears no Reaſon for believing the Aſſertion on which this Idea proceeds, that the Trade carried on with Europe, from the Indian Settlements in the Hands of the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, has increaſed during the War, and has been nouriſhed by the Impolicy of the Company. That Trade, as every one knows, flouriſhed long before the preſent Times: It flouriſhed in a greater Degree than it does now, as it naturally would, when the Mother Countries were far more commercial than they are at preſent, and when our Fleets did not render the Navigation of the World nearly impracticable to our Enemies. No conceivable Meaſures of Commercial Policy within the Power of the Company, could have farther depreſſed that Trade; and to bring that Trade to our Ports, had the Thing been practicable, would indeed have been to nouriſh it moſt unwiſely.

Your Committee will next proceed to ſtate what they find reſpecting the Nature and Amount of the Trade of Foreigners with Britiſh India, concerning which ſuch alarming Repreſentations have been made. And as, in order to judge more intelligently of this Article, the Extent of the Private Trade carried on directly between our own Country and our Indian Poſſeſſions ſhould alſo be known, this, which is ſeparately a neceſſary Head of Inquiry, will be introduced at the ſame Time. Theſe together will furniſh, as far as Informations go, a View of the whole Trade carried on, both by Foreigners and Britiſh Individuals (that is, excluding the Company's Commerce) between Britiſh India on one Side, and Europe and America on the other; and the View to be thus given will, in the Opinion of your Committee, form a very material Part of this Report.

The View will not, indeed, be complete, becauſe no authenticated Accounts are obtainable of the Private and Foreign Trade, which has been carried on from the Preſidencies of Madras and Bombay; but in Bengal, on the contrary, a luminous and correct Regiſter has of late Years been kept, by Order of Government, of all the Exports and Imports of Calcutta, the great Emporium of that Country, and indeed (excepting the Daniſh Settlement of Serampore, where ſome Buſineſs is ſtill done, of which there are alſo Particulars from equal Authority) the ſole Port: And as Bengal, with the adjacent allied Provinces, far tranſcends the other Preſidencies in Population and Wealth, in rich Productions for Commerce, and is the Attractive Center of our Power in the Eaſt, it may be concluded, that an accurate Account of its Foreign Trade will go far to furniſh us with all the Grounds of reaſoning, neceſſary for political Purpoſes in the preſent Caſe. In this Opinion, your Committee, without reſorting to any Informations of inferior Authority, ſubmit to the Court the following collective Views, formed from the public Regiſter above-mentioned.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS, in Foreign and Private Trade (that is, exclusive of the Trade of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company) to and from all Parts of Europe and America; for the Years 1795-6 to 1798-9, both incluſive, being the lateſt Accounts received.

	IMPORTS—CALCUTTA.						EXPORTS—CALCUTTA.		
	Total in Four Years.			Annual Average.					
	Goods.	Bullion.	Total.	Goods.	Bullion.	Total.	Total in Four Years.	Medium per Annum.	Balance of each, deducting Imports
London - - Rs	55,42,677	17,91,019	73,33,696	13,85,669	4,47,755	18,33,424	2,45,67,473	61,41,868	43,08,444
Hamburgh - -	9,40,550	1,18,036	10,58,586	2,35,137	29,509	2,64,646	31,64,456	7,91,114	5,26,468
Copenhagen - -	16,59,735	3,25,692	19,85,427	4,14,933	81,423	4,96,356	30,55,002	7,63,750	2,67,394
Liſbon - - -	3,33,084	21,08,386	24,41,470	83,271	5,27,096	6,10,367	46,18,772	11,54,693	5,44,326
Leghorn - - -	74,190	- - -	74,190	18,547	- - -	18,547	97,781	24,445	5,898
America - - -	13,96,368	33,77,203	47,73,571	3,49,092	8,44,301	11,93,393	77,24,730	19,31,182	7,37,789
Rs	99,46,604	77,20,336	1,76,66,940	24,86,659	19,30,084	44,16,735	4,32,28,214	1,08,07,052	63,90,319
Deduct London	55,42,677	17,91,019	73,33,696	13,85,669	4,47,755	18,33,424	2,45,67,473	61,41,868	43,08,444
Rs	44,03,927	59,29,317	1,03,33,244	11,00,980	14,82,329	25,83,311	1,86,60,741	46,65,184	20,81,875
Add Serampore*, from the Authority of the Reporter of External Commerce -	9,03,720	12,15,480	21,19,200	2,25,930	3,03,870	6,29,800	38,28,000	9,57,000	4,27,200
Rs	53,07,647	71,44,797	1,24,52,444	13,26,910	17,86,199	32,13,111	2,24,88,741	56,22,184	25,09,075

* Which may be ſuppoſed to have been conſigned chiefly to Copenhagen.

	IMPORTS into Calcutta, in Private and Foreign Trade.			EXPORTS from Calcutta, in Private and Foreign Trade.			BALANCE of Exports above Imports.	
	From London.	From Foreign Europe and America.	Total Imports.	To London.	To Foreign Europe and America.	Total Exports	London.	Foreign Parts.
1795-6 - Rs	22,73,161	32,95,628	55,68,789	84,08,800	66,81,864	1,50,90,664	61,35,639	33,86,236
1796-7 - - -	17,83,002	26,72,725	44,55,727	50,79,310	57,62,458	1,08,41,768	32,96,308	30,89,733
1797-8 - - -	15,34,219	19,86,142	35,20,361	69,71,529	38,83,737	1,08,55,266	54,37,310	18,97,595
1798-9 - - -	17,43,314	23,78,749	41,22,063	41,07,834	23,32,682	64,40,516	23,64,520	over imported. 46,067

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, to ſhew the Amount of the PRIVATE and FOREIGN TRADE in each of the above Years.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	London.	Europe and America.	Total.	London.	Europe and America.	Total.
1795-6 - Lacks	22	33	55	84	66	150
1796-7 - - -	18	26	44	50	57	108
1797-8 - - -	15	20	35	60	38	108
1798-9 - - -	17	24	41	41	23	64

Theſe Accounts will be found, on attentive Inſpection, to afford detailed Information of the Private and Foreign Exports and Imports, in the Whole, and in reſpect to each of the Heads, namely, the Ports of London, Foreign Europe, and America, diſtinguiſhing their ſeveral Proportions; alſo ſhewing the Proportion of Imports brought in Bullion by each, the Exceſs of the Exports to each Place above its Imports, and the total Exceſs of the Exports above the Imports; likewiſe the Variations in Exports and Imports in *each* of the *Four* Years, which ſhew their Annual *Increaſe* or *Decreaſe*.

From all theſe Particulars the following Facts are derived:

The total Medium of Foreign and Private Exports of Bengal, per Annum, to London direct, is -	R^{s} 61,00,000	
To Foreign Europe and America, whether on Neutral or Clandeſtine Account,	56,00,000	
		1,17,00,000
If to this Sum of Private and Foreign Exports be added the Engliſh Eaſt India Company's, which is about per Annum - - -		1,00,00,000
The total Exports of Bengal, Public and Private, will be - - - - - - - - Rupees		2,17,00,000

And it will hence reſult:

Firſt. That the Company's Export Trade to Europe is nearly *One-Half* of all the Foreign Exports of Bengal to Britain, Foreign Europe, and America.

Second. That the direct *Legal Trade* of Individuals to London, exceeds all the *Neutral* and *Clandeſtine Trade* taken together.

Third. That Foreign Europeans and Americans, whether trading on their own Account, or covering the Clandeſtine Trade of Britiſh Subjects to their Ports, have very little more than *One-Fourth* of the Foreign Export Trade of Bengal, the *other Three-Fourths*, centering, as juſt ſtated, on public or private Account in London.

Fourth. The Exports from Bengal, on Private and Foreign Account, to Europe and America, exceed the Imports on the ſame Accounts from thoſe Places, in the Sum of Rupees 68,17,519.

Of this Exceſs, London receives on private Account - -	43,08,444
Foreign Europe and America - - - - - -	25,09,075
Rupees	68,17,519

Theſe Sums, which Bengal pays on the Balance to Individuals and Foreigners, muſt be preſumed to be the Acquiſitions of Britiſh Reſidents, becauſe the Natives neither adventure themſelves in Foreign Trade, nor lend to others for this Purpoſe, to any Extent; and reſident Foreigners have little Property to remit. According to this fair Concluſion, therefore, the Fortunes remitted by Britiſh Reſidents, in Goods, directly to London, on an Average of theſe Four Years, amount in round Numbers, to - - - - - - - Rupees 43,00,000

And the Fortunes they have either remitted through Foreigners, or lent to them, appear to be, per Annum - - - - - 25,00,000

Fifth.

Fifth. London does not pay a *Third* of the Amount it receives from Bengal on private Account, by the Amount it carries thither, the Bullion included in which does not exceed a Tenth of what it receives. Foreigners pay to Bengal *above Half* of the Amount they carry away, and of this Half, the *greater Part* is Bullion; that is *more than a Fourth of their Exports* is paid in Bullion. London, however, carries *more Goods* to Bengal, than all Foreign Europe and America; and it carries more *Goods* than *Specie*. Foreigners carry more Specie than Goods.

Sixth. The ancient Practice of exporting Silver from the Weſt to India, appears of late Years to have conſiderably revived.

The Imports into Bengal in the laſt Four Years, appear to have been about Eighty-nine Lacks of Rupees, of which Seventy-one Lacks were from Foreign Europe and America.

Seventh. That in the Courſe of the Four Years of which the Accounts are here exhibited, there has been a *progreſſive Decreaſe* in the Exports from Bengal to Foreign Europe and America. This may be more concifely repreſented in the following View:

	Imports.			Exports.		
	London.	Europe and America.	Total.	London.	Europe and America.	Total.
1795 6	Lacks 22	33	55	84	66	150
1796-7	- - 18	26	44	50	57	108
1797-8	- - 15	20	35	69	38	108
1798-9	- - 17	24	41	41	23	64

Eighth. It will alſo be ſeen, from the larger Accounts above abſtracted, that America and the Foreign Ports of Europe, have not maintained the ſame relative Proportion of this Trade in each Year; but that the Proportions of their Exports have varied in the following Manner:

		1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.
The American Exports were -	Lacks	19	25	20	11
Which leaves for Foreign Europe	- - -	47	32	18	12
		66	57	38	23

Theſe well authenticated Facts diſprove and diſcredit all the Aſſertions which have been ſo long and confidently advanced, of the great Extent of the *Foreign and Clandeſtine Trade of India*, and of the *progreſſive Increaſe* of that Trade. Both Poſitions appear to be alike groundleſs, ſince of the total Exports of Bengal to Europe and America, amounting to Rs. 2,17,00,000, only 56,00,000 go to Foreign Parts. Of that Sum, the really Neutral Trade appears to be 31,00,000, and the Clandeſtine Trade carried on under Foreign Colours, 25,00,000. This is upon an Average of Four Years, of which the latter Years are in Amount of Exports the leaſt.

That the Exports of Bengal to Foreign Europe and America, taken together, have not, on the Whole, increaſed in the laſt Thirty Years, there is alſo Reaſon to believe, from a Compariſon of its Foreign Trade at the preſent and at former Pe-

riods;

riods: And that the Clandeſtine Trade has greatly decreaſed, there is poſitive Evidence, both from the vaſt Increaſe of Remittances, in Bills and Goods, directly to this Country, whilſt the Standard of Britiſh Acquiſitions in India has had no Increaſe, but rather the contrary; and from the preſent little Amount of that Trade.

Thus the main Argument, on which extenſive Enlargements of the Privileges of Britiſh Individuals have been preſſed, namely, the alarming Increaſe of Foreign and Clandeſtine Trade, completely fails.

IX. Another Argument urged to the ſame End, remains now to be conſidered; the Improvement of the productive Powers, and the Export Commerce of our Indian Poſſeſſions. Theſe Objects, the Free Merchants believe, will be promoted by the Meaſures they propoſe. More than one Opinion which has come before your Committee, repreſents the Capabilities of thoſe Territories as prodigiouſly great, and nothing to be wanting for turning them to the happieſt Purpoſes, but the Removal of Reſtraints. This is a Subject that particularly merits Attention; for to the Intereſts of our Indian Dominions, with which the Intereſts of the Sovereign State are now ſo much united, hardly any Thing can be more important, than a proper Syſtem of political Economy. It may, however, be obſerved, in proceeding to this Head, that the Merchants, in reſorting to it, loſt Sight of the Ground upon which the Privilege of ſending Goods to this Country, was conceded to them by the Act of 1793, namely, the Remittance of Britiſh Fortunes, and thereby the Annihilation of the Clandeſtine Trade. They propoſe now Objects of much greater Magnitude. In the Reaſonings uſed by ſome of the Free Merchants, it has been ſaid, *that the Surplus Produce of Britiſh India, which the Company's Commerce cannot take off, ſhould be left to the Induſtry of other Traders.* Such a Poſition may be underſtood to imply, that the Company wiſh to prevent the Exportation of what they do not themſelves require, or that the Produce of that Country remains on Hand for Want of Sale; and when applied more particularly, to infer, that the Surplus Produce ſhould be brought immediately to Britain, it does not diſcriminate the *bonâ fide* Foreign Trade with India, which ought to be permitted. But as the Produce of every Country muſt, in the Courſe of Things, bear a certain Proportion or Relation to the Demand made for it, ſo there appears no Reaſon to doubt, that the Productions of Britiſh India, fit for the European Market, whether raiſed by its own native Stock of Capital, or occaſionally quickened by Importations of Bullion from Foreign Europe and America (which is a precarious Thing, and quite diſtinct, in its Nature and Conſequences, from the Transfer of Private Capitals from the Sovereign Britiſh State to the Dependant Aſiatic State) have uſually had a current Vent into one or other of the Channels of Trade now open with that Country; that hence the alledged Difficulties, of conveying Goods by the Company's Ships, have not prevented the Diſpoſal of all the Produce which the Capital of the Country raiſed.

But if this Poſition were to convey any ſuch Idea, as that the Company deſired to limit the Productions and Exports of their Poſſeſſions to what they themſelves can inveſt, it would be moſt unjuſt. The Admiſſion of the Ships of all Friendly Nations to their Ports, the Indulgences given to Britiſh Subjects before the Act of 1793, the Privileges of that Act, and the large Importations of theſe Subjects have made here ſince, all ſerve to confute ſuch a Notion. It is the Principle of the Company, to give free Scope to the internal Powers of their Territories, in Agriculture and Manufactures, and a free Vent, by Exportation, to the Commodities thus raiſed.

They

They therefore, long before the Act of 1793, encouraged the Culture of Indigo, which from being no Article of Export, is now produced in ſuch Quantity, and of ſuch Excellence, as to ſupply nearly the Demands of all Europe. They alſo gave various Encouragements to the Culture of Sugar, and other Articles, new as Imports from India into this Country. Indigo is become one of the grand Staples of the Indian Trade, and with Sugar, has been the chief Cauſe of the Increaſe in the Sale Amount of privileged Goods for ſome late Years. But the indefinite Terms in which the Improvement of Britiſh India is now urged in ſome Writings, will comprehend Principles of a very different Kind from that which has juſt been ſtated; and a clear Underſtanding on this Head, as well as reſpecting the Means which Britiſh India poſſeſſes for Foreign Commerce, is become neceſſary: For the Whole of the Syſtem by which the Commerce and the Government of India ſhould be regulated, is involved in this Enquiry.

It is ſufficiently known, that India, under Aſiatic Sovereigns, never had any Capital of its own, applied to the European Commerce. The great Body of the People of that Country have always been, and ſtill continue, averſe to diſtant and hazardous Enterprizes, eſpecially by Sea. Their Genius and their Means have ever mainly turned into the Channels of domeſtic Induſtry, little adventuring even upon coaſting Voyages. From the remoteſt Times of which we have Account, down to our own Days, the Manufactures of India, fit for the European Market, were ſet on Foot by Money imported into that Country. Since the Period of Britiſh Acquiſitions there, this Order has been reverſed. The Tribute of India and the Gains of Britiſh Individuals, have furniſhed the Capital of the Exports to Europe, from at leaſt all the Territories poſſeſſed by this Country; but beſides that Tribute and thoſe Gains, there is, at this Day, no Capital in thoſe Territories, applicable to an Extenſion of their Exports to Europe; and the Vent of European Manufactures there, is limited by phyſicial and moral Cauſes. If it were practicable for us to take off, and India to ſupply, Ten Times the Quantity of Produce we now receive from it, that Country would not increaſe its Conſumption of our Manufactures in any Proportion. After then, India has paid by her Commodities for her limited Purchaſes of European Manufactures, there remains with her no other Means of an Export Trade to Europe, but the public and private Britiſh Funds above-mentioned; for thoſe which reſident Foreigners may acquire by Trade, hardly merit any Attention. The public Funds, or the Tribute by which chiefly the Company's Commerce is carried on, need not be further noticed, ſince the Inquiry is about enlarging the trading Privileges of private Merchants. It is evident, that there are no Means of doing this upon any great Scale, conſonant to the Ideas held out of improving our Poſſeſſions, but by Capital transferred thither in Bullion from this Country. The firſt Queſtion, then, to be determined, is, whether it would be good Policy thus to employ any large Portion of the Commercial Capital of Great Britain, either in Addition to all that it has already laid out in its Plantations and Colonies in the American States and in Europe, or by withdrawing ſuch Portion from ſome other Branch of Trade nearer Home, in which it muſt be now engaged; for it cannot be ſuppoſed, that any conſiderable Part of the National Stock lies dormant and uſeleſs.

It is to be obſerved, that with regard to old ſtaple Articles of Import from India, ſuch as Piece Goods and Raw Silk, which are of great Value, in proportion to their Bulk, the preſent Scale of Importation into Europe ſeems nearly equal to the Vent for them; and as, from the Largeneſs of that Importation, and other

Cauſes, the Profit on theſe Articles is very moderate, there could be no Encouragement, on that Score, to increaſe the Importation; nor as the Law has left it optional with the Company to permit Individuals to trade in Piece Goods to this Country, could the Court be expected to extend the Participation they now give to private Merchants in that Article, becauſe a great Increaſe in the Importation would only make it a loſing one to both Parties. And indeed the Merchants themſelves, in their Plans of Enlargement, profeſs to look chiefly to Articles new, or lately introduced in the Imports from India, moſt of which are generally bulky, in proportion to their Value. Theſe Articles are *Indigo*, *Cotton*, *Sugar*, and *Coffee*.

Upon the Probability of Advantage, from largely ſpeculating in any of thoſe Articles, your Committee will beg leave to make ſome Remarks.

Indigo, as has been obſerved above, is already carried to an Extent, that nearly ſuffices for the Conſumption of all Europe. The Company, after advancing their Funds to give a ſolid Eſtabliſhment to this Manufacture, left the whole Trade in it to Individuals, for whom it is brought Home in the Company's Ships, uſually at a War Freight of only £.22. 10*s*. per Ton, which is leſs than they pay the Ship Owners; and being comparatively of ſmall Bulk for its Value, can no great Way enhance the Occaſion for private Tonnage. The Undertakers in it have actually ſuffered ſeverely from too rapid an Increaſe in the Manufacture, and too eager a Competition; to puſh this Article, therefore, further at preſent, by encouraging new Adventurers in it, would be unjuſt to thoſe who are yet hardly emerging from their Difficulties; and on the general Principles of Trade, it would be evidently impolitic: but if, on fair Inveſtigation, any further reaſonable Encouragement ſhall be found neceſſary for the Culture of this Article, or for bringing it to Europe, there can be no Difficulty in according it.

The Article of *Cotton* is liable to ſuch ſudden and great Variations in the Price, that it is natural the Home Manufacturers ſhould turn their Thoughts occaſionally towards India for a Supply. At one Time, theſe Manufacturers were clamorous with the Company to import the Raw Material for their Uſe; but the Court of Directors very wiſely declined their Requeſt; at the ſame Time they manifeſted the Deſire which has always diſtinguiſhed the liberal Principles of the Company, to contribute towards the Proſperity of every Part of the Kingdom, by offering to thoſe Manufacturers free Permiſſion to ſend Ships to India, to import Cotton from thence for their Account; but this they declined. The Truth is, that in conſequence of the aſtoniſhingly rapid Increaſe of the Demand for Cotton Goods, there muſt, at Intervals, be a Want of the Raw Material ariſing from particular Circumſtances, chiefly occaſioned by the War; but as the Produce of the Raw Material has increaſed, and is ſtill increaſing in the Southern Parts of the American States, in the Weſt Indies, in Braſil, and, above all, in Dutch Guyana, now ſettled by Britiſh Planters, the Cotton of India cannot ſucceed, the Rate of Freight being always too high, except on ſome very extraordinary Occaſions. Further, the Cotton which has been imported here from the Eaſt, is not the Produce of Britiſh India. A conſiderable Quantity of that Cotton is required to give Employment to the Manufacturers in the Company's Provinces, where enough is not raiſed for the Demand; and a large Quantity of it alſo is every Year ſent to China, as a Means of providing the Company's Inveſtment of Teas. In former Times, the Cotton was imported from Bombay, where it was collected from the various Diſtricts in that Quarter to Bengal, to the Coaſt of Coromandel, and ſome Part of

China.

China. At preſent, and for ſome Years, none has been imported into Bengal from the Bombay Side of India by Sea; but on a Reference to the Bengal Regiſter of Exports, before quoted, your Committee find very large Imports into the Company's Poſſeſſions in Bengal from the Upper Provinces, which Imports, they have reaſon to believe, may have been produced in thoſe Diſtricts that furniſh Part of the large Export of Cotton from Bombay; and your Committee are more confirmed in this Opinion, from the very advanced Price to which they find this Article has riſen in Bengal. On the other Hand, if, from the vaſt Importation of Cotton from ſo many Quarters, Part of it is again exported, it may deſerve Conſideration, whether we ought thus to miniſter to the Support of Foreign Manufactures which affect our own. On the Whole, therefore, your Committee muſt ſubmit whether it would be proper, on the Part of the Company, eſpecially with the Chance of aiding a Foreign Rivalſhip, to encourage the Importation here of an Article, not the Produce of Britiſh India, eſpecially when attended with Injury to the Subjects of the Company depending upon them for Support; and materially interfering with their China Trade, which, whether conſidered as profitable to the Company, or yielding a large Revenue to the State, muſt be regarded as of the firſt Conſequence.

Sugar is an Article which the Company have been at Pains to encourage; but the Prices here are known to have been variable and precarious; and from the Experience hitherto acquired in a Time of War, indeed, when high Freights have prevailed, it does not appear to be a Commodity which, unleſs Changes are ſuppoſed in other Parts of the World, and in the Duties on Home Conſumption here, promiſes to produce, on any large Scale of Importation, a ſure or adequate Profit. On the finer Sorts which the Company have imported they have gained a little, on the coarſer there has been a Loſs; and from the preſent State of the Trade in this Article, in the great European Market and in India, your Committee do not ſee the Inducements which the Indian Merchants can have to embark largely in it, unleſs the procuring of Freight for their Ships be a leading Conſideration, which is a very diſtinct Object, that has yet no Title to the Attention of the Court, as will be ſhewn hereafter.

Coffee. The Trade in this Commodity has been very great, and not much underſtood. The Coffee imported here from the Eaſt is almoſt wholly the Produce of Java; little, if any, from the Britiſh Diminions. In conſequence of the War, the Produce of ſeveral Years had accumulated. The Dutch India Company, therefore, ſent Ships under the Daniſh Flag for a conſiderable Part; but the larger Proportion was brought to Europe, circuitouſly by Americans, and of courſe ſold at the Company's Sale. In the Appendix will be found a Liſt of the Ships, with their Cargoes, which were ſold by the Company in the preceding Seaſon, whereby it will appear, that a very ſmall Part, if any, is the Produce of Britiſh India.

Your Committee have obſerved, among the Articles imported by Individuals, that of Salt-petre, as forming one of the Commodities, without which there cannot well be an aſſorted Cargo. This being both of high political Importance, and eſſentially neceſſary in various Manufactures in this Country, the Supply ſhould, in no Degree, be permitted to Individuals. The Company have always taken Care to provide for every Demand; but if the Private Traders are allowed to deal in it, as an Article which is bulky, and of little Value; and they, from the Fall of Price in Europe,

Europe, or other Cauſes, ſhould ceaſe to provide the requiſite Quantity for properly loading their Ships; the Company might not only ſuffer Loſs in the firſt Inſtance, but the Public be materially diſappointed.

X. Your Committee having made theſe ſpecific Remarks on the principal Articles, which, it is underſtood, would ſupply the new Enlargements propoſed in the Indian Trade, will beg leave to proceed to ſome further Obſervations, which have relation to the Influence thoſe Enlargements, though they ſhould be far ſhort of what ſanguine Speculation has conceived, may have on the Inveſtment of the Company. And firſt, with reſpect to the Supply of Funds. From the heavy Expences incurred by the Company in the Courſe of the preſent War, there remains, in Effect, at preſent, little or no Surplus Revenue, to aid the Proviſion of Inveſtment; therefore the requiſite Funds muſt be furniſhed by the Proceeds of the Exports from this Country, and by Money received for Bills on the Court of Directors. Thoſe Exports, it is ſufficiently known, ſupply but a ſmall Proportion of the Advance which the Inveſtment demands; eſpecially at the preſent Juncture, when Bullion is not procurable at any Price, and a Bar is put to the Exportation of Copper, beyond a ſmall limited Quantity. On the Money, therefore, of Individuals Abroad, in exchange for Bills on the Court, the Company muſt depend for the Proviſion of the greateſt Part of the Inveſtment; and when it is conſidered, that the Fortunes of moſt of thoſe Individuals have been accumulated from the very ample Allowances granted by the Company, and that every Fortune has been acquired under their Protection, it cannot be deemed an unreaſonable Hope, that they ſhould have a Preference over Perſons, who now come forward as Rivals to that very Body, whoſe Protection and foſtering Care has enabled them to become what they are. It is from their Competition for Money, that the Company's Difficulties to borrow, in Time of War, and the Rate of Intereſt on their Loans, have been aggravated. The higher Terms, on the other Hand, which the Company have thus been obliged to give, have raiſed the Price of Money to Individuals, who complain hereof in their Turn; but ſurely, if the Preference commercially due to the Company were out of Queſtion, the Safety of the Whole, which is intimately connected with the Company's Ability to raiſe Supplies for the Exigences of neceſſary War, has a better Right to be conſidered than the Conveniency of a Part.

Secondly, with reſpect to the Freedom and Extent of the Company's Purchaſes. It ſeems to be an Idea entertained by ſome, that the exceſſive Freight and Charges of the Company's Commerce, incapacitate them from attempting any profitable Speculations on Mercantile Principles, eſpecially where Competition is to be encountered; that they loſe on various Articles of the Indian Trade, and that their main Uſe, in a Commercial View, is to ſerve as the Channel of the Eaſtern Tribute; and therefore, that all new Attempts will be beſt conducted by the Enterprize and Economy of Individuals. Theſe Ideas go to deprive the Company of all Commercial Freedom, and may even be extended to a formal Partition of the Indian Trade; the old Staples to be left to the Company, and the new Articles to private Merchants; but your Committee feel themſelves warranted to maintain, that the Company ſhip their Goods in India at a leſs Aggregate of Coſt and Charges than Individuals do, and realize the Proceeds here at a leſs Expence, ſaving only in the Article of Freight on the regular Ships, which may be reduced, with reſpect to coarſe Articles, by hiring Ships of inferior Equipment;

ment; and though, amidſt the Fluctuations of War, the Company may occaſionally loſe by ſome Articles, there are various Reaſons why they ſhould not immediately ſtrike ſuch Articles out of their Inveſtment; and it will ſtill be true, that by their Reſources and numerous Eſtabliſhments, they have great Advantages over private Perſons, in all Attempts, either to introduce new Articles, or extend the Proviſion of them; for they have only to avail themſelves of Inſtitutions, already exiſting, whereas Private Merchants muſt, for theſe Ends, in many Caſes, form new Eſtabliſhments. It is without ſufficient Foundation, therefore, that the ſuperior Capabilities of Individuals for ſtriking out new Branches of Trade have been inſiſted on; and whilſt ſo many Arguments have been induſtriouſly uſed, to obtain new Privileges for Private Traders, that there has been ſuch a Tendency ſhewn to reduce the Company to a mere Routine of bringing Home the Tribute in a few old Staples. It is fit they ſhould poſſeſs full as much Freedom as Private Merchants have, in managing and ordering their Commercial Affairs, to the Extent of the Funds and the Credit which they may fairly apply to Commercial Purpoſes, without increaſing the preſent high Scale of Indian Debt. And if it ſhould be occaſionally found expedient for them, either with a View of Profit, which in particular Junctures may accrue, or to furniſh a ſaving Tonnage for their Ships, to make an extraordinary Proviſion of new Articles, it will not only be their Duty to do ſo, but they may do it with greater Advantage than Individuals can; for if there be any new Methods, by which they can increaſe their Commercial Gains, the vaſt Expences incurred in warlike Operations, require they ſhould be adopted; and at a Time when the Company have ſtraitened themſelves in achieving Conqueſts, highly beneficial to the Nation, they have leaſt Reaſon to conclude, that they ſhall be expected to make any undue Sacrifices of their Privileges.

Thirdly, with regard to the Competition which a great Enlargement of Private Trade may occaſion in the Indian Commerce. That the Law of every Market ſhould be a free Permiſſion to thoſe who enter into it to buy and ſell, need not be diſputed; but it is a Queſtion not of Commercial Principle, but of the Policy of States, whether their Subjects ſhall be encouraged to enter into Competition with each other at any particular Foreign Market. There can be no Doubt, that a great Increaſe of Demand and of Purchaſes in India, would enhance the Coſt of Commodities there; and that a like Increaſe in the Quantities ſold here, though this Mart ſhould be the largeſt, would, on the whole, lower the Proceeds. The Conſequence from both Branches of Competition would, therefore, be evident and direct Diſadvantage to this Country, and Diſadvantage not to be compenſated, in this Caſe, by the Extent of the Trade.

Upon the whole, then, of this Part of the Subject there is not, in the Opinion of your Committee, ſuch a rational Certainty of Mercantile Profit to Individuals, from largely increaſing the Importation of theſe new Articles (for the Hope of Profit by Freight is not an admitted Plea) as ought to induce them to embark in ſuch Speculations, in the Face of a ſtrong Rivalſhip, to moſt of the Articles from the Produce of other Countries; and where there is little Appearance of Benefit, the Inconveniences of diſturbing the eſtabliſhed Order of Things ſhould not be encountered.

XI. But the grand Objection, of a Commercial Nature, to this new Trade is, that a conſiderable Capital muſt be transferred from Great Britain to carry it on.

In one of the Papers from Bengal it is hypothetically ſtated, that in a few Years the Export of Sugar from that Country might be raiſed to 100,000 Tons. Doubtleſs, in a vaſt Extent of fertile Soil, ſtretching from the Sea almoſt to Delhi, it may be poſſible to carry the Culture of Sugar, and various other Articles, to very great Length; and Perſons unacquainted with the Circumſtances of that Country, might imagine, from reading ſuch a Statement, that the main Thing to be done was only to open the Doors wide enough for Exportation. The Fact, however, is, that Four or Five Millions Sterling from this Country muſt be furniſhed, to pay for the firſt Coſt, and the Tranſportation of that Quantity of Sugar; for Bengal has no ſuch Fund of its own, applicable to any Purpoſe of that Kind; and the ſame Obſervation muſt be applied to any large Extenſion of other new Articles.

The firſt Point to be decided here, therefore, is, Whether the Nation ought to embark its Capital in ſuch a Trade? This is a Queſtion of Commercial Policy, intereſting to the Public, who ought to know the Concern they have in it; and a Queſtion on which it belongs to the Legiſlature to determine. If there are Reaſons for withdrawing Part of the Capital employed in raiſing Produce in ſome other Dependencies of the Empire, and for encouraging preferably the Productions of India, theſe Reaſons, doubtleſs, ought to be heard; but this new Buſineſs ſhould not be plunged into, without examining and underſtanding its Nature and Conſequences; and in the Opinion of your Committee, unleſs there are ſome ſpecial Motives for the Preference juſt mentioned, or unleſs where ſome imperious Exigency ariſes, it would be utterly impolitic to tranſplant much of the Capital of Great Britain, to carry on the Agriculture and Manufactures of that remote Region.

XII. But your Committee muſt believe, that the propoſed Enlargements would involve a Conſequence ſtill more ſerious, on which they have already touched, in conſidering the Claim of Britiſh Subjects to a like Freedom with Foreigners in the Indian Trade. This Claim is, in other Words, the preſent Queſtion. If, inſtead of carrying on the Intercourſe, commercial and political, of this Country and its Indian Dependencies through One great Channel, the Eaſt India Company, which has ſo much contributed to preſerve a vaſt People in their original Habits of Submiſſion, the Ships of Britiſh Individuals were permitted to go and come at Pleaſure, a great Change in the political Circumſtances of Britiſh India muſt, from the Nature of Things be expected. Hitherto the Want of an unexpenſive legal Channel to India, and the Difficulties of getting into Employment in our Dominions (for Native Governments invite only deſperate Military Adventurers) have prevented a great Influx of Britiſh Subjects into them, though Foreign Ships have been open to thoſe who could afford to pay them, and our Governments have choſen rather to licenſe Perſons who had found Means to ſettle themſelves there, than to force them from all their Concerns. But the propoſed Syſtem would, at once, confer both Right and Employment on Multitudes; and it is from an Inſtitution communicating theſe Encouragements, that, in the Opinion of your Committee, Danger is to be apprehended. The Reſidence of a limited Number of Europeans in our Provinces, as Things at preſent are, is not a Ground of any Alarm, provided that Number can be kept from increaſing; but in the propoſed Syſtem, there would be a Principle of progreſſive Increaſe, and this, your Committee

mittee fear, might juſtly be conſidered as the firſt Principle of a Colonial Syſtem.

A continual Courſe of detached Commercial Adventurers would entail the Reſidence of greater Numbers of Europeans Abroad; many others would be tempted to reſort thither, in the Hope of eſtabliſhing themſelves; gradually, in conſequence of theſe Changes, they would be enabled to ſtrike out new Modes of Employment, and ſpread themſelves in the Country. Even now, the Society of Merchants in India diſcover a Wiſh to be emancipated from every material Reſtraint: That Spirit would live and be more powerful in the larger Society. Governments, then, would find it a new and arduous Taſk to maintain Order and Subordination. Every Port in India would be accuſtomed to the Viſits of adventuring Europeans; Connexions between them and the Country Powers could hardly be prevented; Part might go into the Service of thoſe Powers; all could not expect Fortunes to return; and thoſe who ſaw no Proſpect of this Kind, would naturally commence Colonization. That the Rights and Uſages of our Native Subjects might not be encroached upon in this Progreſs, that theſe People, though paſſive, might not be at length exaſperated, and that they might not, from Example, gradually loſe their Habits of Submiſſion to Government, no Man can be warranted to deny: Nor is it leſs probable, that a vaſt Maſs of Native Subjects, thus put into a new State of Agitation, a numerous European Community, progreſſively enlarging its Views with its Importance, and the Combinations of Indian Politics influenced by, and influencing theſe Circumſtances, might render it extremely difficult for this Country to maintain, in that remote Quarter, a Government ſufficiently ſtrong and energetic to contain all theſe Intereſts within their due Bounds.

XIII. For theſe Reaſons, the Enquiry concerning the Principle by which our Indian Poſſeſſions may be beſt preſerved, though it appertain to the preſent Subject, need not be a long one. That Syſtem cannot be beſt, which, by the Adoption of Colonial Principles of free Ingreſs and Reſidence, would expoſe us to all the Hazards juſt deſcribed, and, through them, to the Loſs of the Indian Empire. The Legiſlature has already determined to maintain the Dependancy of that Empire, not on Colonial Principles, but through the Medium of that Body by which it was acquired, the Eaſt India Company, who are therefore conſtituted the ſole National Organ for its local Government, and its Communication with this Country. The Rights of that Company, who through a long Succeſſion of Years ſuſtained alone the Expences and Perils which ended in the Acquiſition of Territorial Dominion, have not been ſacrificed to the unfounded Claims ſet up for every Britiſh Subject, as ſuch, to enter into the free Enjoyment of what had coſt them ſo much. The Advantages of a ſure and great Commerce, of a large Tribute, of a Dominion maintained by its own Reſources, have not been ſtaked in following uncertain Theories, which could only be tried at the Riſk of loſing what was poſſeſſed; and Experience, as well as ſound Reaſon, demonſtrates the Wiſdom of this Syſtem.

XIV. If then, in reſpect of *Facts*, it be true that the Foreign Trade of India, either carried on by our Enemies or by Neutral Nations, or clandeſtinely under their Colours by our own Subjects, is not progreſſively increaſing; that Nations in Amity with us, and already trading to India, ought to be allowed to continue to trade on their own Account, for the Supply of their own Wants; and that India

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has no Capital within itſelf, for effecting the great Enlargements of its Exports now propoſed: If it be alſo true, in reſpect of *Principles*, that it would be impolitic in this Country to tranſplant any conſiderable Portion of its Capital to India, for extending the Agriculture and Manufactures of that diſtant Dependency, and yet more impolitic to open the Way for Britiſh Colonization there; the Concluſion reſulting from the Whole is, that the only Object for which the Company, or the Nation, can now juſtly be called on to make new Proviſions in favour of Individuals, is that of bringing directly into this Country the Remainder of the Trade yet carried on clandeſtinely by Britiſh Subjects, with the Removal of any Inconveniences which now obſtruct the ready and eaſy Tranſportation of the whole Trade, which can be carried on by the Fortunes of Britiſh Reſidents in India, directly to the Port of London.

Thoſe Individuals, who thriving under the Protection of the Company ſtill abet that Clandeſtine Trade, certainly act neither worthily nor gratefully; nor do they entitle themſelves to new Privileges. The Company, however, deſirous to ſecure to the Nation all the Trade carried on from India by the Capital of Britiſh Reſidents, are willing to adopt ſuch Meaſures as depend on them, for bringing directly to the Thames the Merchandize which that Capital yet conveys, in any Form, to Foreign Ports: But as the comparative Rates of Duties payable at their Ports and in our own, will always be regarded by the Proprietors of Indian Goods in the Direction of their Conſignments, it ſeems requiſite, in order to ſecure the Object in Queſtion, that the Duties on the Exports of Goods from India, or the Duties on Indian Goods imported into this Country, undergo ſtill further Modification.

XV. Your Committee, reflecting on the various Poſitions which have of late Years been advanced, to impugn either the Conduct of the Company or the eſtabliſhed Syſtem of Indian Policy, were induced to take the preſent Occaſion, to point out the Errors by which thoſe Poſitions, had they ſtill remained uncontradicted, might have miſled the Public Mind.

Of this Labour, which they hope will not be unacceptable to the Court, a great Part would have been needleſs, if they had confined themſelves to the Letter of the 2d April laſt, from the Right Honourable the Preſident of the Board of Controul, which chiefly fixed the Attention of the Court in relation to the preſent Subject, as it has been all along firſt in the Conſideration of the Committee: For between the Opinions which are therein delivered and thoſe they entertained, as well reſpecting the leading Principles of Indian Government and Commerce, as the Concluſions to be formed from them, they found, on the Whole, ſo much Agreement, as greatly limited the Neceſſity of particular Diſcuſſion.

On thoſe leading Principles your Committee have reaſoned; and the ſame general Views which are preſented by the longer Inveſtigation into which the Motive juſt aſſigned has led them, are with Brevity and Force exhibited in that Letter. It infers from the Whole two practical Propoſitions; one concerning the Object and Meaſure of the Privilege to be given to Individuals in the Trade from India, the other concerning the Mode in which that Trade ſhould be brought to this Country.

The firſt is ſubſtantially the ſame which your Committee have had in View through the Whole of this Diſcuſſion, and have, they truſt, here eſtabliſhed, that

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to bring the Fortunes of Britiſh Reſidents, not inveſted in the Bills of the Company, directly through the Medium of Merchandize into the Thames, ſhould be the main Object of the Privilege to be conceded to Individuals; and that this Privilege ought not, in Reaſon, to extend beyond the total Amount of thoſe Fortunes, Allowance being always made for Returns of Britiſh Manufactures ſent from hence, according to the Act of 1793.

The ſecond Propoſition recommends, that the Trade thus conſtituted ſhall be permitted to be carried on by Indian Ships.

Your Committee are aware of the public Motives which diſpoſe Mr. Dundas to make the Reſources of India ſerviceable to the Naval Intereſts of this Country; and are, at the ſame Time, perſuaded, that the Meaſure which thoſe Motives may have more eaſily inclined him to favour, he means to be perfectly compatible with his own Principle of continuing the Company as the one great National Organ for the Government and Commerce of India.

Your Committee regard thoſe Motives with Reſpect; and in as far as the Court can, conſiſtently with the great Intereſts entruſted to them, ſafely afford the Aid of the Company to well digeſted Views of that Kind, the Diſpoſition they have ever manifeſted to benefit the Nation may, in ſuch a Caſe, be expected to appear.

Your Committeee are further ready to grant, that if the occaſional Admiſſion of Indian Ships into this Country, or an Admiſſion continuing ſolely in the Diſcretion, and changeable at the Option of the Company, were the Thing here in Queſtion, it would be a Matter of comparatively ſmall Import, in reſpect to which the Indulgences allowed at different Times by the Company, in the Courſe of the laſt Seven Years, ſhew, that they can, at fit Seaſons, exerciſe with Liberality Privileges which ſtill remain entire to them; but after a very mature and anxious Conſideration of the preſent Subject, your Committee are conſtrained to ſtate, that they regard the Admiſſion of Indian Ships, or any Claſs of Ships, Britiſh or Foreign, into a formal ſyſtematic Participation in the Commerce and Navigation between Britain and India, with moſt ſerious Apprehenſion. They conſider it as involving a latent Principle, that may eventually ſuperſede that very Syſtem of regulated Intercourſe with India, which both Mr. Dundas and the Court are ſolicitous to preſerve. They are of Opinion, moreover, that for the Ends propoſed the Meaſure is unneceſſary, and that the Company can themſelves provide, as Your Committee will hereafter ſhew, all the Shipping which that End requires, free of every fair Objection hitherto made to the Occupancy of Tonnage provided by them. Impreſſed with theſe Sentiments, the Duty impoſed on your Committee requires they ſhould declare them; but in doing this, and in proceeding to explain farther the Grounds on which they entertain thoſe Sentiments, they deſire to act in the Spirit of Men looking only to a Public Object, and canvaſſing a Meaſure propoſed in a like Spirit.

XVI. A ſyſtematic Admiſſion of any Claſs of Ships into the Trade between this Country and India, would, in the Opinion of your Committee, virtually form a new Society, which having one Intereſt would, in Effect, act with much of the Spirit and Unity of a Joint Company, and a Company whoſe Intereſt would not perfectly coaleſce with thoſe of the preſent one: Standing upon a legal Foundation,

and poſſeſſing a Privilege enjoyed by none but the Eaſt India Company, it muſt at once be inveſted with a certain Degree of Importance. The Principles common to Individuals and Societies, Self-preſervation and Advancement, would naturally lead the Members of this Body into thoſe Views and Meaſures, which would be moſt likely to give it Permanence and Power. The Continuance of its Exertions would not depend, altogether, nor perhaps chiefly, on the Gain of the Commodities carried to and from India. If Commodities brought only prime Coſt and Charges, and yet the Ship Owners could make out a profitable Employment for their Ships, which is avowed to be a leading Motive for the preſent Requiſitions of the Merchants, it might ſtill be their Intereſt to carry on the Trade; and the private Commerce, now ſupported by a Remittance Capital, would thus owe its Enlargement to a Shipping Intereſt, though a Trade which maintained only the Ships engaged in it, would be one of the leaſt beneficial; and if thoſe Ships were Indian, the Benefit of it to this Country would be indeed ſmall. In bringing to Europe Indian Commodities, in which the Trade mainly conſiſts, Indian Ships would have a clear Advantage over others; becauſe the Equipment of them could be adjuſted with Certainty to the Number and Times of the Cargoes procurable, and therefore the comparative Probability of the Permanence of ſuch a Set of Ships is the greater.

It would be eaſy to employ Capital belonging to the Mother Country in building and repairing thoſe Ships: Thus Engliſh Merchants might become Parties in the Concern, and this would, in a certain Degree, be the ſame as if Britiſh Ships were licenſed directly from this Country. The Neceſſity of employing Ships once built is obvious. The Channels of Trade in Europe, in a Time of Peace eſpecially, would not be likely to afford Space for this new Claſs; the Owners muſt therefore continue, as long as poſſible, in a Line into which they have once entered, even if Difficulties ſhould occur in it; and Difficulties would be likely to put the Adventurers on ſeeking whatever further Indulgences remained to be granted them. To further Indulgences the recognized Enjoyment of the firſt Privilege would more eaſily lead; and in this and other Views, the probable Effects of *Uſage* deſerve to be conſidered. What is once eſtabliſhed obtains Authority in the Public Mind; and new Claims may, with leſs Danger of ſhocking Opinions, be raiſed upon it. From theſe Cauſes, the Exerciſe of this new Privilege would be likely to be durable, and its Operation progreſſive. One certain Effect hereof would be to force a Trade from India with a Capital not its own. As the Numbers concerned in this complex Trade of Ships and Goods increaſed, ſo would their Power, Influence, and Connexions, in both Countries. If Inconveniences ſhould be found to reſult from this Inſtitution, great Intereſts formed under the Sanction of it would plead againſt a Suppreſſion of it; and it ſeems entirely probable, that as ſoon as the Privilege to Indian Ships were thought to have acquired ſufficient Solidity, if not before, the Merchants of this Country would become clamorous for Admiſſion into it; nor is it eaſy to conceive how, after Preſcription had ſmoothed the Way, and Engliſh Merchants were known to have become, though unallowedly, Partners in the Indian Ships, their Claim could be long reſiſted; for it could never be maintained, that one Britiſh Subject reſiding in London might carry on a Trade with India, becauſe his Ship was built there, whilſt another Britiſh Subject in the ſame Place ſhould be interdicted, becauſe his Ship was built in the Thames. And, indeed, whenever the Trade from India came to be any other than a Trade of Remittance for the Fortunes of Britiſh Reſidents, the Reaſon on which Indian Merchants only were permitted to carry it on would ceaſe. In a commercial

View,

View, the ſyſtematic Introduction of any Claſs of private Ships appears, from what has been already ſaid, to be unneceſſary. As the true Intereſt of the Country does not require that it ſhould transfer Capital to India to raiſe a Trade there, ſo it is ſufficiently obvious, that there is in India no great Capital which wants to exert itſelf in the European Trade; no ſuch general Swell in the Tide of Indian Commerce as ſeeks a new Channel. Far the greater Part of the Europeans there have nothing to do with the Export Trade, which reſts chiefly with the Houſes of Agency, in whoſe Hands much of the remittable Property of Europeans centers, by which Means they are enabled to enter into great Speculations; neither is there any Surplus of Britiſh Property there, which the Company cannot convey in Ships furniſhed by themſelves, as cheaply and expeditiouſly as it could be conveyed by private Ships; therefore, to privilege a Claſs of Ships for the Trade of Individuals, when the Scale of that Trade does not require it, would be to introduce an Innovation, which your Committee cannot but regard as a hazardous one, without any adequate Cauſe. Conſidering, then, that there is no Neceſſity for the propoſed Meaſure; that it would be the Genius of the new Trade, as of all others, to ſeek its own Enlargement; that ſo many Cauſes would, probably, concur to render it permanent and progreſſive; that, above all, a conſtant Intercourſe, by private detached Ships, with every Part of India, familiarizing European Adventurers with that Country, Indian Sailors with this, would gradually and indefinitely widen the Channel of that Intercourſe, extremely multiply the Relations between the two Countries, and tend to diſturb and ſhake our Government there, to which, Danger is more likely to ariſe from our Domeſtic Commerce than from the Foreign one; conſidering all theſe Circumſtances, your Committee cannot but deprecate the ſyſtematic Eſtabliſhment of any Claſs of Ships in the Trade between India and Britain, as what in their moſt ſerious Judgment would, in its Nature and Conſequences, tend, however the contrary might be meant, to ſuperſede the Company's Privileges, and open the Way to what all agree ought to be prevented,—the Colonization of Europeans in our Indian Territories, and the Dangers connected with that Syſtem.

XVII. Beſides theſe Objections, which apply to the Meaſure generally, there is one that lies peculiarly againſt Ships whoſe Voyages commence from India, that they will uſually be manned, in great Part, with Laſcars, or Indian Sailors. Men of that Race are not, by their phyſical Frame and Conſtitution, fitted for the Navigation of cold and boiſterous Latitudes; their Nature and Habits are formed to a warm Climate, and ſhort and eaſy Voyages performed within the Sphere of the periodical Winds; they have not Strength enough of Mind or Body, to encounter the Hardſhips and Perils to which Ships are liable in the long and various Navigation between India and Europe, eſpecially in the Winter Storms of our Northern Seas; nor have they the Courage which can be relied on for ſteady Defence againſt an Enemy. To have any conſiderable Portion of the Property and Trade of this Country, therefore, dependant on the Energy of Men of this Stamp, unleſs on the Coaſts of India, where they are leſs expoſed to Dangers, cannot be adviſeable: Yet on the Employment of Indian Sailors the chief Freight of Indian Ships ſeems materially to turn; for if theſe Ships, rigged and fitted out as they are with Stores chiefly brought from Europe, were manned with Europeans, receiving Wages far higher, and proviſioned at much greater Coſt than Laſcars, it does not appear how they could be afforded at a lower Rate of Freight than Britiſh Bottoms. But this is not all. The Native Sailors of India, who are chiefly Mahomedans, are, to the Diſgrace of our National Morals, on their Arrival here, led into Scenes which

ſoon diveſt them of the Reſpect and Awe they had entertained in India for the European Character: they are robbed of their little Property, and left to wander, ragged and deſtitute, in the Streets; a Sight that, whilſt it wounds peculiarly the Feelings of Men connected with India and the Company, raiſes both the Compaſſion and Indignation of the Public; the one in favour of thoſe miſerable Objects, the other againſt the Company, as if they had drawn the poor Creatures into ſuch a State of Suffering, or neglected them in it; when in fact, though Individuals bring them Home, the Company are at great Pains and Expence to collect, maintain, and return them; but ſuch are the bad Habits they acquire, that they often eſcape from the Houſes where the Company have them lodged and provided for, and take to a mendicant State, for the Chance of obtaining from the Pity of Paſſengers new Means of vicious Indulgence. From Cauſes of this Nature, and from Expoſure to the Severity of our Winters, not a few have loſt their Lives, or become incapable of further Service. On the Continent of Europe, and even in America, where ſome of theſe Laſcars are alſo now carried, they have no Protector as here, and their Caſe muſt be ſtill more deplorable; ſo that, inſtead of a larger Introduction into the Weſtern World of this feeble Race, it is very ſeriouſly to be wiſhed, that before their Numbers are thinned by Fatigue, Climate, and Diſeaſe, ſome Means were deviſed for preventing them from leaving their own Seas.

The contemptuous Reports which they diſſeminate on their Return, cannot fail to have a very unfavourable Influence upon the Minds of our Aſiatic Subjects, whoſe Reverence for our Character, which has hitherto contributed to maintain our Aſcendency in the Eaſt (a Reverence in Part inſpired by what they have at a Diſtance ſeen among a comparatively ſmall Society, moſtly of the better Ranks, in India) will be gradually exchanged for the moſt degrading Conceptions; and if an indignant Apprehenſion of having hitherto rated us too highly, or reſpected us too much, ſhould once poſſeſs them, the Effects of it may prove extremely detrimental.

From the Waſte of Life, and other Loſſes attending the employing of this Claſs of Sailors, perhaps it may appear at length neceſſary to reſort to European Mariners: theſe, in ſuch Caſe, will flock in greater Numbers to India; and hence it may be expected, that Colonization will be accelerated there. Indeed the Return of Peace might call for this Subſtitution of Britiſh Seamen, many of whom muſt then have to ſeek Employment in the Merchants' Service; and no Britiſh Heart would wiſh that any of the brave Men who had merited ſo much of their Country, ſhould be without Bread, whilſt the Natives of the Eaſt brought Ships belonging to our own Subjects into our Ports. Conſidered therefore in a commercial, phyſical, moral, and political View, the apparent Conſequences of admitting theſe Indian Sailors largely into our Navigation, form a ſtrong additional Objection to the Conceſſion of the propoſed Privilege to any Ships manned by them.

XVIII. It will be proper, in this Place, to advert to the Reaſons which induced the Company's Governments and Servants Abroad to countenance, and in ſome Inſtances to recommend, the Applications of the Free Merchants in India for Leave to ſend Goods here in their own Ships. They were chiefly theſe: To direct to this Country, in preference to foreign Ports, all the Merchandize which could be ſuppoſed to be in the Diſpoſal of Britiſh Individuals, and ſo to prevent the Growth of Foreign Trade; to aſſiſt in reducing the Freights paid by the Company,

pany, immediately before and after the Commencement of the preſent War, for their regular Ships, which Reduction, it was hoped, would be forwarded by the Introduction of a Claſs of cheap Ships between India and Europe; to promote the Induſtry and Export Trade of India, and thereby to augment the Sources of its Revenue, and to increaſe the Commerce and Government Cuſtoms of this Country.

With regard to theſe Objects, all, doubtleſs, laudable in themſelves, and ſought from public Motives, it may be obſerved, that the Reduction of the Company's Freights has been ſome Time accompliſhed; that the Court have been, on their Part, alſo deſirous to bring all the Property of Britiſh Reſidents inveſted in Goods directly to our Ports; and that the Meaſures now to be propoſed, will, in the Opinion of your Committee, amply ſuffice for this End. The other Objects of preventing the Growth of Foreign Trade, and promoting the Produce of our Indian Poſſeſſions, have been diſcuſſed in this Report, and your Committee have endeavoured to diſcriminate the true Principles on which they ſhould be followed, and the Extent to which they ſhould be ſought. Into theſe Enquiries the Servants Abroad do not ſeem to have felt themſelves called to enter deeply and ſyſtematically; nor do they appear to have looked forward to all the probable remote Effects, commercial and political, of a progreſſive Increaſe in the Trade and Intercourſe of Individuals between India and Britain. They rather ſeem to have acted on the View of exiſting Circumſtances, and to have recommended the Meaſures which, under thoſe Circumſtances, they deemed to be, both for public and for individual Intereſts, beneficial and convenient. But as they did not profeſs to inveſtigate remote Conſequences, ſo they certainly do not appear to have propoſed or expected, that the Diſcretion of the Company ſhould be taken away in the Admiſſion of Indian Ships, or that any Claſs of Ships ſhould be inveſted with a permanent ſyſtematic Participation in the Commerce and Navigation between India and Britain: And this, in the Opinion of your Committee, is the great Point of Importance in the Whole of the preſent Subject

If, therefore, the Reaſons which they have thought themſelves obliged to advance againſt this new Principle, ſhould prove ſatisfactory to the Court, your Committee take the Liberty to ſuggeſt, that they may be ſubmitted to the Judgment and Candour of Mr. Dundas, who, your Committee are perſuaded, will not, when he ſees no imperious Neceſſity, wiſh for the Adoption of any Meaſure which, immediately or in its Conſequences, ſhall be found materially to trench on the Privileges of the Company.

XIX. Your Committee will now proceed, in the laſt Place, to propoſe the Means by which, in their Opinion, all the Property of Britiſh Reſidents in India at any Time inveſted in Goods, together with the Returns of Manufactures ſent from hence, may, with every requiſite Convenience, be brought directly to this Country, without any Change in the Principles of the preſent Syſtem. It may be difficult to aſcertain exactly the Annual remittable Amount of that Property; but in the Nature of Things it muſt have a moderate Limit, and a conſiderable Part of it is ſent Home in Bills upon the Company. From a general retroſpective View, carried back for ſeveral of the laſt Years, of the Goods conſigned from India directly to London, whether on Account of Britiſh Reſidents, or in Return for Britiſh Manufactures, and of thoſe Conſignments to Foreign Ports which may be ſuppoſed to have belonged to Britiſh Subjects, together with the Bills drawn on

the Company in the ſame Period, the total Aggregate of theſe different Branches will probably be rated fully, if eſtimated about or ſomewhat beyond a Million and a Half Sterling. Of this Amount, £. 650,000 may have come in Bills; and the Whole, therefore, of what has of late been ſent from India in Goods, either to our own or Foreign Ports, on Account of Britiſh Reſidents or Britiſh Manufactures, on an Average of ſeveral paſt Years, ending with April 1799, may be taken at a little more than £. 850,000 per Annum; and of this Sum about £. 600,000 comes already into the Thames; the reſt, as ſhewn in a former Part of this Report, has gone to Foreign Europe and America. To encourage the Conſignment of this Remainder alſo to our own Ports, and to provide for the more convenient Tranſportation of what already comes here, is, in reality, as your Committee apprehend, all that is now to be performed: But to remove every Ground for Complaint in future, your Committee are of Opinion, that the Company may at once undertake for the Conveyance directly to our Ports in Goods of the whole remittable Property of Britiſh Reſidents in India, and the whole Returns of Britiſh Manufactures, ſuppoſing that no Part of either ſhould be ſent Home in Bills on the Company, which however is at preſent, and likely to be at all Times hereafter, utterly improbable.

For this End, your Committee propoſe, that the Company ſhall themſelves furniſh whatever Amount of Tonnage ſhall be wanted for bringing Home the Private Trade, as here deſcribed; that they ſhall ſupply this Tonnage, in Ships either wholly deſtined to bring Home that Private Trade, or whether ſo deſtined or not, in Ships which ſhall not be applied to political or warlike Purpoſes, but ſail from India directly for the Port of London at fixed Periods, and thoſe Periods moſt convenient for the Shippers of Goods within the fair Weather Seaſon.

That the Rate of Freight on thoſe Ships ſhall, during War, be as low as that at which the Indian Ships arrived here in the preſent Seaſon are chartered to the Company; and that, in Time of Peace, the Rate ſhall be proportionably reduced.

That the Commodities to be permitted in the Private Trade, the Manner of warehouſing and ſhipping them in India, and receiving and bringing them to the Compay's Sales here, ſhall be ſettled in the Spirit of the exiſting Regulations, and with every fair Attention to the Intereſt of the Private Trader.

That a particular Claſs of Ships, ſuitable for this Service, ſhall be built by the Company, to be manned with Europeans, and armed ſo as to make them equal, in Point of Defence, to the beſt of the Indian Ships which have come to this Country; and until theſe are built other proper Ships to be ſupplied.

That if at any Time the Tonnage provided by the Company for private Exports ſhall not be ſufficient, it ſhall be allowable for the Governments Abroad, on the Part of the Company, to freight Indian Ships, for the Conveyance of ſuch Goods as cannot be otherwiſe accommodated; Care being taken that this Conceſſion be not ſtrained into an indirect Sanction to the ordinary ſtated Employment of thoſe Ships, nor as holding forth any Expectation of Connivance at fictitious Pleas for the Introduction of them; the ſole Object of the Company being the ready Tranſportation of Private Goods, furniſhed by the Capital of Britiſh Reſidents, as before mentioned, and the Removal of every Pretence for Complaint on this Score.

That

That no Perſon ſhall be permitted to embark in this Trade, in any Form, who has not the Licence of the Company to reſide in India.

Your Committee truſt, that theſe Propoſitions make full Proviſion for the Removal of all the Defects and Inconveniences hitherto complained of, in reſpect to the Conveyance of Private Goods; they provide for the Certainty of a ſufficient Quantity of proper Tonnage, for a reaſonable Rate of Freight, for the ſailing of the Ships at the Seaſons moſt convenient for the Merchants, and for the direct Performance of the Voyages, without Detention or Deviation on Account of political or military Objects.

If theſe Outlines ſhall be adopted as the Baſis of the Arrangement to be now made, it will then remain to fill them up with ſuch Regulations of Detail, as ſhall be found requiſite, in order properly to act upon them, of which a few Particulars will be found under the Head to be preſently mentioned.

XX. Your Committee having now, in Performance of the Duty with which they were charged, brought the Taſk they propoſed to themſelves to a Cloſe, will beg leave to wind up the Whole with a Set of Reſolutions, comprehending the principal Matters of this Report. Theſe Reſolutions have been agreed upon and paſſed by your Committee; and it will afford them great Satisfaction, if, by the Means here propoſed, or any Means proceeding on the ſame general Principles, the momentous Queſtion which, from its Intricacy and Extent, has engaged their Attention and that of the Court ſo long, ſhall be ſettled once for all.

(Signed) HUGH INGLIS,
DAVID SCOTT,
FRANCIS BARING,
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,
ABRAHAM ROBARTS,
JACOB BOSANQUET,
JOHN ROBERTS,
CHARLES GRANT,
EDWARD PARRY.

East India Houſe,
27th January, 1801.

(3.)

MINUTES of the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the 4th February 1801, containing the Reſolutions of the Special Committee, adopted by the Court.

AT a COURT OF DIRECTORS,

Held on Wedneſday the 4th February 1801;

THE Court proceeding to conſider further the Report from the Special Committee appointed to take into Conſideration the Letters from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, of the 2d April and 28th June 1800, and the Reſolutions founded thereon, which were ſubmitted to the Court on the 27th Ultimo;

The Report was read, and on the Queſtion unanimouſly approved.

The ſaid Reſolutions were then read; and the Court approving thereof,

It was, on the Queſtion,

Firſt. Reſolved Unanimouſly, That in the Opinion of this Court, the Syſtem by which the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt are now held and governed, is the Syſtem beſt adapted to ſecure to the Nation the Benefits, Political and Commercial, which are derivable from thoſe Poſſeſſions; and that the Eſtabliſhment of an open Trade between them and Great Britain, would not only be ſubverſive of the Rights and Privileges of the Eaſt India Company, but without inſuring to this Country Commercial Advantages, equal to thoſe it now enjoys from them, pave the Way for European Colonization, and ultimately hazard the Loſs of thoſe invaluable Acquiſitions.

Second. That it is therefore equally the Intereſt of the Nation, and the Duty of the Company, to guard againſt all Principles and Meaſures, which by an indefinite Enlargement of the preſent Channel of Communication, in their Nature tend to the Introduction, immediate or gradual, of ſuch an open Intercourſe, and its probable conſequent Colonization.

Third. That the Eaſt India Company, far from entertaining the erroneous Policy of limiting the Induſtry and Trade of their Provinces to the Demands of their own Commerce, have given ſuch Encouragement to both as they never received under the Native Government; ſo that the Ships of all Nations in Amity with this Country have free Admiſſion there, and the Maritime Exports from India, excluſive of thoſe for the Company, are now greater than they were at any former Period.

Fourth. That if it were practicable it would not be expedient, to prevent the other European Nations, who, by Privilege or Conceſſion, now trade with Britiſh India, from enjoying ſuch a Share of that Commerce, as may ſerve to ſupply their

their own Conſumption of Indian Commodities, and at the ſame Time to bring Bullion into our Eaſtern Territories.

Fifth. That the Regulations eſtabliſhed by the Legiſlature in 1793, with the profeſſed View of extending the Exports of this Country to India, and bringing directly to it the Trade clandeſtinely carried on by Britiſh Capital from India to Foreign Ports in Europe and America, have not been miſapplied or evaded by the Company; but that the Company have, as far as conſiſted with the neceſſary Courſe of their own Affairs, Political and Commercial, given Effect to thoſe Regulations, though at a conſiderable Expence to themſelves; and that all Allegations of the Growth of the Trade of Foreigners with India, and the Extenſion of the Clandeſtine Trade from India, by Means of any ſuch Miſapplication on the Part of the Company, are unfounded.

Sixth. That, according to the moſt authentic Information which has appeared on the Subject of Clandeſtine Trade, particularly the public Regiſter of Exports and Imports kept in Bengal, that Trade has not of late Years increaſed, but rather diminiſhed; and that the Amount of the Clandeſtine Trade of Bengal, the Center of our Eaſtern Power and Commerce, whether the ſaid Trade has been fed by that Part of the Capital of Britiſh Reſidents which was not ſent directly to this Country, or by any other Source, cannot, on an Average of Four Years, ending with 1798-9, reaſonably be eſtimated to have exceeded Twenty-five Lacks of Rupees per Annum.

Seventh. That from this important Fact, as well as from a Variety of other Evidence, exiſting in the recent Proceedings of the Company's Governments Abroad, it may ſafely be concluded, that any Increaſe which has taken place in the Courſe of the War in the Trade of Foreigners with our Settlements, is the Increaſe of a Trade carried on, *bonâ fide*, for their own Account, and, in a great Degree, with Specie which they import into India, and pay for the Goods they export, and that this is a Trade which, in ſound Policy, ought to be permitted.

Eighth. That the Trade carried on with Europe from the Indian Settlements of our Enemies, the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, which is ſaid to have greatly increaſed through the late Miſmanagement of the Company, flouriſhed, long before the preſent Times, in a greater Degree than it does now, and could not have been depreſſed by any Meaſures within the Company's Power; nor would it be a wiſe Policy, under the Notion of bringing that Trade to our Ports, to nouriſh, as in fact we thus ſhould, the Source whence it proceeds.

Ninth. That as it is the Wiſh of the Company to give free Scope to the Native Powers of their Indian Subjects in Agriculture and Manufactures, ſo it is alſo their Wiſh to exerciſe the Rights and Privileges they poſſeſs in the Government and Commerce of India, not in the narrow Spirit of rigid Monopoly, but liberally to the Benefit of the Nation at large. They thus, before the laſt Renewal of their Charter, occaſionally permitted the Importation of Private Goods on their Ships, and encouraged the Culture and Importation of ſeveral valuable Articles on Private Account, particularly Sugar and Indigo, the latter of which has become one of the grand Staples of the Indian Trade, as both together conſtitute the chief Cauſes of the Increaſe in the Sale Amount of privileged Goods for ſome late Years.

And the Company are ſtill deſirous to ſecure to the Nation all the Trade, which the Capital of Britiſh Reſidents in India yet carries on from that Country to Foreign Europe and America.

Tenth. That the only certain conſiderable Capital, which at preſent exiſts in Britiſh India, for an Export Trade from that Country to Europe, is formed by ſuch Part of the Savings of Britiſh Reſidents in India, as is not remitted to England by Bills of Exchange, of one Deſcription or another, on the Company, who now provide ſo amply in this Way for the Purpoſe of transferring the Fortunes of Individuals; and that the Amount of ſuch Portion of the Savings of Britiſh Reſidents, as is not ſent Home by Bills on the Company, can never, in the Nature of Things, exceed a certain moderate Limit, which will probably be eſtimated largely if taken at Half a Million Sterling per Annum. Should, indeed, the Natives of Britiſh India deſire to inveſt any Money, *bonâ fide*, on their own Acconut, in Exports from India to Britain (to which it does not appear that they ſhew much Diſpoſition at preſent) this may be admitted under proper Regulations, as an Addition to the Capital of Indian Export to Europe; and theſe Two Sources, with any circulating Property poſſeſſed by Britiſh Traders and Manufacturers in India, not in the Service of the Company, which circulating Property in the Whole, after allowing for the Part of it that ought to be employed in the Coaſting Trade of India, can hardly be imagined to amount to any conſiderable Sum, ſupply the whole Aggregate of the Capital of Britiſh India, applicable to an Export Trade in Articles, either new or old, from that Country to Europe.

Eleventh. That if to this Aggregate Capital, which may be termed the preſent Maximum of the Native Stock of Britiſh India for a Trade to Europe, it became a Practice to add Capital belonging to private Reſidents in Great Britain, and tranſplanted to India for the Purpoſe of forcing the Productions of that Country beyond the Ability of its own Means, this would be the Introduction of one of the firſt Principles of the Colonial or Weſt Indian Syſtem; and if it were ſanctioned, directly or impliedly, by any public Regulation, it would tend greatly to extend the Relations and Intercourſes between thoſe Countries and this, as well as to ſuperſede covertly, if not openly, the Prohibition to Europeans not to occupy Lands there, which Prohibition is already, in a Variety of Inſtances, diſpenſed with; and thus, without any Certainty of ultimate Commercial Benefit to the Britiſh Empire at large, a Change would be commenced in the preſent Syſtem of Indian Policy, which is allowed to be the beſt for the Maintenance of thoſe diſtant Poſſeſſions.

Twelfth. That as the Produce of every Country muſt, in the Courſe of Things, bear a certain Proportion or Relation to the Demand made for it, ſo there appears no Reaſon to doubt, that the Productions of Britiſh India, fit for the European Market, whether raiſed by its own Native Stock of Capital, as above deſcribed, or occaſionally quickened by Importations of Bullion from Foreign Europe and America, have uſually had a current Vent into one or other of the Channels of Trade now open with that Country: That hence the alledged Difficulties of conveying Goods by the Company's Ships have not prevented the Diſpoſal of all the Produce which the Capital of the Country raiſed, and therefore the Plea ſo often urged by Perſons intereſted in the Private Trade, that the Company ſhould permit the *Surplus Produce of the Country to be exported*, proceeds upon looſe erroneous Implications, becauſe when uſed in theſe general Terms, it ſeems to convey what is not the Fact, either that the Company wiſh to prevent the Exportation of what they do not themſelves require, or that the Produce of the Country remains on Hand for

Want

Want of Sale; and when applied more particularly, to infer that the Surplus Produce ſhould be brought immediately to Britain; it does not diſcriminate the *bonâ fide* Foreign Trade to India which ought to be permitted.

Thirteenth. That as from an early Period of the Company's Territorial Adminiſtration, the Acquiſitions of Britiſh Subjects in India have, in a greater or leſs Degree, unhappily ſupported the Trade of Foreign Europe from the Eaſt, and notwithſtanding the Means which the Company have uſed, by opening Channels for the Remittance of private Fortunes, both in Bills and in Goods, directly to this Country, that Medium of Conveyance through Foreigners appears to be in ſome Meaſure ſtill employed; this Court, following the Principles before laid down, agree in Opinion with the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, as to the Expediency of affording to Britiſh Reſidents, who may chuſe to convey their Property to Europe in Goods, whatever Means, in Addition to thoſe already ſubſiſting, may be fairly ſufficient to induce them to conſign thoſe Goods immediately to the Mother Country. And though the Court conſider the Fortunes of Britiſh Individuals not remitted by Bills on the Company (in which a very large Sum is ſent Home Annually) together with ſuch Conſignments as European Manufacturers and the Natives of India may furniſh from their own Stock, to conſtitute the total Capital of Britiſh India, at preſent applicable to a Trade with Europe (that is, of Capital originating in India, contradiſtinguiſhed from Capital transferred thither from Europe) yet being of Opinion that to remove all Colour for Complaint on this Score, the Company may afford ample Means for conveying in Goods, even the total remittable Property of Britiſh Reſidents, they offer the following Propoſitions for bringing accordingly the whole Trade formed by that Aggregate Capital, as well as the Conſignments of European Manufactures, directly to the Port of London:

1. That in Addition to the Quantity of Three Thouſand Tons of Shipping, now Annually allotted to the Exports of Individuals from India, Three, Four, or Five Thouſand Tons more, or as much as may be wanted, ſhall be aſſigned.

2. That the Shipping to be thus Annually employed ſhall be wholly applied to the Uſe of Private Traders, and ſhall neither be deſtined nor detained for political or warlike Services in India, but ſail from thence directly for the Port of London, at fixed Periods within the fair Weather Seaſon.

3. That the Rate of Freight from India on thoſe Ships ſhall, during War, be as low as that at which the Indian Ships, arrived here in the preſent Seaſon, are chartered to the Company; and in Time of Peace, the Rate of Freight ſhall be proportionably reduced.

4. That all Commodities of the *Produce of the Continent, or of the Britiſh Territories in India,* ſhall be permitted to be laden on thoſe Ships; excepting only Piece Goods, Raw Silk, and Salt-petre, which ſhall not be laden unleſs by ſpecial Licence from the Company, or their Governments Abroad.

5. That the Goods to be exported on Private Account, be, as now, received into the Company's Warehouſes in India; and that the ſame Care be taken in aſſorting them into Cargoes, in due Proportions of light and heavy Goods, according to the Deliveries into the Warehouſes, as is obſerved in forming the Company's own Cargoes.

6. That

6. That theſe Goods ſhall be brought to the Company's Warehouſes in London, and thence to their Sales, in the regular Order, ſubject to the Charge of 3 per Cent. now allowed to the Company, for landing, warehouſing, and ſelling Private Goods.

7. That the Ships to be employed in this Service ſhall be built for the Purpoſe by the Company, and ſhall be of the Deſcription beſt calculated for the propoſed Trade. In the Opinion of this Court, they may be of the Burthen of Five Hundred Tons, Builder's Meaſurement, or thereabout, and equipped on what is called the diſmantled Plan; but be manned with Europeans, and armed ſo as to make them equal in point of Safety and Defence to the beſt of the Indian Ships which have come to this Country. The Size and Equipment, however, of theſe Ships, may be more minutely conſidered hereafter; and until they are built, other ſtout and proper Ships, or the regular Ships of the Company, as far as they ſhall be wanted, ſhall be employed in this Service, on the Terms before mentioned.

8. That when the Private Goods provided for Exportation from India ſhall not ſerve to fill all the Ships ſent out for them, the Company ſhall put Gruff Goods into thoſe Ships on their own Account.

9. That if, at any Time the Tonnage provided by the Company for Private Exports, ſhould not be ſufficient for all the Goods prepared for Exportation, it ſhall be allowable for the Governments Abroad, on the Part of the Company, to freight Indian Ships for the Conveyance of ſuch Goods as cannot be otherwiſe accommodated; Care being taken that this Conceſſion be not ſtrained beyond its juſt Object, the ready and convenient Tranſportation of Private Goods furniſhed by the Capitals of Britiſh Reſidents, or ſent as the Returns of Britiſh Manufactures.

10. That no Perſon ſhall be admitted to embark in this Trade, as Principal or Agent, who is not licenſed by the Company to reſide in India.

Fourteenth. That although this Court is well convinced of the public Views with which the Right Honourable Henry Dundas has countenanced the Idea of bringing the Produce of India, exported thence on Account of Britiſh Reſidents, to this Country, on Private Indian Ships, yet the Propoſals which have been brought forward by certain Deſcriptions of Men, both in India and in England, for the Admiſſion of their Ships into the Trade and Navigation between India and Europe, Propoſals which extend to the Eſtabliſhment of a regular ſyſtematic Privilege in favour of ſuch Ships, appear to this Court, when maturely weighed, and followed into all their Operations, to involve Principles and Effects dangerous to the Intereſts both of the Company and of the Nation. In the Opinion of this Court, the Adoption of thoſe Propoſals would immediately and eſſentially affect both the Syſtem of Policy which the Legiſlature has eſtabliſhed, for maintaining the Connection and Communication between this Country and Britiſh India, and the chartered Privileges of the Eaſt India Company; and the Introduction of any Practice of this Nature, would tend to widen, gradually and indefinitely, the Channel of Intercourſe between India and Britain; to multiply the Relations between Individuals in the Two Countries; to pour Europeans of the lower Sort into India, and Indian Sailors into this Country; to leſſen, by both theſe Means, the Reſpect for the European Character, which has hitherto contributed to maintain our Aſcendancy in the Eaſt; to diſturb and ſhake our Government there; and, in a Word, to lead progreſſively, but ſurely, to Colonization.

With

With reſpect to the Eaſt India Company, the Introduction of this Practice would ſet up a certain Claſs of Perſons, with peculiar Privileges, who would, in effect, conſtitute another Company, having a common Intereſt, and that Intereſt very likely to be underſtood as oppoſed to the Intereſt of the old Company, and hence to generate Diſputes and Hoſtilities.

With reſpect to Britiſh Subjects in general, new Rights would thus be eſtabliſhed in favour of a few, to which all might think themſelves entitled, which many would endeavour openly or clandeſtinely to ſhare (invited by the expected Profits of Freight as well as of Trade) and in the End would unavoidably ſucceed in ſharing; all which, this Court fear, would tend, more and more, to throw the Communication between the Two Countries quite open, and to remove that great and effectual Medium, the Eaſt India Company, by whom the Connexion has hitherto been preſerved ſo much to the Benefit of both. And in a Commercial View, the Introduction of a Privilege of this Kind is unneceſſary, ſince the true Intereſt of this Country does not require, that it ſhould transfer Capital to India to raiſe a Trade there, ſince it is ſufficiently evident, that there is in India itſelf no great Capital which wants to exert itſelf in the European Trade; and ſince, for the Conveyance to this Country of the Property of Britiſh Reſidents inveſted in Merchandize, the Company are willing to make, and this Court now propoſe, ample Proviſion. The Object of acquiring Profit by the Freight of Ships, propoſed to be thus introduced, inſtead of being an Argument for their Admiſſion, is a ſtrong Argument againſt it; becauſe that Object would excite the Employment of Private Ships to and from India, independant of any previous Occaſion for them, for the Tranſportation of Goods, and thus force a Trade, in which, ſooner or later, Merchants in Europe would become Parties, and ſuch various Competition be introduced, as would neceſſarily tend to antiquate the preſent Syſtem of regulated Monopoly, without any Aſſurance of equal Advantage and Safety to the Political, Financial, and Commercial Intereſts of this Country. And for all theſe Reaſons this Court cannot but earneſtly deprecate the ſyſtematic Admiſſion of any ſuch Privilege as is now required by the above Deſcriptions of Perſons.

Fifteenth. That this Court, perſuaded the View given in theſe Reſolutions of the important Subject referred to their Conſideration, will be juſtified by the Documents that have been before them, ſome of which, material in themſelves, and others only lately arrived from India, they ſuppoſe have not yet been peruſed by the Right Honourable Mr. Dundas; and perſuaded alſo, that it is the Principle of that Right Honourable Gentleman, fairly to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the Eaſt India Company, as therein conſulting the true Intereſt of the Nation, beg to propoſe a full Diſcuſſion of this important Subject with Mr. Dundas, in the deliberate Manner obſerved at the late Renewal of the Charter, and do accordingly lay before him the Judgment of this Court, with all the Reaſons and Authorities on which it is founded.

(4.)

LETTER from the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS to the CHAIRMAN; dated the 21ſt March 1801.

Wimbledon. 21ſt March. 1801.

SIR,

I HAVE attentively peruſed and conſidered the Reſolutions which the Court of Directors unanimouſly came to on the 4th of February laſt, reſpecting the Correſpondence I have had with them, on the Subject of the Private Trade between India and Europe; and it will not be neceſſary to trouble you with many additional Obſervations on that Subject. The Reſolutions are diſtinctly and clearly ſtated, and the Propoſition in the laſt of them, expreſſing a Deſire for a free and full Diſcuſſion of this important Subject, is perfectly fair and candid, and the Court of Directors may reſt aſſured, that upon this and every other Subject connected with their Intereſt, I ſhall be ready and happy, in every Situation, public or private, to give every Aid to their Deliberations which they may deſire to obtain from me.

Upon the Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Reſolutions, I have only to obſerve, that my Opinions entirely accord with the general Principles detailed therein.

With regard to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth, I only pauſe in giving any Opinion, from not having before me the particular Documents and Materials, eſtabliſhing the Facts upon which thoſe Reſolutions are founded.

The Thirteenth Reſolution contains the Principles and Details of the Meaſure, upon which the Court of Directors are diſpoſed to act; and if the Baſis upon which the Reſolution proceeds is admitted to be the beſt which is applicable to the Subject, the Details ſeem aptly deviſed for the due Execution of thoſe Principles. But it is upon the Principle and Baſis of the Meaſure, which I ſtill have the Mortification to find myſelf in a Difference of Opinion from thoſe whoſe Integrity and Talents I am equally bound to acknowledge; and this radical Difference is the more to be regretted, becauſe the great Object of Solicitude which both Parties entertain, is preciſely the ſame. We are both ſtrenuouſly maintaining, that the Preſervation of the Monopoly of the Eaſt India Company is eſſentially requiſite for the Security of every important Intereſt connected with our Indian Empire; and ſo deeply am I impreſſed with the Truth of that Propoſition, I am prepared explicitly to declare, that although the firſt Formation of an Eaſt Company proceeded upon purely Commercial Conſiderations, the Magnitude and Importance to which the Eaſt India Company has progreſſively advanced, is now ſo interwoven with the Political Intereſts of the Empire, as to create upon my Mind a firm Conviction, that the Maintainance of the Monopoly of the Eaſt India Company is even more important to the Political Intereſts of the State, than it is to the Commercial Intereſts of the Company.

With this Conviction ſo ſtrongly impreſſed upon my Mind, you will give me Credit, when I aſſure you, that I have reviewed my own Opinions with the moſt jealous

jealous Attention, and that I have weighed, with the moſt anxious Care, the Arguments of thoſe who ſuppoſe, that the Syſtem which I have recommended is likely to produce any Inconvenience or Danger to the Rights, Privileges, and excluſive Intereſts of the Eaſt India Company; but it is my Misfortune to view the Subject in an oppoſite Light. If any Thing can endanger that Monopoly, it is an unneceſſary Adherence to Points not eſſential for its Exiſtence; and on the other Hand, if it is ſeen and felt by ſober, thinking, and wiſe Men, that every Facility is given ſpontaneouſly by the Company, which can be given conſiſtently with their Commercial Intereſts, and the Political Welfare of the State, that Conſideration will preſent an impregnable Rampart againſt any Attack, which at any Time, either the ſecret or the avowed Enemies of the Company may be diſpoſed to make, againſt the Syſtem of Indian Government now eſtabliſhed, in Connexion with the excluſive Charter of the Eaſt India Company.

It was my Intention to have entered more at large into a detailed Conſideration of this View of the Subject; but ſince I began to write, I have received, and carefully peruſed, the Letter of the 30th September laſt, recently tranſmitted from the Government General of India: and as that Letter has, with Clearneſs and Perſpicuity, ably detailed, and, in my Opinion, demonſtrated the Grounds of thoſe Opinions which I have from Time to Time taken the Liberty of laying before the Court of Directors, upon the Subject of Indian Trade, I ſhould conſider it as an unneceſſary Waſte of Time, if I was to trouble you with a Repetition of the Topics therein ſtated.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary for me to obſerve, that in all the Diſcuſſions I have had on this Subject with the Court of Directors, I have not been entitled to exerciſe any Authority in the Determination of the Subject. It is a Subject over which the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India have no Controul; and whatever I have ſtated, or now ſtate, or may hereafter ſtate, muſt be received from me in my individual Capacity; and therefore if either my Reaſoning and Judgment, or the Reaſoning of your Government Abroad, has not the Effect of varying the Opinion of the Court of Directors, I truſt you will not delay acting upon the Principles detailed in the Reſolutions you have done me the Honour to communicate to me; for the worſt Reſult that can ariſe from the Diſcuſſion is, any further Delay in coming to a Deciſion upon it.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

The CHAIRMAN of the Eaſt India Company.

(5)

LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the Court of DIRECTORS; dated Fort William, the 30th September 1800, and received over Land the 2d March 1801.

Fort William, 30th September, 1800.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

1. HAVING deemed it to be my Duty to revert, during the preſent Seaſon, to my Plan of the 5th of October 1793, for the Encouragement of the Private Trade between India and the Port of London, I now have the Honour to ſubmit to your Honourable Court, a View of the urgent Conſiderations which have determined me to adopt this temporary Arrangement for the current Year; and to add the Reaſons which induce me to hope, that your Honourable Court will ſpeedily confirm my Proceedings, by a permanent Syſtem of Regulation founded on ſimilar Principles.

2. Your Orders of the 25th of May 1798, were not received by the Governor General in Council until the 29th of October in that Year, when the Arrangement for the Private Tonnage of the Seaſon of 1798-9 had already been publiſhed, and ſeveral Ships and Cargoes had been already provided, according to the Terms of the Advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798. Under ſuch Circumſtances, it would neither have been juſt nor expedient to have diſturbed that Arrangement; but my Diſpatches in Council of the 1ſt of March, and my ſeparate Letter of the 9th of March 1800, will have apprized your Honourable Court, that I had conſidered it to be my Duty to adhere ſtrictly, in the Year 1799-1800, to your Orders of the 25th of May 1798, and that, in Deference to your Authothority, I had ſuſpended for the Seaſon 1799-1800, the Operation of the Plan contained in the Advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798, although my Conviction remained unaltered with regard to the Expediency and Juſtice of that Plan.

3. I entertained a confident Expectation, that I ſhould have received, at an early Period of the Seaſon, the Sanction of your Honourable Court, for reverting to the Plan of October 1798, or for adopting ſome Arrangement equally calculated to facilitate and encourage the Private Trade between India and England; and my Letter in Council of the 1ſt of March, as well as my ſeparate Letter to your Honourable Court of the 9th of March 1800, will have ſatisfied you of my Diſpoſition to await your final Determination on this important Subject, and to avoid even a temporary Departure, without your direct Authority, from your Orders of the 25th of May 1798.

4. But I have been diſappointed in my Expectation of receiving an early and ſeaſonable Notification of your final Commands; and the uſual Seaſon for Exportation from this Port to Europe is already opening, under ſuch Circumſtances as abſolutely compel me to adopt a Reſolution which my Duty and Inclination would have induced me to delay.

5. In

5. In the Diſpatch * from the Governor General in Council to your Honourable Court, dated the 13th Inſtant, I had the Honour to ſubmit to you a Statement of the intended Diſtribution in India of the Tonnage provided by you for conveying the Company's Inveſtments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, and thoſe of Ceylon and Fort Marlborough, to England, in the Seaſon of 1800-1.

6. From that Statement, your Honourable Court will obſerve, that the expected Amount of the Tonnage of 1800-1 is inadequate to the Demand in India, and that a large Proportion of the Gruff Goods belonging to the Company at this Preſidency, and nearly † the Whole of the Private Goods, for which the Company is bound by Law to furniſh Tonnage, cannot be ſhipped during the Seaſon 1800-1 for England, unleſs Ships built in India ſhall be employed between this Port and that of London.

7. The Employment of Ships built in India between this Port and that of London, is therefore no longer merely a Queſtion of Expediency, or of liberal Commercial Policy. The Deficiency of the Tonnage expected from Europe, reduces me to the abſolute Neceſſity of providing a large Proportion of Indian Tonnage for the Service of the preſent Seaſon, in order to ſecure the Conveyance of the heavy Articles of your Inveſtment, and to fulfil your legal Obligations. The only Queſtion on which I retain the Power of exerciſing a free Judgment with relation to this Subject, is confined to the Mode of obtaining the neceſſary Tonnage for theſe indiſpenſable Purpoſes.

8. In forming my Deciſion on this Queſtion, it was alſo neceſſary to conſider what Proviſion ſhould be made for the Conveyance to the Port of London of ſuch Goods as might be provided during the current Seaſon by Private Britiſh Merchants reſident in India, beyond the Amount of the ſtatutable Tonnage of 3000 Tons, and by what Regulation the Exportation of ſuch Goods ſhould be governed. The Importance and Urgency of both theſe Conſiderations were greatly enhanced by the actual State of the Foreign Trade of this Port.

9. The Nature of the Caſe appeared to me to limit my Deciſion to an Option between the Regulation obſerved in the Seaſon 1799-1800 (conformably to the Orders of your Honourable Court of the 25th May 1798) and the Plan contained in the Advertiſement publiſhed by the Board of Trade, under my Orders, on the 5th of October 1798.

10. I have carefully compared the Principles, Objects, Policy, and Practical Operation of both Syſtems; and I have now the Honour to lay before your Honourable Court the Reſult of that Compariſon.

11. The Orders of your Honourable Court of the 25th May 1798, were framed with a View of facilitating and encouraging the Private Trade between India and England. The primary Objects of thoſe Orders were to protect the Merchants, not being Proprietors of Ships, againſt any undue Enhancement of the Price of Freight by the Proprietors of Ships, and to prevent Perſons, being

* Not received.

† The Whole of the Private Goods of this Seaſon muſt be ſhipped in Indian Shipping, with the Exception of a ſmall Proportion of light Goods, which may be employed to aſſort the Cargoes of the extra Ships.

N. B. This and the following Notes to this Letter (except the Note in page 51) are inſerted by the Governor General himſelf in the Original.

Proprietors of Ships, and alſo Merchants, from trading to greater Advantage than ſuch Merchants as might not unite both Capacities.

12. From the Diſpatches of the Governor General in Council, dated the 1ſt March 1800, and from the Correſpondence to which thoſe Diſpatches refer, your Honourable Court will have obſerved, that your Order of the 25th May 1798, was conſidered by the Merchants, for whoſe Benefit it was intended (particularly by the Proprietors of heavy Goods) to be extremely prejudicial to their Intereſt.

13. Thoſe Orders were received with equal Diſſatisfaction by the Proprietors of Ships, who manifeſted the greateſt Reluctance to let their Ships unconditionally to the Company, although the Rate of Freight allowed for the Ships was comparatively high.

14. The ſame Correſpondence affords abundant Evidence, that the Proprietors of Ships and the Freighters (poſſeſſing no Property in Ships) conſidered it to be for their mutual Advantage that they ſhould be left to make their Arrangements with each other; both Parties appearing equally adverſe to the Intervention of the Company's Agency.

15. Under the Plan contained in the Advertiſement of the 5th October 1798, the Proprietors of Ships were enabled to make a more perfect Aſſortment of the Cargoes, to load their Ships in the moſt advantageous and expeditious Manner, to diſpatch them at the moſt favourable Periods of the Seaſon, and to prevent the Loſs which (under the Plan adopted in Conformity to your Orders of the 25th of May 1798) the Proprietors of Ships ſuſtain, by unavoidable Delays in the Adjuſtment of Accounts, and in the Payment of the Freight by the Company in England.

16. The Proprietors of Ships were enabled, under the Plan of October 1798, to afford the Freight at a reduced Rate, at the ſame Time that they derived a greater Profit on that Rate, than on the higher Rates of Freight fixed by the Governor General in Council in 1799-1800, in Conformity to your Orders of the 25th May 1798.

17. To the Merchant who is not Proprietor of a Ship, the Plan contained in the Advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798, affords the moſt important Advantages: He obtains a conſiderable Reduction in the Rate of Freight; he is enabled to ſettle his Engagements with the Proprietor of the Ship, previouſly to the purchaſe of Goods; to purchaſe ſuch Goods as may be advantageouſly inveſted under the exiſting Rates of Freight; and to regulate every Conſignment and Draft, according to the Quantity of the Tonnage engaged, to the Period of diſpatching the Goods from India, and to that of their expected Arrival in England.

18. The Merchant is embarraſſed, if compelled, under any Modification, to depend on the Company for Tonnage, for the Arrangement of the Rates of Freight, or for the Diſtribution of the Cargo; he can neither be ſecure of the requiſite Quantity of Tonnage, nor of the Time of diſpatching his Goods from India, nor of the Ship on which they may be laden, nor of the Mode in which they may be diſtributed; and his Trade is burthened with an expenſive Rate of Freight, which deprives him of all reaſonable Expectation of Profit.

19. The

19. The Quantity of Tonnage (excluſive of the Goods ſent in the Privileges of the Commanders and Officers of Ships) Annually occupied by Private Goods ſhipped from this Preſidency alone, in the ſeveral Years elapſed ſubſequent to the Act of Parliament in 1793, is ſtated in the following Account:

	Tons.
1794-5 - - -	2,473
1795-6 - - -	5,346
1796-7 - - -	4,659
1797-8 - - -	3,787
1798-9 - - -	6,223
1799-1800 - -	7,748

20. The Correſpondence * of the Board of Trade with the Governor General in Council, on the Subject of the Proviſion of Tonnage, has been ſubmitted to the Conſideration of your Honourable Court. The Reports of that Board, with the Documents annexed to them, afford abundant Proof, that a much larger Quantity of Private Goods would have been ſhipped for England, during the Seaſons enumerated in the preceding Account (particularly during the Year 1799-1800) if adequate Encouragement had been extended to the Navigation and Commerce of your Dominions, in Ships built in the Ports of India; and if the Britiſh Merchants reſident in India, had been aſſured of permanent Indulgence to their Trade with the Port of London.

21. Upon an Average of the Six Years ſpecified in the preceding Account, about 5,000 Tons of Private Goods from Bengal alone were Annually exported to England; the Amount, therefore, of the Private Goods exported from Bengal alone, during that Period of Time, has exceeded, by 2,000 Tons Annually, the Amount of the Tonnage allotted by Law for all India. It is to be obſerved, that a conſiderable Portion of the total Amount of theſe 5,000 Tons was Annually furniſhed by Ships built in India.

22. Excluſively of Two Ships recently engaged and provided with Cargoes, to the Amount of 1,500 Tons, the Port of Calcutta now contains above 10,000 Tons of Shipping, built in India, of a Deſcription calculated for the Conveyance of Cargoes to England. This Tonnage has already been tendered, and is actually at Command for that Purpoſe.

23. From the preceding Statement, and from the Correſpondence of the Governor General in Council with the Board of Trade, it is evident, that the wiſe Policy which dictated the Clauſes of the Act of Parliament paſſed in 1793, with reſpect to the Trade of Private Merchants between India and England, has been to a great Degree fruſtrated, by the Inſufficiency of the Tonnage furniſhed from England, and by the unavoidable Expence and Inconvenience attending the Terms and Manner of its Proviſion.

24. From the Quantity of Private Tonnage now at Command in the Port of Calcutta, from the State of Perfection which the Act of Ship-building has already attained in Bengal (promiſing a ſtill more rapid Progreſs, and ſupported by abundant and increaſing Supplies of Timber †) it is certain, that this Port will always

* Not received.

† Large and thriving Plantations of Teek have been made in Bengal, and the Cultivation of that Timber is ſpreading over the whole Province.

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be able to furniſh Tonnage, to whatever Extent may be required, for conveying to the Port of London the Trade of the Private Britiſh Merchants of Bengal.

25. The conſiderable Amount of Tonnage occupied by Private Goods from Bengal in the Years 1795-6, 1798-9, and 1799-1800, compared with the Amount occupied by Goods of a ſimilar Deſcription in the Year 1794-5, 1796-7, and 1797-8, affords a ſatisfactory Proof, that the Permiſſion granted to Individuals of providing their own Tonnage, was equally favourable to the Intereſt of the Proprietors, and to that of the Freighters of the Ships.

26. This Concluſion is not affected by the large Quantity of Goods ſhipped in 1799-1800, under the Arrangement made in Conformity to your Orders of the 25th of May 1798; for it is well known, that under a confident Expectation of enjoying the continued Advantages of the Plan of 1798, the Merchants had conſiderably extended their Proviſion of Goods for the European Markets. Many from Neceſſity, others from Motives of Reſpect to the Laws, ſhipped their Goods on the Tonnage provided by the Government, while others diſpoſed of their Goods to the numerous Foreign Agents then employed in the Port of Calcutta.

27. The Quantity of Private Goods ſhipped for England in 1799-1800, affords, therefore, an incontrovertible Proof of the Eagerneſs and Alacrity with which the Britiſh Merchants, reſident in Bengal, provided Goods, with a View to embrace the expected Opportunity of conveying their Trade to London on Terms of Advantage; but no Argument can juſtly be drawn from the ſame Circumſtance, to prove that the Continuance of the Regulations adopted in 1799-1800, would afford adequate Encouragement to the Private Trade between India and England.

28. The preceding Conſiderations ſatisfied me, that the Plan of hiring Ships on the Part of the Company, and of reletting them to the Proprietors of Ships, leaving the Proprietors of Ships and the Merchants at Liberty to ſettle the Terms of Freight, is more advantageous both to the Proprietors and Freighters of Ships, than the Arrangement adopted under your Orders of the 25th of May 1798.

29. In your Letter of the 25th May 1798, your Honourable Court appears to have intimated an Opinion, that Perſons uniting the Capacities of Proprietors and Freighters of Ships, may trade from Bengal to the Port of London to greater Advantage than Merchants poſſeſſing no Property in Ships. It appears to me, that the Difference between the actual Charge incurred by Merchants, being Proprietors of Ships, on Account of the Freight of their Goods ſent to England in their own Ships, and the Rate of Freight paid by Merchants not being Proprietors of Ships, cannot be deemed a Profit derived by the Proprietor of a Ship on his Goods. No Perſon will employ any Part of his Capital in the Purchaſe of Property in Ships, without the Proſpect of deriving an adequate Profit on the Capital ſo inveſted. I am ſatisfied, that it would not be practicable for the Proprietors of Ships in this Port to maintain an effectual Combination for the Eſtabliſhment of enhanced Rates of Freight. Unleſs ſuch a Combination ſhould be maintained, it is to be preſumed, that the Profits of the Proprietors of Ships on their Capitals inveſted in Ships, will never exceed, on an Average, a reaſonable Advantage on the Amount of thoſe Capitals, after defraying all the Expences of their Ships. This Profit muſt, therefore, be deemed entirely diſtinct from the Profit which the Proprietors of Ships may derive on their Goods conveyed to England in their own Ships, and, conſequently, the Proprietors of Ships cannot be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs, in the general

general Courſe and Conduct of their Trade, in the Purchaſe, Tranſportation, or Sale of their Goods, any material Advantage over Merchants who are not Proprietors of Ships.

30. Various additional Arguments, involving Conſequences of a more complicated and comprehenſive Deſcription, appeared to me to demand, not only that I ſhould recur without Delay, to the Plan of the 5th of October 1798, but that I ſhould reſpectfully repreſent to your Honourable Court, in the moſt diſtinct Terms, my decided and conſcientious Conviction, that the permanent Eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtematic Intercourſe between the Ports of India and that of London, regulated by Principles ſimilar to thoſe adopted by this Government in October 1798, is become indiſpenſable to the united and inſeparable Intereſts of the Company and of the Nation in India.

31. Under the beneficial Influence of the Britiſh Government in India, combined with the increaſed Demand, both in Europe and in America, for Indian Commodities, the Produce and Manufactures of the Britiſh Territories in India have increaſed, to an Extent far exceeding the Amount which the Capital applicable to the Purchaſe of the Company's Inveſtment can embrace.

32. The wiſe Policy, the juſt Pretenſions, and the increaſing Commercial Reſources and Political Power of Great Britain in India, claim for her Subjects the largeſt attainable Share in the valuable and extenſive Commerce of ſuch Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture, as are neceſſarily excluded from the Company's Inveſtment.

33. A large Proportion of this valuable Trade is already in the Poſſeſſion of Foreign Nations; and unleſs Means be immediately adopted for depriving thoſe Nations of the undue Share which they have obtained in that Trade, the moſt ſerious Conſequences are to be apprehended to the combined Intereſts of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and of the Britiſh Nation.

34. In the Letter of the Governor General in Council of the 1ſt March 1800, I ſtated to your Honourable Court, that the Britiſh Merchants at this Preſidency, not having obtained the expected Permiſſion to freight their Ships to the Port of London in the laſt Year, agreeably to the Plan adopted in October 1798, Goods to a large Amount, originally intended for the Port of London, had been ſold to Foreigners in the Port of Calcutta, and thus diverted to the Channel of the Foreign Trade. At the ſame Time I tranſmitted a Liſt of the Foreign Ships, which either had ſailed or were preparing to ſail from the Port of Calcutta to Europe and America, in the Seaſon 1799-1800.

35. The Nature and Extent of that Trade have ſince undergone a particular Inveſtigation. From the accompanying Statements, your Honourable Court will obſerve, that the Trade of America and Portugal with the Port of Calcutta alone, in 1799-1800, amounted,

In Imports - - - - - - - Sicca Rupees 81,81,005
In Exports - - - - - - - - - - 71,30,372

being an Increaſe, in 1799-1800, of the Trade carried on in Ships bearing American and Portugueſe Colours, compared with the Average of that Trade in the Three preceding Years:

In Imports of - - - - - Sicca Rupees 63,98,678
In Exports of - - - - - - - - 43,92,768

36. On the other Hand, the Imports of the Britiſh Subjects in the Year 1799-1800, amounted only to Sicca Rupees 47,87,101, and the Exports to 67,66,649.

37. Of the Trade carried on in Foreign Bottoms with the other Ports in India, from Europe and America, I poſſeſs no ſufficiently accurate Information. It is, however, known to be conducted on a very extenſive Scale.

38. In the preſent Seaſon, the Trade conveyed in Foreign Bottoms, if left unreſtrained, promiſes to increaſe beyond even the rapid Progreſs of laſt Year. From the accompanying Statement, your Honourable Court will obſerve, that the Port of Calcutta, at this early Period of the Seaſon, contains about 8,500 Tons of Shipping, under American, Portugueſe, and Daniſh Colours.

39. I poſſeſs no Means of forming an accurate Eſtimate of that Proportion of the Foreign Trade from India to Europe and to America, which is ſupported by Capital actually belonging to the Nations under whoſe Flags the Ships are navigated.

40. It appears, however, from the Statements prepared by the Reporter of external Commerce, that leſs than One-fourth of the Funds imported by the Americans in 1799-1800, for the Purchaſe of their Inveſtments, was brought from America. Of the Bullion, £. 200,000, was imported from London, and the Remainder from other Parts of Europe, and from the Iſland of Madeira. I have not been able to aſcertain the Proportion of Britiſh Capital employed in the Trade between India and Portugal. Admitting the whole Capital employed in the Foreign Trade with India, to belong to the Nations under whoſe Flags the Ships are navigated, the undue Proportion which they have obtained of that Trade, to the Injury of the Britiſh Merchants, demands the moſt ſerious Attention.

41. The Trade conveyed in the Foreign Ships is conducted with all the Advantages of a comparatively low Rate of Freight, of ſtrict Œconomy in the Management of the Concern, and of Voyages and Returns of extraordinary Expedition and Celerity. The Voyage from America to Calcutta is frequently performed in leſs than Four Months. In the laſt Seaſon, ſeveral American Ships diſpoſed of their Imports, purchaſed their Cargo for Exportation, and left the Port within Twenty-five, and ſome within Twenty Days from the Date of their Arrival.

42. Under all the exiſting Impediments, and under the Uncertainty which has hitherto embarraſſed the Trade of the Britiſh Merchant in India, it is impoſſible that his Goods can reach the Markets of the Continent of Europe, through the Channel of the public Sales in England, at ſo low a Price as the Goods conveyed directly from India to the ſame Markets in Foreign Bottoms. The Company's Sales in England muſt neceſſarily be affected by the Quantity of Indian Goods paſſing into the Markets of the Continent of Europe, through the Channel of the Foreign Trade; and the Profits of the Private Britiſh Merchant, whoſe Goods are diſpoſed of at the Company's Sales, muſt be proportionably diminiſhed.

43. Although the Voyage by which the Produce of India is conveyed in Foreign Ships to Europe may occaſionally be circuitous, the ſuperior Advantages enumerated in the preceding Paragraphs, enable the Proprietors of the Goods to diſpoſe of them at a lower Price, than that for which the ſame Deſcriptions of

Goods

Goods can be brought to the Continental Markets of Europe, if exported from India by Britiſh Merchants under the heavy Freight, and *other Incumbrances, to which their Trade is at preſent ſubject.

44. It muſt ever be impracticable, if it were juſtifiable or politic, by any Reſtrictions or Penalties on the Trade of the Britiſh Subjects, to prevent the increaſing Produce and Manufactures of India from being conveyed to the Markets in Europe, where a Demand for ſuch Articles ſhall exiſt. Such Reſtrictions tend to throw the Trade into the Hands of Foreign Nations, and to enable them to ſupply the Markets of Europe on Terms which muſt equally affect the Company's Sales in England. If the ſame Goods which now paſs to the Continent of Europe through Foreign Hands, were brought to the Company's Sales in England, the Effect on the general Price of Articles expoſed to Sale at the Company's Warehouſes would be leſs prejudicial, than that now experienced from the Sale of thoſe Goods in the Markets on the Continent of Europe. The Company and the Private Britiſh Merchants would equally feel the Advantage in the Improvement of the General Sales in England, and the Private Trade of India would become a fertile Source of Wealth and Strength to the Britiſh Nation, inſtead of contributing to the Opulence and Aggrandizement of Foreign Powers.

45. The Intereſts of the Company and of the Britiſh Nation are undivided and inſeparable with relation to this important Queſtion. Every Principle of Juſtice and Policy demands the Extenſion of the utmoſt practicable Facility to the Britiſh Merchants in India, for the Export from India to the Port of London of the largeſt poſſible Proportion of the Manufactures and Produce of India, not required for the Company's Inveſtment. Such advantageous Terms of Freight, and ſuch other Benefits, ſhould be opened to the Britiſh Merchants in India, as ſhould not only remove every Inducement to conduct the Trade through Foreign Channels, but ſhould enable the Britiſh Merchants in India to enter into a Competition in the Markets of Europe, with Merchants trading in Goods of ſimilar Produce or Manufacture, provided by Foreign Capital.

46. To Foreigners, the Indulgence may ſafely be extended, of purchaſing with their own Capital ſuch Part of the Manufactures or Produce of India, calculated for the European or American Markets, as may not be embraced by the Capital employed in the Purchaſe of the Company's Inveſtment, and of the Cargoes of the Britiſh Merchants reſident in India.

47. It is, however doubtful, whether † Foreign Nations would be able to retain any conſiderable Proportion of the Trade from India to Europe, were the Bri-

* The Portugueſe Americans pay only One per Cent. on Indian Produce imported and re-exported by the Warehouſing Act lately paſſed in Great Britain. Callicoes pay 2½, Muſlin 7½ per Cent. on the Sales, if ſold for Exportation; all other Goods (excepting Cotton, Spices, Bullion, &c. Diamonds, precious Stones, which pay no Duties) pay Two per Cent. excluſive of the Convoy Duty, payable by the Importers. A Reduction of thoſe Duties in England is abſolutely neceſſary to complete the Syſtem of drawing the Private Trade of India to the Port of London.

† The Americans obtain Indian Goods ſo much cheaper, by a direct Intercourſe with India, than they could through the circuitous Route of Europe, that they will probably continue to deal largely, even on their own Capital, with India. It is now the ordinary Practice of the Americans, under the laſt Treaty of Commerce, to ſhip Cargoes in India for America, to touch at ſome Port in America, and without trans-ſhipping or unloading the Goods in America, to proceed directly to Europe, and to diſpoſe of their Indian Cargoes in an European Port. This Practice is, unqueſtionably, contrary to the Treaty of Commerce with America.

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tiſh Merchants in India permitted to avail themſelves of their ſuperior Means of drawing the Whole of the Trade to England. Their local Knowledge, added to all the Advantages neceſſarily derived from a conſtant Reſidence on the Spot, muſt always enable them to command a Supply of Goods, of a better Quality, and at a cheaper Rate, than Foreign Merchants can obtain. In the Conveyance of Indian Goods to Europe reſts the Foreign Merchants ſole Advantage over the Britiſh. The ſuperior Facility which the Foreign Merchant enjoys, in this Reſpect, gives him ſo decided a Command over the Trade, that he is enabled not only to outbid the Britiſh Merchant in India, but alſo to underſell him in the Markets of Europe.

48. Were the Britiſh Merchants in India permitted to provide their own Tonnage, as Occaſion might require, every Reaſon exiſts to juſtify a Belief, that they would ſoon poſſeſs themſelves of nearly the Whole of the Private Export Trade from India to Europe, and would render London the univerſal Mart for the Manufactures and Produce of Aſia.

49. If the Capital of the Merchants in India, and the Remittance of the Fortunes of Individuals, ſhould not ſupply Funds ſufficient for the Conduct of the whole Private Export Trade from India to Europe, no dangerous Conſequences could reſult from applying to this Branch of Commerce, Capital drawn directly from the Britiſh Empire in Europe.

50. Beneficial Conſequences of the utmoſt Importance would certainly reſult to the Britiſh Empire in India, from any conſiderable Increaſe of its active Capital, which is known not to bear a juſt Proportion to the productive Powers of the Country.

51. The neceſſary Effect of ſuch an Increaſe of active Capital in India, would be to augment the Produce and Manufactures of your Dominions, to the full Extent of any poſſible Demand. The high Rate of Intereſt on Money applied to Mercantile Purpoſes, and the Charge of the Public Debt, would conſequently be diminiſhed in India; while every Source, both of public and private Credit, would be proportionably improved. No Poſſibility appears of any injurious Conſequences reſulting to the Britiſh Empire in Europe, from an Event ſo advantageous to India. It cannot be ſuppoſed, that the Private Trade of India will ever abſorb any Portion of Britiſh Capital, which can find more advantageous Employment at Home. If any Portion of Britiſh Capital be now employed in the American, or Portugueſe, or Daniſh Trade with India, the general Intereſts of Great Britain will unqueſtionably be promoted, by inviting, under increaſed Advantages, the Application of the ſame Funds to the Trade of the Private Britiſh Merchants, reſident within the Company's Dominions.

52. From whatever Source the Capital of the Private Britiſh Trade in India might be derived, the Goods would be obtained in India under the ſame wiſe, humane, and ſalutary Regulations, now enforced with reſpect to the Proviſion of every Article of Produce or Manufacture in this Country, either by the Company or by Private Merchants: Great Britain would enjoy all the Advantages of that Trade, which is now a Source of increaſing Wealth and Strength to Foreign Nations, and which tends ultimately to introduce Foreign Intrigue, to eſtabliſh Foreign Influence, and to aggrandize Foreign Power in India.

53. It would be equally unjuſt and impolitic, to extend any Facility to the Trade of the Britiſh Merchants in India, by ſacrificing or hazarding the Company's Rights and Privileges, by injuring its Commercial Intereſts by admitting an indiſcriminate and unreſtrained Commercial Intercourſe between England and India, or by departing from any of the fundamental Principles of Policy, which now govern the Britiſh Eſtabliſhments in India.

54. It may be urged, that if a conſiderable Proportion of the Goods now exported from India to the Continent of Europe by Foreigners, were to be imported into England by the Britiſh Merchants in India, under Rates of Freight more advantageous than thoſe now paid by the Company, the Demand for the Company's Goods would be reduced, and the Value of the Company's Goods would be impaired.

55. It has already been obſerved, that the Public Sales of Eaſt Indian Goods in England, muſt neceſſarily be affected by the Aggregate Quantity of thoſe Goods ſold in the Continental Markets of Europe; and that the Effect on the Sales in England would probably be leſs prejudicial, and could not be more ſo, if a larger Proportion of the Goods provided in India for the European Markets, ſhould be imported into England, and ſold, in the firſt Inſtance, at the Company's Sales.

56. The long Eſtabliſhment of the Company's Factories in India, the Skill of its Servants regularly educated for the Conduct of thoſe Factories, the habitual Confidence of the Manufacturers in the good Faith and Integrity of the Company, have ſecured to the Company ſo decided a Superiority in the Proviſion of the moſt valuable Articles of Piece Goods and Raw Silk, that no Private Merchant, by any practicable Reduction of Freight, can be enabled to rival the Company in thoſe important Articles of its Inveſtment.

57. In the firſt Purchaſe of Sugar and other Gruff Goods, the Trade of the Private Britiſh Merchant has more nearly reached that of the Company; nor will the Company ever be able to trade advantageouſly in theſe Articles, unleſs the Government in India ſhall reſort to Ships built in India, for the Conveyance of ſuch Goods. The valuable Branches of your Inveſtment will, it is ſuppoſed, be always conveyed with more Advantage in your regular Ships.

58. If the Britiſh Merchant ſhould be permitted to employ Ships built in India under the Plan of October 1798, the Company's Gruff Goods may alſo be conveyed to England in Ships of a ſimilar Deſcription, at Rates of Freight equally advantageous with thoſe paid by the Private Merchants*. The Company will therefore derive a conſiderable Benefit in this Branch of Trade, from encouraging the Trade of the Private Britiſh Merchant in India. At preſent, neither the Company nor the Private Britiſh Merchant can rival Foreigners in the Markets of Europe, in the leſs valuable Articles of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

59. It is now evident, that the extra Tonnage engaged in England by the Company for the Service of India, can never be rendered a practicable Channel through which the Britiſh Private Trade of India can contend with Foreign Adventure. This Obſervation neceſſarily applies with more Force to the regular Ships of the Company; although Experience has proved thoſe Ships to be admirably calculated for the Conveyance of the Company's valuable Inveſtment.

* The probable Saving to the Company in the preſent Seaſon, by the Conveyance of their Gruff Goods in Ships built in India, may amount to £. 20,000.

60. The Plan contained in the Advertiſement of the 5th of October 1798, affords to the Britiſh Merchants every neceſſary Facility for the Conduct of the Private Trade from India to England, while the important Principles of the Trade and Government of India are preſerved from Hazard, and ſufficient Precautions are provided againſt all the Dangers juſtly apprehended from an unreſtricted Commercial Intercourſe between England and India.

61. The eſſential Object of preventing the Reſort to India of Perſons unlicenſed by the Company is not affected; the Powers of the Government in India over unlicenſed Perſons remain in full Vigour and Efficiency; no Goods or Paſſengers can be received in the Private Ships, either in India or England, without the Sanction of the Company or of its Government; the Voyage to England, and the Return to India, are required to be performed under the Inſtructions and Controul of the ſame Authority; and as the Proprietors of Ships, the Commanders and Officers, the Seamen (moſtly Natives of India) and all the Perſons concerned in the immediate Conduct of the Trade, are ſubject to the Authority of the Britiſh Government in India, it is always in the Power of the Company and of its Government to prevent the Perverſion of an Intercourſe thus regulated between India and England, to any ſiniſter Purpoſes endangering the Rights and Privileges of the Company, or the Intereſts of the Britiſh Empire.

62. Omitting the Difference in the Rate of Freight, theſe Conſiderations alone are ſufficient to recommend the Employment of Ships built in India, in the Private Trade between India and Great Britain: Over private Ships furniſhed from England, the Company and their Government in India could not exerciſe an equally efficient Controul.

63. It is remarkable, that the Principle which has hitherto regulated the Commercial Intercourſe between India and England, has actually occaſioned the very Evils which it was intended to avert.

64. The Operation of this erroneous Principle has forced the Trade between India and Europe from a Channel in which it could have been controuled and regulated without Difficulty, into the Hands of Foreign Nations, where it cannot, without conſiderable Difficulty, be ſubjected to any Degree of Controul, Regulation, or Reſtraint. The ſame miſtaken Policy has filled the Ports of India with the Ships of Foreign Nations; has enabled thoſe Nations to rival the Company, both in Europe and in India, in many Articles of its Export and Import Trade; has invited from Europe and America Adventurers of every Deſcription; and, by the Number and Activity of theſe Foreign Agents, has menaced the Foundations of your Commercial and Political Intereſts throughout every Part of Aſia, and even within your own Dominions.

65. If the Extenſion of additional Indulgences to the Britiſh Merchants neceſſarily involved the Admiſſion of numerous Britiſh Adventurers into India, the Wiſdom of your Honourable Court could not fail to remark, that your Government can always with leſs Difficulty controul the Operations of Britiſh than thoſe of Foreign Agents; while the Danger to be apprehended from the Views and Deſigns of Foreigners of every Deſcription, muſt ever be greater than any which can probably ariſe from an increaſed Reſort of Britiſh Subjects, under ſuch Limitations and Reſtraints as your Wiſdom may frame, and the Vigilance of your Governments in India may be enabled to enforce.

66. But

66. But it does not appear probable, that any Increaſe of the Private Britiſh Trade of India would neceſſarily produce a proportional Augmention in the Number of Britiſh Agents reſorting to your Dominions: The Britiſh Merchants now reſident in India, being equal to the Conduct of much more extenſive Concerns, and likely to be employed by Perſons engaged in Commercial Concerns at Home, who might eaſily conduct their Operations with India through thoſe Britiſh Subjects actually eſtabliſhed within your Dominions.

67. On the other Hand, Foreigners generally deal directly with the Natives, or with Foreign Houſes of Agency. The Number of theſe Houſes (in conſequence of the War) is now inconſiderable; the Increaſe of Foreign Adventurers will therefore be a neceſſary Conſequence of any conſiderable Increaſe of the Trade in Foreign Hands. Foreign Ships alſo being neceſſarily exempt from the Controul of the Britiſh Government in Europe, offer to every Emiſſary of the Enemy, and to every dangerous political Adventurer, an eaſy Entrance into India. In proportion to the increaſed Reſort of Foreign Ships to our Ports in India, Foreign Intrigue will find a more ready Channel of Admiſſion. It is a well-known Fact, that thoſe to whom your Permiſſion and Licence to viſit India have been refuſed, uſually reſort to Foreign Ships, and thus evade your Authority. The ſame Channel is alſo always open to afford Refuge, and the Means of Eſcape, to every public Defaulter and Delinquent, from the Authority of your Government in India.

68. It is impoſſible to check the Reſort of the Ships of Foreign Nations to India by any other Regulation than by rendering the Trade unprofitable to Foreign Adventure: This Effect cannot be accompliſhed, otherwiſe than by enabling the Britiſh Merchants in India to underſell Foreigners in the Markets of Europe. A Syſtem which, under due Regulation, ſhall afford to the Britiſh Merchants in India the greateſt practicable Facility of conveying their Trade to England, inſtead of endangering the Stability of the Trade, and Power of the Company, and of the Nation in India, will therefore conſtitute the moſt ſolid Baſis of Security for the Preſervation of both.

69. The preceding Obſervations may, I truſt, ſatisfy your Honourable Court, that the Principles of the Plan of the 5th of October 1798, combine the requiſite Indulgence to the Private Trade with the indiſpenſible Precautions neceſſary for ſecuring your Intereſts in India.

70. It is not my Duty to enter into any detailed Diſcuſſion of the Objections urged by the Ship-builders in England, againſt the Admiſſion of Ships built in India, to a Participation of the Trade from India to the Port of London. It may not, however, be uſeleſs, to add ſome Remarks on this Part of the Subject.

71. Experience having proved, that Tonnage cannot be furniſhed from England on Terms which would enable the Britiſh Merchants in India to rival Foreigners in the Trade between India and Europe, the Excluſion of Ships built in India from the Port of London, would not increaſe the Number of Britiſh Ships hitherto engaged in the Indian Trade, in any Proportion which could materially benefit the Ship-builders in England. This Meaſure, therefore, without any proportional Benefit to the Ship-builders in England, would perpetuate and aggravate the Evils now experienced from the Reſtraints impoſed on the Private Trade between India and England: On the other Hand, by admitting Ships built in India

dia to partake of the Trade to England, the Ship-builders, and other Artiſts, Manufacturers, and Traders in England, will reap all the Benefits ariſing from the large Sums expended in the Repair of the numerous Ships Annually reſorting to England from the Ports of India. Other Intereſts, connected with the building of Ships in England, will alſo derive the Profit reſulting from the great Demand for the Articles neceſſary in the Conſtruction and Outfit of the Ships built in the Ports of India; the Fact being eſtabliſhed, that many of thoſe Articles muſt neceſſarily be brought from England.

72. On their Return to India, theſe Ships, from the Moderation of their Rates of Freight, will afford a moſt advantageous Mode of Conveyance for ſuch of the Manufactures of the Britiſh Empire in Europe, as may be demanded in India; conſequently, the Facilities granted to the Private Trade, and to the Ships built in India, will ſerve to encourage the Exportation of Britiſh Manufactures to Aſia, to whatever Extent the Demand may be enlarged.

73. I have thus carefully reviſed the Plan contained in the Advertiſement of October 1798, for the Encouragement of the Trade of the Britiſh Merchants reſident in India with England: I have compared that Plan with the Arrangement adopted under the Orders of your Honourable Court of the 25th of May 1798: I have conſidered the probable Effects of any future Attempt to provide for the Conveyance of the Private Trade of India to the Port of London, either in the Company's regular Ships, or in extra Ships hired in England; and I have adverted to the comparative practical Operation of the Syſtems adopted by this Government, in the Years 1798-9 and 1799-1800, as it appears on the Accounts of the Exports and Imports of the Port of Calcutta in each of thoſe Years. I have alſo ſubmitted to your Examination, a combined View of the Motives which induce me to revert to the Plan of October 1798, for the preſent Seaſon; and to form an anxious Expectation, that my Conduct in this Proceeding may meet with your Approbation and Countenance, and may become the Foundation of an improved and durable Syſtem of Intercourſe between India and England, under the Sanction of your Authority.

74. The rapid Growth of the Foreign Trade, during the laſt Seaſon, urgently demanded the immediate Interference of your Government on the Spot: The Number of Foreign Ships actually in the Port of Calcutta; the Alacrity, Enterprize, and Skill of the Foreign Agents, now aſſiduouſly employed in providing Cargoes, and the neceſſary Inaction and Langour of the Britiſh Private Trade, embaraſſed by the Reſtraints of the exiſting Law, created a ſerious Apprehenſion in my Mind, that any further Delay in the Deciſion of this momentous Queſtion might occaſion Evils, of which the Remedy might hereafter become conſiderably difficult, if not abſolutely impracticable. The unreſtrained Progreſs of the Foreign Trade in the preſent Seaſon, added to its great Increaſe during the laſt, might have eſtabliſhed its Predominance over the Private Trade of Britiſh Subjects, to an Extent which no future Regulation might have proved ſufficient to limit or reſtrain. The Difficulty of diverting this lucrative Commerce from the Channel into which it had been forced, would naturally be aggravated in proportion to the Length of Time during which the Trade ſhould continue to flow in that Courſe.

75. Under theſe ſerious Impreſſions, and convinced that a prompt Deciſion was demanded, with a Degree of Exigency equal to the Importance of the Queſtion at Iſſue, I directed the accompanying Notice to be publiſhed at Fort William,

liam, on the 19th Inſtant; and I ordered the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay to publiſh correſpondent Advertiſements at thoſe Preſidencies, with ſuch Modifications as local Circumſtances may render indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

76. It will reſt with your Honourable Court to determine whether this Plan ſhall be rendered permanent. A temporary Reſtraint is now applied to the Progreſs of the Foreign Trade in India during the preſent Seaſon; and a temporary Encouragement is granted, for the ſame Period of Time, to that of Britiſh Subjects reſident within your Dominions. Ample Time is thus afforded for the deliberate Formation of your final Judgment; the Reſult of which I ſhall await with a reſpectful, but confident Hope, that your Wiſdom may approve and perpetuate the Policy which dictated my Orders of the 5th of October 1798, and of the 19th of September 1800; and that your Liberality may confirm, to all the Intereſts affected by this important Meaſure, the laſting Enjoyment of thoſe Commercial and Political Advantages, which it has been my conſtant Endeavour, under your Countenance and Favour, to cultivate, to improve, and to extend.

I have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs,

With the greateſt Reſpect,

Your moſt obedient and faithful Servant,

WELLESLEY.

The Honourable Court of Directors.

(6.)

SECOND REPORT of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed to take into Conſideration the Letters from the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS.

YOUR Committee have conſidered, with due Attention, the Two Letters, on which the Court were pleaſed, by their Reference of the 24th Inſtant, to require the Opinion of your Committee, namely;

One from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas to the Chairman, dated the 21ſt March 1801; and

Another from Marquis Wellefley, Governor General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors, dated the 30th September 1800;

Both on the important Queſtion of enlarging the Trade of Britiſh Subjects between India and this Country.

The firſt of theſe Letters is an Anſwer to the Report of your Committee, dated the 27th of January laſt, which the Court ſubmitted to the Conſideration of Mr. Dundas.

In that Report, your Committee endeavoured to take a comprehenſive View of the Nature, the Grounds, the Conſequences of the Enlargement which has been contended for, of the Extent to which it might be ſafe and expedient to carry it, and of the Limits which, not merely the Rights of the Company, but with more commanding Energy, the Intereſts of the Empire, require to be preſcribed to it.

Upon a Subject ſo momentous, your Committee could not but attend, with Solicitude, to the Opinion of ſo high an Authority as Mr. Dundas; and it is, in the firſt Place, with ſincere Satisfaction, that they ſee from him, a Declaration ſo well becoming his Candour, that the Diſcuſſion which has been maintained between him and the Court of Directors, on the Subject in Queſtion, has not been a Controverſy about the reſpective Powers of the Department of Controul and of the Company, but rather an argumentative Enquiry into the Meaſures, which the preſent Situation and Claims of the Private Trade between India and Europe, rendered it proper for the Court to adopt. As he intended to argue, not leſs for the Intereſt of the Company than of the Nation, in which your Committee truſt the Court have imitated him, by viewing the Public Good equally with that of their Conſtituents, ſo he explicitly affirms, that this is a Subject over which the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India have no Controul; and it is therefore his Concluſion, that if the Court of Directors are not convinced, by the Reaſonings oppoſed by him and others to the Opinion they have formed, it remains only that they immediately act upon that Opinion. This Inſtance of correct Regard to the Rights of the Company, your Committee hope, may hereafter be inſtructive to thoſe who, diſſatisfied with the Exerciſe of the Company's Commercial Powers, might naturally be diſpoſed to preſume upon their Uncertainty or Inefficiency.

Your

Your Committee alſo cannot but teſtify the Pleaſure they receive from finding all the great Principles aſſerted in their Reſolutions of the 27th of January laſt, as the fitteſt for the Government and Preſervation of Britiſh India, ſtrenuouſly profeſſed by Mr. Dundas; particularly that the Adminiſtration of our Indian Empire, and the Intercourſe between it and this Country, ſhould be maintained by the great National Organ the Eaſt India Company; that the Colonization of Europeans in Britiſh India, and all Meaſures leading to it, ſhould be prevented; that the Transfer of Capital from Great Britain to the Eaſt, in the Manner Capital has been ſent to our American Colonies, in order to raiſe Produce there, would be the Introduction of one of the firſt Principles of the Colonial Syſtem; and that the *bonâ fide* Trade of Foreigners with our Indian Settlements, ſhould, under due Regulations, be permitted.

On the Views exhibited in the ſame Report, of the actual State of the Trade of Foreigners and Britiſh Reſidents in India, and of the Conduct of the Company in reſpect to the latter, Mr. Dundas only pauſes in giving any Opinion, becauſe he has not before him the Documents and Materials on which thoſe Views were founded.

In a Word, none of the Principles or Facts, advanced in the Report of your Committee of the 27th January, is controverted by Mr. Dundas. He differs from your Committee only in a ſingle Point, reſpecting the Application of thoſe Principles in a Point of Practice; but that, to be ſure, a Point of very great Moment; Whether the ſyſtematic Eſtabliſhment of any Claſs of Private Ships, in the Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and India, would trench upon thoſe Principles, would tend to introduce European Colonization in India, and finally endanger the Syſtem by which that Country is now held to this? Being ſtill an Advocate for the ſtated Admiſſion of Indian Ships into that Commerce and Navigation, he is of courſe perſuaded, that none of the Conſequences now mentioned, and before more fully ſtated, would follow from it.

Your Committee have given, in their former Report, their Reaſons at large, for very ſtrongly apprehending that ſuch Conſequences would enſue. Thoſe Reaſons have not been particularly examined, and they remain unrefuted; nor has any other Matter come under the Notice of your Committee, which at all affects the Concluſion they, after mature Deliberation, deduced from them.

Hence your Committee are unable to alter the Opinion they have already delivered to the Court. In this momentous Caſe, they conceive that the Probability only of great Danger is a ſufficient Objection to the propoſed Innovations; and that, in order to render thoſe Innovations admiſſible, it ought to be ſatisfactorily ſhewn, that no ſuch Danger is at all probable.

Mr. Dundas has referred to the Letter of the Governor General of the 30th September laſt, as ably detailing and demonſtrating the Grounds of thoſe Opinions, which he has ſtated to the Court on the Subject of the Indian Trade. Your Committee have thus had an additional Motive for peruſing with Care, a Document, which the Order of Court, as well as the Authority from which it comes, pointed out to their particular Attention; and this Attention they have beſtowed upon it. Its profeſſed Deſign is, firſt, to give a View of the urgent Conſiderations which have determined the Governor General to revert, in the Way of temporary Arrangement, to his Plan of October 1798, "for the Encouragement of the Private

"Trade

"Trade between India and London," rather than to follow the Court's Order on that Subject, of May 1798; and ſecondly, to ſtate the Reaſons which induce him to hope, that the Court will ſpeedily confirm his Proceedings by a "*permanent* "*Syſtem of Regulation*, founded on ſimilar Principles."

The Court's Order of the 5th May 1798, which the Governor General treats as a Syſtem, and under that Notion of it, conſiders "its Principles, Objects, Po- "licy, and practical Operation," was merely incidental and occaſional, ariſing from a particular Fact which came before the Court.

The Bengal Government had, in the Year 1797, allowed Two Country Ships to come to London, laden *on Account of the Owners*. The Court were of Opinion, that if the Privilege of ſending Home Private Ships with Cargoes were at all conceded, it ought to have a general Operation; that thoſe who poſſeſs Ships ſhould not be entitled to load them entirely with their own Goods, to the Excluſion of other Exporters, who had Merchandize but not Ships; they therefore directed, that when the Bengal Government ſhould grant Permiſſion to export Goods on Country Veſſels, thoſe Veſſels ſhould be hired by the Company, and Freight on them given to all qualified Perſons applying for it.

This was merely a temporary Proviſo, looking to one Object—the equal Participation among all the Merchants, in Oppoſition to a Monopoly by a few of greater Capitals, who were Ship Owners, of whatever Privilege of private Exportation, beyond the Statute Tonnage, might, at any Time, be conceded. It muſt be well underſtood, that the Court, in giving that temporary Order upon a ſingle Point, did not mean it as any Deciſion on the Whole of this great Subject of enlarging the Private Trade, but looked forward to a general Diſcuſſion and Adjuſtment of that Subject, which the Agitations of it, then commenced, were rendering unavoidable.

Before this Order of the Court reached Bengal, the Governor General, on the 5th October 1798, complying with the Requeſt of the Merchants, permitted them generally to ſend Home Private Ships and Cargoes, as had been done in 1797; the Ships being hired to the Company, and relet to the Owners. In the following Year, having received the Court's Order, he, in Obedience to it, obſerved the Mode of freighting therein preſcribed; but againſt this Mode Repreſentations were made by the Merchants there; and the Reaſons urged by them, which the Governor General fully adopts, with other Conſiderations, which, he ſtates, appeared to him to enforce a Recurrence to his Plan of 1798.

Into this firſt Part of the Subject, however, either as it may reſpect the Merchants, or as it relates to the temporary Meaſure of the Governor General, your Committee do not think themſelves, at this Time, particularly called to enter. Their immediate Concern is with the other and more important Part of his Letter, which is ſtrenuouſly to recommend and to urge "the permanent Eſtabliſhment of "a ſyſtemaric Intercourſe between the Ports of India and that of London, regulated "by Principles ſimilar to thoſe adopted by the Bengal Government in October "1798;" that is, not only that the Mode of hiring and reletting to the Owners, Private Ships for Private Cargoes, ſhall be eſtabliſhed, inſtead of the one enjoined by the Company; but that the Permiſſion to ſend Home ſuch Ships and Cargoes, which had been formerly given occaſionally, at the Diſcretion of the Company or their Governments, and was always ſubject to any Limitation they might preſcribe, ſhall no longer reſt on this Footing, but be rendered permanent, or, in other Words,

become

become a Right, and this without any propoſed Limitation whatever as to the Extent of the Trade.

The Court will ſee at once, that this is the main Queſtion diſcuſſed through the Whole of your Committee's Report of the 27th January laſt; a Queſtion upon which your Committee and the Court have come to a Reſolution, conſiderably differing from the Concluſion which the Governor General deduces from his Reaſoning, and differing alſo, though far leſs, from the Opinion of Mr. Dundas, between whoſe Views and thoſe of the Governor General there appear to be ſome very material Diſcordancies.

The Governor General argues, in Support of his Propoſal, from the Inconveniences of the Reſtraints, Limitations, and Uncertainties, under which the Private Merchants have hitherto been placed; from the Increaſe of the Trade of Calcutta; from the great Advantages which would reſult to Britiſh India and the ſovereign State, by encouraging the Produce, Shipping, and Exportation of the former, and making the latter the grand Mart for all the Exports of our Eaſtern Territories. He next repreſents the Trade of Foreign Nations with our Eaſtern Poſſeſſions, as alarmingly increaſing; thoſe Nations as becoming very formidable Commercial Rivals to us; the Peace and Security of our Indian Empire, as likely to be affected by the Intrigues of numerous Foreigners reſorting thither; and the Practicability of reducing Foreigners to an Inability of doing much in the Trade of India, by giving the utmoſt Facility and Encouragement to our own Merchants.

All theſe Topics have been repeatedly brought before the Court, either through the Medium of the Proceedings of the Governments Abroad, or of the Advocates at Home for the Free Merchants; and they are conſidered at large in the former Report of your Committee; who after a delibetate Review of the Letter from the Governor General, are unable to diſcover in it any Branch of the Subject to which they have not already adverted. Some of the Governor General's Arguments are accompanied by new Circumſtances which demand Attention, and all of them are ſtrongly ſtated; but the Objections to the propoſed Enlargements which he has alſo noticed, are not, in the Opinion of your Committee, ſufficiently weighed, nor duly followed into their Conſequences. Such being the general Matter and Scope of the Governor General's Letter, and your Committee having, in their former Report already mentioned, likewiſe entered fully into the Conſideration of thoſe Objections to which they have now alluded, it cannot be neceſſary, did the limited Time of the Committee permit, to go into a minute Diſcuſſion of the various Reaſonings which the Governor General has employed, ſince that would unavoidably lead your Committee over the ſame Ground they have already trodden; and therefore, without intending the ſmalleſt Failure of Reſpect towards the noble Writer of the Letter, or any Eluſion of his Arguments, they will confine themſelves to a few of thoſe Points brought forward by him, which either mark the more material Differences between his Opinions and thoſe entertained by your Committee, or contain ſuch new Circumſtances as require Obſervation.

I. The Opinion of the Governor General appears to differ from the Opinion of your Committee, in reſpect to the Nature of that Trade from Britiſh India, which it is now in Queſtion to encourage; and alſo concerning its proper Extent.

Your Committee have held, that beſides allowing for the Returns of exported Britiſh Manufacturers, according to the Act of 1793, a Privilege now hardly

claimed, the legitimate and only conſiderable Object, in enlarging the Private Trade, ought to be the Remittance of the Fortunes of Britiſh Reſidents. Mr. Dundas has gone upon the ſame Principle in his Letter of April 1800. This was the main Object of the Act of 1793; and in the Eleventh Reſolution, ſubmitted by your Committee on the 27th of January laſt, which has been approved by the Court, it is formally ſtated that, "if it became a Practice to add to the Native Stock of In- "dia Capital belonging to Reſidents in Great Britain, and tranſplanted for the "Purpoſe of forcing the Productions of that Country beyond the Ability of its "own Means, this would be the Introduction of one of the firſt Principles of the "Colonial or Weſt Indian Syſtem, which it is ſaid, in the firſt Reſolution, would "ultimately hazard the Loſs of our Poſſeſſions."

Mr. Dundas, in his Letter of the 21ſt Ultimo, fully accedes to this Doctrine. The Eleventh Reſolution, and alſo the Firſt, are among thoſe of which he ſays, "That his Opinions entirely accord with the general Principles contained in "them." The Governor General, on the other Hand, in the Forty-ninth Paragraph of the Letter now under Conſideration, diſtinctly aſſerts, "that if the Capital "of the Merchants in India, and the Remittance of the Fortunes of Individuals, "ſhould not ſupply Funds ſufficient for the Conduct of the Whole Private Export "Trade from India to Europe, no dangerous Conſequence could reſult from ap- "plying to this Branch of Commerce, Capital drawn directly from the Britiſh "Empire in Europe."

His Lordſhip goes on, in the following Paragraphs, to ſtate, what beneficial Conſequences would reſult to Britiſh India from ſuch an Increaſe of its active Capital, as would augment its Produce and Manufactures, and certainly where it is argued, that there could be no dangerous Conſequence on the one Side, and that there would be great Benefits on the other, the Admiſſion of this Species of Trade muſt be underſtood to be clear; nor can it be denied, that it ſeems naturally to flow from the Doctrines frequently held by the Advocates for Enlargement. In another Part alſo of the Letter, the Governor General argues, "for the Extenſion "of the utmoſt practicable Facility to the Britiſh Merchants in India for Export to "London:" And to ſhew that it is not probable any Increaſe of Private Britiſh Trade in India would neceſſarily produce a proportionate Augmentation in the Number of Britiſh Agents reſorting thither, he obſerves, that Britiſh Merchants there would be "*likely to be employed by Perſons engaged in Commercial Concerns at "Home, who might eaſily conduct their Operations with India* through the Britiſh "Subjects eſtabliſhed there:" Which Expreſſion, if it has not Reference to the Proviſion of 1793, in favour of Britiſh exporting Manufacturers, who have hardly ever uſed their Privilege, will imply, that other Reſidents in Britain might become Parties in the Indian Trade.

Now here is a grand, and even an eſſential Difference in Judgment and Principle, between the Governor General on the one Side, and the Court and Mr. Dundas on the other. It muſt be uſeleſs to debate about ſubordinate Details, if this great Point be not ſettled.

This, therefore, is the firſt Queſtion: Whether we may authorize the Tranſfer of Britiſh Capital, for the Purpoſe of raiſing Produce in our Eaſtern Poſſeſſions? This is, in the Apprehenſion of the Court and of Mr. Dundas, it is ſtill in the Apprehenſion of your Committee alſo, one of the uſual leading Principles of our Colonial Syſtem. It would, in the Opinion of your Committee, tend to introduce

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a Colonial Syſtem into India; the Conſequences of it cannot fail to be important; it ought not, therefore, to be precipitately acquieſced in; but before it is acted upon or admitted, both the Company and the Nation ought ſolemnly to try and determine it, with a deliberate View of all the Bearings, and probable Effects of it. What the Effects of it, combined with the other Meaſures of the ſame Syſtem would be, your Committee have in their former Report endeavoured to inveſtigate at large.

II. The ſyſtematic Eſtabliſhment of any Claſs of Private Ships in the Trade and Navigation between India and Britain, which, in reſpect to Indian Ships, the Plan of the Governor General involves, is another great Principle in which his Opinion is at Variance with that of the Court. Upon a leſs extenſive Scale of Enlargement than that for which the Governor General pleads, the Court have ſeen inſuperable Obſtacles to the Admiſſion of this Article, as has been at Length explained by your Committee in their former Report.

Of the Reaſons therein ſtated againſt it, your Committee will, at preſent, refer to one only—the high Improbability of excluding, for any Length of Time, Britiſh Ships and Owners, and Merchants reſident in Britain, from the Privilege at firſt conceded only to Indian Ships and Reſidents in India. If this Excluſion would be difficult, as your Committee have maintained, on the more limited Plan of Enlargement, which they conceived to be in Queſtion, they muſt be of Opinion, that if ſo great an Innovation as is now propoſed in our Syſtem of Indian Policy (a Change certainly not within the Scope of the Act of 1793) were admitted, that Excluſion would be impoſſible; and indeed it would be uſeleſs to contend for it, becauſe if Merchants reſident in Britain might embark, according to their Diſcretion, in Indian Adventures, through Indian Ships, to the indefinite Multiplication of ſuch Ships (whether ultimately the Nation might on the Whole be benefitted or not by ſuch a new State of Things, and all its Concomitants) they might then as well be permitted to employ Engliſh Ships at once; for it is not the Country of the Ships, but the Enlargement of the Channels of Communication, with the other Conſiderations, which would follow a ſyſtematic Eſtabliſhment of any Claſs of Ships, that conſtitutes the Eſſence of the Objection to ſuch an Eſtabliſhment.

III. On the Subject of the Trade and Intercourſe of Foreigners with our Indian Poſſeſſions, your Committee are concerned to find, that the Sentiments they entertain do not, in all Things, correſpond with thoſe of the Governor General. It is to this Head, that the Circumſtances, new to them, in his Letter, chiefly belong; for he has ſhewn a very large Increaſe to have taken place in the Year 1799-1800, in the Imports of Foreigners, eſpecially the Americans and Portugueſe, into Bengal, and in their Exports from thence. This is, undoubtedly, a Matter which well merits Attention; but your Committee are by no Means convinced, that it affords any certain Concluſion in favour of the Argument which it is brought to ſupport, namely, that the Transfer of Britiſh Capital to India, and the Employment of Private Indian Ships from thence to England, ſhould be ſyſtematically permitted. It will be proper to enter a little into this Matter. The Merchants in India, and their Advocates here, have, for ſeveral paſt Years, inſiſted in Terms very alarming, on the Increaſe of the Trade of Foreigners. They repreſented it as vaſt and as progreſſive. Your Committee have, in their former Report, from the moſt recent authentic Statements of the External Commerce of Bengal, ſhewn, that from the Year 1795-6 to the Year 1798-9 inclu-

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ſive, the Exports of Foreigners from Bengal uniformly decreaſed, and that their Imports there almoſt uniformly decreaſed alſo. From the ſame Accounts it likewiſe appeared, that the Amount of the Trade of America, which was regarded as the moſt formidable Rival, varied from leſs to more, and again from more to leſs: And your Committee were warranted in obſerving further, that the Foreign Export Trade of Bengal did not, in the Year 1798, exceed in Value what it had been Thirty Years before. The natural Inferences from theſe Facts were, that the Amount of the Foreign Trade was not ſuch as to occaſion any Alarm, that it was not increaſing, and that it fluctuated from Year to Year; whence alſo it was fair to ſuppoſe that it was ſtill, in ſome Meaſure, a Trade of Contingencies, ariſing in Part, no Doubt, from the belligerent State of Europe. So far, therefore, the Argument from the Increaſe of Foreign Trade was invalid. But in the Year 1799-1800, there appears to have been a real and conſiderable Increaſe in the Trade of America and Portugal. According to the Governor General's Statement, their Trade in that Year, and the Average of it for Three preceding Years, will ſtand thus:

	Imports.	Exports.
Average of the Years 1796-7, 1797-8, and 1798-9,	17,82,327	27,37,604
1799-1800,	81,81,005	71,30,372
Exceſs in 1799-1800,	63,98,678	43,92,768

As, however, there was a progreſſive Decline in the Foreign Trade in the Year 1796-7, 1797-8, and 1798-9, it may be proper alſo to compare the State of that Trade in the Years 1795-6 and 1799-1800. In the Reports of External Commerce it appears thus:

	Imports,		Exports,	
	1795-6.	1799-1800.	1795-6.	1799-1800.
Hamburgh -	6,57,431	72,333	17,37,342	61,582
Copenhagen -	7,70,136	10,16,474	8,13,832	9,56,145
Liſbon - -	10,24,943	46,56,391	21,81,371	33,44,435
America - -	8,43,118	35,24,644	19,49,319	37,85,937
R^{s}	32,95,628	92,69,812	66,81,864	81,48,099

This View, with ſome Lights thrown on the Subject by the Reports of External Commerce, affords ſeveral uſeful Obſervations.

Firſt. The Foreign Exports of 1799-1800, exceed thoſe of 1795-6 in nearly Fifteen Lacks of Rupees. This is the total Increaſe of the Trade, compared with its State Five Years preceding.

Second. The Foreign Exports of 1795-6 nearly doubled the Foreign Imports, conſequently Bengal paid ſo much more than it received, and the greater Part of the Difference was probably Britiſh Property, ſent out of that Country by clandeſtine Channels. In 1799-1800, the Imports exceeded the Exports in about Eleven Lacks, and this was perhaps the firſt Year in which the Balance of Foreign Trade was thus really in favour of Bengal, or the Imports even equal to the Exports, ſince our Acquiſition of the Country.

Third.

Third. The Exceſs of Imports in 1799-1800, compared with 1795-6, is about Sixty Lacks of Rupees; and it appears, that a very large Proportion of this Sum, probably about Three-fourths, was brought into Country in Specie, the moſt advantageous Kind of Import.

Fourth. It is to be collected from the Reports of External Commerce, that the increaſed Trade of the Portugueſe in 1799-1800, ariſes from the increaſed Demand for India Goods in the Brazils, Spain, and Spaniſh America; and the Subjects of the United States appear to augment their Trade, partly from the increaſing Conſumption of Indian Commodities, by the large Population of that Portion of the American Continent, and partly from their ſupplying ſome of the Weſt India Iſlands, and the Spaniſh Settlements in South America, with thoſe Commodities. This, therefore, may be preſumed to be a *bonâ fide* Trade; and in our preſent Circumſtances, or whilſt War continues, it is not likely that, if we immediately checked this Trade, our Importations to London would reach thoſe diſtant Places of Conſumption. The Conveyance from India direct would have ſo many Advantages, as probably to incite a new Activity in the Clandeſtine Trade from our Settlements.

Fifth. It has appeared, from what your Committee has ſtated in their preceding and preſent Reports, that the Trade of Foreigners with India has been liable to great Fluctuations in the Courſe of this War; and on the Whole, therefore, of the View and Expoſition here given, your Committee ſubmit, whether the Increaſe in the Foreign Trade in One Year be of ſuch a Nature and Amount, as to urge to any inſtant Meaſure of extraordinary Magnitude.

But your Committee ſee great Reaſon to doubt, whether, if even the Meaſure now propoſed were adopted, the *bonâ fide* Commerce of Foreigners with India would thereby be greatly diminiſhed. The Advantages with which Neutral Nations at preſent carry on that Commerce, clearly ariſe, in Part, from their Neutral Character. In the Expence of ſhipping, navigating, and Inſurance, they ſail cheaper; and needing no Convoys, they perform their Voyages more expeditiouſly. To this is to be added, that the import Duties on Indian Goods in Portugal, Denmark, and Hamburgh, and, as your Committee apprehend, in America alſo, are more favourable than they are in London. Whilſt theſe Circumſtances continue, it ſeems in vain to expect that the Home Conſumption of thoſe Countries can be ſupplied through the Medium of London. For what, if by new Enlargements, an Amount as great as Foreigners now carry from India to their own Ports, were added to the Private Exports from India to London? It is continually ſaid, that the exportable Produce of India may be indefinitely increaſed; is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe, therefore, that the Bullion of the Americans and Portugueſe would ſtill find the Returns they needed of the Commodities of that Quarter? But this Juncture, when, from the extraordinary Turn of the War, it has been even feared that all the Ports of the Continent might be ſhut againſt the Ships of this Country, ſeems particularly unpropitious to Attempts to attract hither any large Portion of the Indian Trade carried on by Neutral Nations. As it is the War which has given the chief Advantage to Foreigners in that Trade, ſo the Return of Peace will afford the beſt Opportunity for rectifying whatever may ſtill require Regulation.

Although your Committee cannot allow the preſent State of the Foreign Trade to be of preponderating Importance in the vaſt Queſtion now under Conſideration, yet they are forward to obſerve, that beſides requiring general Attention to its Pro-

greſs and Variations, ſeveral Things in it call for the Interpoſition, at a ſeaſonable Moment, both of the Government and of the Company. The circuitous Trade of the Americans with Foreign Europe is a Violation of the Treaty of Commerce, little merited by the great Privileges given them in that Quarter; the Indian Duties alſo on Exports and Imports, ſeem to require new Modifications in favour of the London Trade; and if theſe Things were duly regulated, and the London Import Duties on Indian Goods brought nearly to the Level of the moderate Impoſts at Foreign Ports, it appears probable, that with the Advantages of Peace, the Trade of Foreigners would be limited to what could be carried on with their own Capital; and this, it has been agreed, they ſhould be permitted to enjoy.

But your Committee have before obſerved, and cannot avoid repeating, that if all practical Meliorations were effected in favour of Britiſh Traders in India, and even Permiſſion given them to ſend their own Ships to England, it does not appear that, after all, theſe Conceſſions would infallibly ſecure to this Country the Trade of thoſe Britiſh Reſidents. The Principle relied on for obtaining that Security, is to make it the Intereſt of the Merchants to conſign their Goods hither; but ſuppoſe that, after every Thing practicable is done by the Company and the Government for this End, it ſhould ſtill prove at Times their Intereſt to addreſs their Goods to Foreign Ports? Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid of the ſuperior Advantage of ſending Commodities to the largeſt Market, and to one's native Country, Conjunctures may ariſe, eſpecially in the deranged State into which Europe is now brought, when this may not be the moſt profitable Courſe. What, then, would preſerve to the Company and the State the expected Benefit of all the Sacrifices they ſhould have made? Your Committee are at a Loſs to give a Satisfactory Solution to this intereſting Enquiry. They believe the Commercial Hiſtory of the American Colonies, now independent, will ſhew that no Privileges conceded by the Mother Country to the Trade of thoſe Colonies, were ſufficient to prevent them from often following their own Intereſt, when it led them to forbidden Ports. The Governor General has ſtated, in the Letter now before your Committee, that "it never can be practicable, if it were juſtifiable or politic, by "any Reſtrictions or Penalties on the Trade of the Britiſh Subjects, to prevent the "increaſing Produce and Manufactures of India from being conveyed to the Mar-"kets in Europe, where a Demand for ſuch Articles ſhall exiſt." The Object of any Reſtrictions that now exiſt, is not to prevent the Exportation of Indian Produce to Foreign Europe, but to prevent Britiſh Reſidents from carying on that Trade for their own Account. From the laſt Report, however, for the Year 1799-1800, of the External Commerce of Bengal (in which are ſeveral Paſſages that call for Obſervation) it would appear that ſuch Reſtrictions are little regarded; for repeated mention is made of the Trade of *Anglo-Danes*, or *Britiſh Subjects*, from Bengal to Copenhagen and Hamburgh. The Subject is mentioned openly and familiarly, it would almoſt ſeem induſtriouſly, in order to bear upon the Queſtion of the required Enlargements in the Trade to London; for, it is ſaid in one Place, "that "in 1798-9, when Britiſh Merchants in Calcutta were permitted to load their own "Ships, or to make their own Arrangements for the Freight to London, there was "not a ſingle Bag of Sugar or Bale of Cloth ſhipped by them to any Foreign Port; "whereas, if ſuch Permiſſion had not been granted, the Shipments in *Anglo-Daniſh* "Veſſels would have continued; as Merchants in every Part of the World will "run many Riſks, ſooner than allow their Ships to rot in Harbour, if Employment "can be obtained for them." Though it belonged to the Office of the Reporter to bring the Foreign Trade, of whatever Deſcription, into Notice, yet as in the Paſſage now quoted (whence by the Way it would ſeem that to become poſſeſſed

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of Ships may be uſed as an Apology for carrying on the Clandeſtine Trade; and in other ſimilar Paſſages, Breaches of the Law are brought under the Eye of Government and of the Court, in a Manner that ſeems to imply no Expectation of exciting Surpriſe or Animadverſion; and as a paſſive Acquieſcence under Publicities of this Kind may yet further encourage Diſregard of the exiſting Laws, which cannot but be inexpedient in any Government, your Committee ſubmit, whether this Matter, and indeed the whole State of the Clandeſtine Trade, does not require ſome Attention on the Part of the Court.

In the former Report of your Committee, the Amount of the Clandeſtine Trade of Bengal is ſtated to have been, on an Average of ſome preceding Years, about Twenty-five Lacks of Rupees per Annum. This, as the Statements exhibited in that Report may ſhew, is to be underſtood as the Annual Amount of Britiſh Fortunes, ſent Home from Bengal by Foreign Channels, or, in other Words, the Supply which the Remittance of thoſe Fortunes gave to the Clandeſtine Trade.

But from the laſt Report of External Commerce, and from other Circumſtances, it now appears probable, that of the remaining Thirty-one Lacks per Annum, which your Committee ſtated as the really Neutral Trade of Bengal, a Part may have been carried on with Capital furniſhed by Britiſh Reſidents there, or by Merchants in London. In as far as this adds to the Argument drawn from the Amount of the Clandeſtine Trade, it ſubtracts from that which has been urged from the Increaſe of the real Trade of Foreigners.

In one other Point which belongs to this Head, your Committee feel themſelves unable to adopt the Sentiments of the Governor General;—it is the Apprehenſion he ſeems to entertain of Foreign Intrigue and Foreign Influence, in conſequence of the preſent Reſort of the Ships and Adventurers of Foreign Nations to India. That this is a Matter which, in all Times and under all Circumſtances, ſhould engage the vigilant Attention of the Company's Governments, is a very clear Propoſition. To remit Watchfulneſs would be to invite Danger, and to maintain it is the only Way to keep Danger at a Diſtance. But your Committee are at a Loſs to conceive how, in the preſent State and Circumſtances of the Britiſh Nation, and of Foreign Nations in India, there can be ſo much Room for the Intrigues of their Agents, or ſo much to be apprehended from them, as in former Periods, when they poſſeſſed reſpectable national Settlements and Governments in India, when they had national Repreſentatives, who were owned by the Princes of the Country, and maintained a political Intercourſe with them. Now, excepting the Spots ſtill occupied by the ſmall States of Portugal and Denmark, the Foreign Nations of Europe do not poſſeſs a Foot of Land on the Continent of Hindoſtan. Our Dominion, on the other Hand, is conſolidated and extended; and Foreigners, in general, are obliged to reſort for their Commodities to our Settlements, and to have their Wants ſupplied through the Medium of our Subjects. Without national Settlements or Repreſentation, your Committee cannot apprehend that, if due Circumſpection be obſerved on our Part, political Danger is to be feared from them; eſpecially from ſuch Nations as the Americans, Danes, and Portugueſe, whoſe domeſtic Circumſtances do not favour Schemes of obtaining political Power in the Eaſt. The French alone ſeem at preſent to be, in this Reſpect, formidable to us; and if they again obtain Footing in that Country, it will remain for us to employ thoſe Precautions which the Caſe ſhall require.

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The Reſort of Foreign Military Adventurers to India is, unqueſtionably, a Matter of very ſerious Conſideration; and the Company and the Nation are highly obliged to Marquis Welleſley for the Energy with which he has applied himſelf to the Correction of that Evil: But as Foreign Flags always have had, and muſt have, Acceſs to India, ſo it does not appear, that it can be more eaſy now for Adventurers of that Deſcription to introduce themſelves into Hindoſtan, than it was when the French and Dutch poſſeſſed there large Eſtabliſhments, Forts, and Military of their own.

IV. In the laſt Place, your Committee muſt believe, that there is a very material Difference between the Views of the Governor General and thoſe of your Committee, reſpecting the Conſequences which would follow from the propoſed Syſtem of Enlargements.

This is an eſſential Part of the Subject on which your Committee have already given their Sentiments at large. Unqueſtionably, the Governor General does not feel thoſe Apprenhenſions they entertain; if he did, his Principles, yet more than the Stake he has in the Welfare of the Empire, would withhold him from ſupporting the projected Innovations.

He deſires to promote the Proſperity of the Provinces over which he preſides, and is impreſſed by what appears to be immediately ſuited to this End; but from the various important Events which have occured in the ſhort Period of his Government, and the Application of his Mind to other Studies, he, though acquainted with the general Principles of Commercial Policy, for which the Court alſo maintain a liberal Regard, has not perhaps been able to contemplate the Effects of the propoſed Changes in a Commercial Country like this, with the Lights which the Poſition, mercantile Experience, and Habits of the Members of the Court of Directors, reflect upon it.

Your Committee have not a Doubt, that the Effects of the Privileges which are required, would be very great upon the exiſting Syſtem of Indian Intercourſe and Connexion, and gradually change the Character of that Intercourſe. If the required Privileges are given to one Claſs of Ships, and one Claſs of Britiſh Subjects, it will be, in the Opinion of your Committee, even impoſſible to withhold them long from other Claſſes: Or if theſe are denied a formal Participation, they will ſoon infuſe themſelves into the firſt Maſs; the keen Spirit of Commercial Enterprize will every Way ſeek to enlarge its Liberty, and become impatient under remaining Reſtraints; in which View it is not unimportant to remark, that "to "avoid the Forms of Office at the India Houſe," (the Buſineſs of which it is impoſſible to tranſact without Forms) is already aſſigned publicly by the Reporter of Bengal Commerce, as one Cauſe of ſome late illicit Practices. Many Things would conſpire to antiquate the preſent Eſtabliſhment; and the Genius, in a Word, of the Commerce thus carried on, muſt progreſſively tend, more and more, towards an unreſtrained and a Colonial Syſtem. If it were now propoſed to erect another Commercial Company, the Propoſal would probably ſtartle every Body: But in Fact the Privilege which is in Queſtion, would eſtabliſh an Intereſt of a more formidable Nature, and containing a ſtronger Principle of Growth, than could be involved in the ſtrict Conſtitution of an incorporated Society. The gradual Increaſe in Numbers, Influence, and Connexions of thoſe who ſhould embark in the Trade of India, under the new Privileges, has been adverted to in the former Report of your Committee. Moderate as is, in Truth,

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the whole Capital yet engaged in the Private Trade of Britiſh India, we ſee that thoſe concerned in it, who a few Years ago had hardly any Oſtenſibility, are now able to make conſiderable Movements, both in India and in England. It is obvious, that the Stock of the Eaſt India Company being open to all Purchaſers, may in Time be largely poſſeſſed by Perſons of this Deſcription; and that the very Complexion and Character of the Company, from whom Commercial Laws for Indian emanate, may at length be changed. It is not enough, therefore, in treating of this Subject, to make a due Reſervation for the Principles of the preſent India Syſtem, and for the Rights of the Company; the great Point of all is, ſedulouſly to examine how the Meaſures profeſſed to be adopted with proper Regard to thoſe Principles and Rights will operate: Nor is it enough to ſay, that the Company may prevent the Perverſion of the propoſed Privileges, or reſtrain them if they they are found inconvenient. It is not, after arming the preſent Spirit of Innovation with new Powers, that we could expect to be ſucceſsful againſt its Progreſs. After Men had embarked largely in the new Syſtem, and ſet Capitals, Ships, and Adventures in Motion, then would not be the beſt Time to tell them to ſtop. They would plead the Intereſts they had engaged, and engaged under the Sanction of Authority. It would be diſputed by one Part of the Company, whether thoſe Things which another Part might call Inconveniences, were ſo or not; and, in ſhort, this Kind of Reaſoning puts all to Hazard in making the Experiment.

In concluding this momentous Subject, your Committee are induced to offer a few Words on the Situation in which they find themſelves placed with reſpect to it, as Directors of the Company: And in expreſſing their own Sentiments, they may venture to aſſume that they deſcribe thoſe of the Court at large.

No Part of the Duty of a Director is more trying than that which calls him to reſiſt private and perſonal Intereſts. Theſe are always active and urgent, and apt to combine Cenſure with Diſappointment. In Support of ſuch Intereſts, thoſe to whom they appertain, perhaps many in Number and united together, act immediately in their own Perſons; whilſt the public Intereſt is managed by Repreſentation; and the eager Aſſaults of numerous Individuals muſt be chiefly oppoſed by an internal Principle. Prejudices have always exiſted againſt the Company, partly from its Power or Management, and partly, of late Years eſpecially, from Doctrines of Commercial Policy imperfectly underſtood, or unſuitably applied. The Directors have been held to maintain a narrow Jealouſy of the Company's Monopoly, and in that Spirit to have oppoſed the liberal Extenſions which the public Intereſts required; but they are not conſcious of deſerving this Imputation. They feel, indeed, that it is incumbent on them not to ſurrender the Rights of their Conſtituents, without being convinced that the Surrender ought to be made; but they have examined the preſent Queſtion, and have been very much guided in the Determination of it, by Conſiderations of National Policy. Such Conſiderations muſt evidently enter now into all great Meaſures reſpecting the Export Commerce of Britiſh India. It is painful to the Directors to pauſe upon any Schemes that ſeem to have the Proſperity of that Country for their Object; they ſincerely wiſh it to be flouriſhing and happy, but alſo to be ſafe. The Britiſh Reſidents in it, not only thoſe who are actually concerned in its Manufactures and Commerce, but the Servants of the Company, employed as public Functionaries, all deſire to ſee its Induſtry promoted. It is natural they ſhould become intereſted in the Scene immediately before them; it is alſo laud-

able: And as the Conduct of the Court of Directors, in the preſent Caſe, greatly reſults from Conſiderations leſs within the Sphere of the Obſervation of their Servants, it is not impoſſible that, charged as it will be by others with narrow, timid Views, it may appear to them to wear too much of that Complexion.

Conſcious as thoſe Servants are of loyal and affectionate Attachment to the Mother Country, an Attachment which the Directors are aſſured is warmly felt, they may think the Fears of diſtant Evils viſionary, and partake of that Sentiment which Perſons out of the Service manifeſt, for what they may conceive to be a more expanded and magnanimous Policy. If this Way of thinking ſhould ſo far infuſe itſelf as to leſſen the Regard due to the preſent Syſtem of Indian Government, of which the Court of Directors is the ſupreme executive Head, it would be every Way unhappy. No material Change in that Syſtem, if Speculation could be carried forward to one, would place the European Inhabitants of Britiſh India on ſo deſirable a Footing, as they live at preſent under a Government of various Parts, which operate as Checks upon each other. All, indeed, who argue upon public Principles, are for the Continuance of the preſent Indian Syſtem; the Court of Directors, however, forms an Integral, and even eſſential Part of that Syſtem. If their Adminiſtration is diſcredited, the Syſtem itſelf is affected: And though they muſt be far, either perſonally or collectively, from pretending to be exempt from Errors; yet the Conſideration juſt mentioned, may entitle them to be ſolicitous, that their Conduct ſhould not be ſubjected to unneceſſary Cenſure, and thence the Authority of the Court expoſed to Derogation; and therefore, although all juſt Freedom of Communication is to be encouraged in their Servants and Governments Abroad, it muſt be extremely inexpedient to have Differences of Opinion between them and the Court, made unneceſſarily oſtenſible, either in India or in England. Oppoſition to the Court in both Countries, muſt thus be ſtrengthened: In public Diſcuſſions which ariſe at Home, perhaps the great Weight of the Indian Adminiſtration may be forced into the Scale of thoſe with whom the Court has to contend; and the delegated and ſuperior Authorities, which ought to appear as much as poſſible one Power, be placed in Oppoſition to each other; which will manifeſtly tend to weaken the Credit of the latter, and thence the Syſtem of which it is a conſtituent Part. Your Committee hope to be forgiven, if theſe Obſervations ſhall appear to be any Digreſſion from the Queſtion under Conſideration: They ſeemed to be connected with that Queſtion, of which your Committee will only further ſay, that, in their Opinion, it involves in it ultimately, the Permanence or the gradual Superceſſion of the preſent Syſtem of Indian Policy.

East India Houſe,
2d April, 1801.

Hugh Inglis,
D. Scott,
Stephen Lushington,
John Roberts,
Jacob Bosanquet,
Abram Robarts,
Edward Parry,
Charles Grant,
Francis Baring.

MEMORANDUM.

The under-mentioned PAPERS, which were referred to in the Proceedings of the Special Committee, lie at the India Houſe, for the Inſpection of the Proprietors, *viz.*

Extracts from the Bengal Correſpondence, &c. collected into One large Folio; relative to the Queſtion of extending the Trade between Great Britain and India, from 1785 to 1799; containing the following Particulars, *viz.*

Sir J. Macpherſon's Minute, 9th April, 1785.

Letter from Bengal to the Court, 9th ditto.

Letter from Sir J. Macpherſon to ditto, 10th January, 1786.

Extract from Mr. Haſtings' State of Bengal, 1786.

Mr. Bebb to the Board of Trade, 22d Auguſt and 17th November, 1788; and

Minute of Board of Trade thereon.

Mr. Bebb to the Board of Trade, 14th April and 30th November, 1789.

Earl Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, 1ſt November, 1788.

Letter from the Court to Bengal, 11th March, 1791.

Letter from Bengal to the Court, 15th May, 1795.

Letter from the Court to Bengal, 27th July, 1796.

Proceedings of the Board of Trade, 21ſt October, 20th December, and 23d December, 1796.

Letter from the Court to Bengal, 17th February, 1797.

Bengal Commercial Conſultations, 13th March, 1797.

Bengal Public Conſultations, 3d April, 1797.

Public Letter from Bengal, 30th ditto.

Commercial Letter from the Court to Bengal, 4th October, 1797.

Proceedings of the Board of Trade, 26th December, 1797.

Proceedings of the Governor General in Council (Commercial Department) 8th May, 1798.

Commercial Letter from the Court to Bengal, 23d May, 1798.

Public ditto, 25th May, 1798.

Proceedings

Proceedings of the Governor General in Council (Commercial Department) 28th May; 16th and 26th July; 1ſt and 15th October 1798.

Letter from Bengal (Commercial Department) 31ſt July, 1798.

Letter from Bombay (Public Department) 7th December, 1798.

Letter from Bengal (Commercial Department) 1ſt January, 1799.

Proceedings of the Governor General in Council (Commercial Department) 1ſt and 15th April; 3d, 17th, and 28th June, 1799.

Commercial Letter from Bengal, 2d September, 1799.

Letter from the Board of Trade to the Governor General in Council, 26th November, 1799.

Lord Mornington to the Chairman, 29th November, 1799.

Ditto to the Court, 9th March, 1800.

Commercial Letter from Bengal, 1ſt March, 1800.

Proceedings of the Board of Trade, 1ſt and 12th November; 10th and 24th December 1799.

Mr. Buckley to the Board of Trade, 11th and 30th December, 1799.

Letters from the Board of Trade, to the Governor General in Council, 7th February and 4th March, 1800.

Arrivals and Departures of Foreign Ships at Calcutta, for Thirteen Months.

Mr. Browne's Report of the External Commerce of Bengal by Sea, for Four Years.

Ditto, of the Internal Commerce of Bengal for 1796-7.

Extracts relative to the Cuſtoms levied on the Foreign Trade in Bengal.

Proceedings of the Marine Committee at Calcutta, 1793, on India Ship-building.

A Letter from Meſſrs. William and Horſley Palmer, and other Mercantile Houſes, requeſting Permiſſion for their own Ships to proceed to India, laden as therein mentioned; read in Court the 2d April, 1800.

A Letter from John Prinſep, Eſquire, to the Chairman, detailing his

his Ideas on the Commerce between Britain and India; read in Court the 2d April, 1800.

Enclosures in the Governor General's Letter, dated the 30th September, 1800.

Extracts Minutes of Court of the under-mentioned Dates, *viz.*

2d April, 1800; ordering the Letter from Mr. Prinsep, and the Letter from Messrs. William and Horsley Palmer, &c. to lie for Consideration.

18th April, 1800; ordering Mr. Dundas's Letter of the 2d of that Month to lie for Consideration.

2d July 1800; ordering Mr. Dundas's Letters of the 2d April and 28th June, to be taken into Consideration on the 10th July.

9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th July, 1800; postponing the Consideration of those Letters.

14th August; appointing the Special Committee.

20th August; referring the Letters from Mr. Princep, Messrs. Palmers, and others, to the Special Committee.

27th January 1801; ordering the Special Committee's Report, and Resolutions, to lie for Consideration.

4th February 1801; approving the Report and Resolutions.

24th March 1801; referring Mr. Dundas's Letter of the 21st of that Month, and the Letter from the Governor General, to the Special Committee.

26th March; ordering certain Papers to be printed.

2d April; approving the Special Committee's Second Report, and ordering it to be printed.

No II.

Copy of the PARAGRAPHS lately tranſmitted by the DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY to the COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of INDIA, as intended to be ſent out to the Governor and Council of Fort William; on the Subject of the TRADE by Britiſh Subjects between India and Europe.

1. WE propoſe, in this Letter, to communicate to you our final Reſolutions and Inſtructions on the Subject of enlarging the Privileges of Private Traders between India and Great Britain; a Subject which has been very much agitated within the laſt Three or Four Years.

2. It will not be neceſſary for us on this Occaſion to go into an ample Review of all that has been advanced in favour of extending thoſe Privileges, nor to diſcuſs at length the Arguments by which the Extenſion has been ſupported, nor to inveſtigate deeply the Principles and Conſequences involved in the Requiſitions and Speculations of the Private Traders, and thoſe who have been Advocates for their Cauſe. All this has been already done in the Deliberations of a Special Committee of the Court appointed for theſe Purpoſes. Their Reports and Reſolutions have been unanimouſly approved and adopted by us; they have been printed for the Uſe of the Proprietors, together with Two Letters from the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, and One from our Governor General, on the ſame Subject; and thoſe Reports (Two in Number) with a Set of Reſolutions annexed to the firſt of them, we now tranſmit to you, deſiring they may be conſidered and entered on your Records as Part of this Letter, and as containing at large our Sentiments, Views, and Determinations, upon a Queſtion which in our Judgment is one of the moſt momentous that ever engaged the Attention of the Eaſt India Company.

3. Such, however, is our Solicitude on this important Subject, that we cannot content ourſelves with barely referring to the Opinion and Deciſions we have already paſſed upon it. Some brief Obſervations of a more general Nature, incloſing, as we truſt we now do, the Conſideration of it, we are induced to propoſe ſtating in this Place. Having delivered theſe, we ſhall proceed to ſuch ſpecific Directions as it may be proper either to recapitulate or to add, reſpecting the Meaſures of Practice which you are to adopt in conſequence of our Determinations, as contained in the Papers already mentioned; and under this Head, any relative Points which have hitherto been but ſlightly touched on, will receive ſuch further Notice as they may be thought to require.

4. It appears to us, that the Nature and Tendency of the propoſed Enlargements have been leſs conſidered than any other Part of this Subject, eſpecially by

our

our Servants Abroad, whoſe Views upon ſuch a Point cannot but be material to the Intereſts of the Company. It is eaſy for thoſe who are immediately concerned in obtaining new Privileges, to believe that in ſeeking that Object they are conſulting alſo the Public Good; and the Promotion of Commerce has, in modern Times, become ſo powerful a Principle of Policy and of Action, that when this is underſtood to be the Aim and Effect of any Meaſure, it ſeems with many, even who have no perſonal Intereſt depending, to eſtabliſh a controling Prepoſſeſſion in favour of ſuch Meaſure. But as it is poſſible to run to an Extreme in this Way, as it is not always eaſy juſtly to apply the Theoretical Principles of Commerce, and as in ſuch as have had a current Reception, Practice not unfrequently diſcovers Imperfections, ſo the peculiar Conſtitution of the Eaſt India Company, which has been formed after Experience rather than Theory, and combines great Political Power and Dominion with Commercial Practice, requires a direct, conſtant, and appropriate Regard in all propoſed Innovations, which have relation either to the Adminiſtration of the Territorial Poſſeſſions of the Company, or to its Privileges of Trade.

5. The Conſtitution of the Company, as it now ſtands, has been fixed by repeated and ſolemn Acts of the Legiſlature. When, after the Company's Acquiſitions of Territorial Power in the Eaſt, the Government firſt, and Parliament afterwards, interpoſed its Authority for the Regulation and Management of ſo great an Intereſt, there was not an Idea advanced of rendering, on Account of that Acquiſition, the Trade leſs excluſive, or the Country more acceſſible to Britiſh Merchants than it had been before. The Company ſucceeded to the Native Rules in a delegated Sovereignty, and might thence, indeed, employ in greater Numbers Servants, Civil and Military, of its own; but the Privileges of Britiſh Subjects in general, with reſpect to that Country, received no Extenſion. It was never then conceived that, becauſe a rich Annexation of Territory had been made to the Empire of Britain, the European Subjects of that Empire had thence acquired any Right to enter upon its Soil, or to participate individually in its Trade; and although generally, upon the Renewals of the Company's Charter, ſome Attempt has been made at Home to reduce or to ſhare its Privileges, the Legiſlature has ſteadily adhered to the Policy of making the India Company the one great Organ of Intercourſe between Britain and the Dependant States, and of the Government of thoſe States. This Policy is ſtrenuouſly maintained to the preſent Hour, as may be ſeen in the Letters of the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners, which are in the Collection of printed Papers now ſent you; and it is thus maintained, becauſe it is thought with perfect Juſtice beſt to conſult the true Intereſt of the Nation. The Syſtem of the Eaſt India Company ſtands upon National Principles.

6. A Syſtem which has been ſo long eſtabliſhed, ſo repeatedly confirmed, and ſo well juſtified by its Effects, we may confidently hope the Legiſlature, however ſolicited by particular Intereſts, will ſtill be diſpoſed to cheriſh, and never formally give up. And whilſt the Fitneſs of maintaining this Syſtem continues to be generally acknowledged, Danger, which will always exiſt as long as any private Intereſts are in Oppoſition to this more public one, will not perhaps be ſo likely to approach in the Form of avowedly hoſtile Attack, as by the gradual Operation of thoſe contrary Intereſts, or by impolitic Meaſures, agitated within the Company itſelf, where they will of courſe be repreſented as compatible with its Privileges and its Permanence. It becomes therefore a Duty of the firſt Order, eſpecially in thoſe who have the Management of the Company's Affairs, vigilantly to obſerve

and

and ſcrupulouſly to examine the Source, the Objects, and the Tendency of all Schemes which would graft any new Principles or Uſages of Importance upon the preſent Conſtitution and Practice of the Company. Great Circumſpection in this Caſe, is not to be reckoned the Offspring of a narrow, timid Spirit, but that neceſſary Prudence which the Nature of the Caſe requires. To reaſon upon the Effects of material Innovations, and to aſſign Importance even to Probabilities eſtabliſhed by ſuch Reaſoning, ought not to be treated as precarious Speculation. Where Experiments are to be made, and much may be loſt, any Probability of Loſs becomes, according to its Degree, a ſolid Argument againſt Change; whilſt even an equal Probability of Advantage will not weigh equally in favour of Innovation, becauſe what is already poſſeſſed may by it be ſacrificed. And without all this Precaution, the Company themſelves, or their Adminiſtrations Abroad, may, by the Promiſe of expected Good, unwarily be led into Meaſures capable of eventually undermining their Exiſtence.

7. We muſt confeſs it to be our Opinion, that the Company, or, in other Words, the preſent Syſtem of Indian Policy, is in no Way more expoſed to Danger of the Deſcription here given, than from the continual Increaſe in India of Europeans not in the Service, and the inceſſant preſſing of ſuch Claims as have of late been brought forward by that Claſs of Men, or by others who ſupport their Views. The unlicenſed Reſort of ſuch Perſons to India, was a Conſequence likely enough to follow from the Eſtabliſhment of an European Dominion there; and our Governments have beheld it with too much Indulgence; although it will hardly be denied, that it is fitted to be the Germ of a great and perilous Change in the State of that Dominion, and the Indian Syſtem connected with it. This Practice has been the main Cauſe of the Continuance of the Clandeſtine Trade. The Continuance of the Clandeſtine Trade, was the principal Ground on which the Company were firſt induced to yield a material Sacrifice of their Privileges (for of the Conceſſion in favour of the Home Manufacturers no Uſe has been made) and it ſtill ſerves as a Plea for further Inroads upon their Syſtem; nor do we perceive any End of this Plea. The Ingenuity of thoſe concerned in the Trade may ſtill contrive to carry it on, it may ſtill be formed into a freſh Argument againſt the Company's remaining Privileges; the entire Extinction of it would not, as far as we can diſcover, neceſſarily reſult from any Meaſures within our Competence; and this Sort of Reaſoning, therefore, may be employed even as long as the Company have any Thing to give up.

8. We believe there are thoſe who greatly overlook the other Conſiderations belonging to this Subject, in the Importance they attach to the Increaſe which has taken, or, as they ſuppoſe, may take place, in the Produce and Exports of our Territories; an Increaſe, however, hitherto chiefly owing to the Encouragement given by the Company to the Culture of Indigo and Sugar. But unleſs ſuch Perſons will alſo contend, that the Medium of the Company, and all Reſtrictions whatever on the Intercourſe of the Subjects of this Country with India, ſhould be removed, a Doctrine which has but few avowed Advocates, they will allow that there is ſome Point at which Enlargements of the Privileges of Individuals ought to ſtop. To aſcertain this Point has been the Scope of our late Deliberations, and to fix it, which is the Deſign of our preſent Orders, is become abſolutely neceſſary.

9. There was, indeed, a very full Diſcuſſion of this Nature, on the Renewal of the Charter in 1793. The Objects, and the Manner of Enlargement, were then

then clearly agreed upon, although all the Principles and Relations of that Subject were not then brought fully into View. The Object with reſpect to India was, the Transfer of the Trade then clandeſtinely carried on between the Britiſh Poſſeſſions there and Foreign Europe, to the Thames. That Trade was underſtood to ariſe from two Sources—the Remittance of Britiſh Fortunes from India, and the Inveſtment of European Britiſh Capital in Ships ſailing thither under Foreign Flags, from the Continental Ports of Europe. In propoſing to transfer the Clandeſtine Trade into the Thames, it was implied, that this latter Part of it, carried on with European Capital, would be annihilated; for as it was a Conſequence of the Riſe of the other Part, which was itſelf now expected to ceaſe, ſo it was ſuppoſed to owe its Continuance very much to the comparative Lowneſs of the Freight paid at Continental Ports, which Diſadvantage was particularly to be remedied by the Plan of Transfer; and therefore the Inducement to fit our Ships from thoſe Ports would ſo far be removed. The Remittance of Britiſh Fortunes acquired in India, by the Medium of Goods into the Thames, was then the ſole Object of the Privilege granted to Britiſh Reſidents in India by the Act of 1793. There was no Reſerve made, or implied, for the Continuance of the Employment of European Britiſh Capital, which had been illegally introduced into this Trade; and, as the Object of the Enlargement was thus fairly underſtood, ſo the Manner in which it ſhould be enjoyed was alſo moſt clearly ſtated. The newly privileged Trade was to be brought on the Ships of the Company. The Memorials of the Agents of the Private Traders, the Diſcuſſions in the Court of Proprietors, the Correſpondence between the Court of Directors and His Majeſty's Miniſters—every Tranſaction on the Renewal of the Charter, and the Act of 1793 itſelf, all confirm this Statement. They ſhew that the Enlargement in View, with reſpect to Britiſh Reſidents in India, went no farther than to bring the Fortunes of thoſe Reſidents to this Country, in Merchandize, on the Company's Ships. The Fortunes were to be the Capital, the Company's Ships the Channel of the Trade. This Trade muſt, in the Nature of Things, have had a moderate Limit; and as it was the main profeſſed End of the Charter to prevent a general Trade to India, ſo it would have been incompatible with this Deſign, to have admitted into the Charter any Principle of indefinite Enlargement.

10. Now the Britiſh Reſidents in India, aided by thoſe who take up their Cauſe here, deſire to ſend their own Ships to Britain, with Private Merchandize; and the Principle of employing European Britiſh Capital in this Trade, with the expreſs View of promoting the Produce and Exports of India, is alſo contended for. It is in vain attempted to found any of theſe Claims upon the Act of 1793; they differ eſſentially from the Principle of that Act; they are new Claims, though they proceed from the ſame Parties, whoſe Views are extended with the Advancement they have received; and we ſee in them, when fairly followed into their natural Conſequences, nothing ſhort of a general Trade. This Trade, though it might, for a Time be carried on through the exiſting Forms of the Company, would at length ſuperſede them, and even before arriving at that Point, the Britiſh Commerce with India, inſtead of being, as it is now, a *regulated Monopoly*, would deſerve more properly the Character of a *regulated free Trade*; a Title, however, which, it is to be feared, would not ſuit it long.—If Private Indian Ships and Cargoes were indefinitely, that is, without any Limitation as to Number or Value, licenſed to come here, it muſt follow as a Conſequence that the Capital and the Merchants of Britain would be embarked in the Trade; this, though forbidden, could not be prevented; and the *avowed* Admiſſion of that Capital into it would be followed by an equally formal Admiſſion of the Merchants of this Country.

They have, in fact, already applied for a Participation of whatever new Privileges ſhall be granted to Britiſh Reſidents in India; and it is to us clear, that the Moment any further Principle of Enlargement, beyond the Remittance of Britiſh Fortunes in Goods, on the Ships of the Company, is adopted (we ſpeak not here of the paſt Conceſſion in favour of Home Manufactures, which has been already noticed) the Claim of thoſe Britiſh Reſidents to peculiar or excluſive Privileges in the Trade to Europe is at an End.

11. We may venture to aſſert alſo, that their peculiar Advantages from ſuch Enlargement would ſoon ceaſe, and that a great Infuſion of new Competitors in that Trade would probably make their Situation worſe than it now is.—Whilſt, with reſpect to the Nation at large, Experience and juſt Reaſoning equally warrant us to believe, that it would not be for its Benefit, even in a Commercial View, ſetting aſide other Objections, to throw the Trade between Britain and India indefinitely open.

12. But as it cannot fairly be denied that a Trade which, however modified in its Form, ſhould be open directly or indirectly to all Perſons, and all Capital belonging to this Country, would be in effect a general Trade; and as a general Trade between a Parent State and its Dependant Settlements is one main Principle of the Colonial Syſtem of Policy, ſo the Connexion between the Admiſſion of that Principle, and the gradual Succeſſion of the other Principles of that Syſtem, ought never to be out of Sight: It is agreed by all, except perhaps by thoſe who may have an immediate Intereſt to the contrary, that the Colonization of Europeans in our Indian Poſſeſſions, ought not to be encouraged; and in excluding this End, all Meaſures, clearly favourable to it, or even involving a Probability of producing it, are alſo in Fairneſs excluded, at leaſt unleſs they hold forth what is not in this Caſe to be expected, a greater Certainty or Probability of more important Good. That the Meaſures, however, which are now propoſed, would directly and conſequentially promote the Reſort of Europeans to India, and their Settlement there; and that there is a real Relation between an indefinite Enlargement of trading Privileges, and the ultimate Superceſſion of the preſent regulated Syſtem of Indian Intercourſe and Indian Policy, we think the printed Reports already mentioned have eſtabliſhed, with a Degree of Evidence which it will be difficult ever to invalidate, becauſe it appears to ariſe out of the very Nature of Things; and until Concluſions of a contrary Kind are eſtabliſhed, with Conviction ſtill clearer, it may be juſtly maintained that to venture upon the propoſed Innovations, will be to run the Hazard of an Evil of the greateſt Magnitude, for what, if attained, would confeſſedly be a very inferior Good.

13. Thoſe, indeed, who have a direct Intereſt in Innovation, naturally extol the Advantages to be expected from it; whilſt they appear inſenſible that any Danger is to be apprehended, we are obliged to contemplate Objects through another Medium; and from the Views which our Situation brings more within our Reach, of ulterior Conſequences, to reſiſt Things which ſeem to offer ſome preſent Advantage.

14. It is not our Deſign to enter here into a particular Conſideration of the Arguments employed to obviate the Apprehenſion of future Danger from the Changes now propoſed; but the Diſtance at which our Servants are placed from this Scene, induces us to advert to one Poſition, which aſſumes that it will be in the Power of the Company to correct any Evils which may ariſe from thoſe Changes.

No

No Poſition appears to us more unſound than this. There is a Fallacy in it, which lies in tacitly ſuppoſing that the Company and the Private Traders would continue, after theſe Changes, in the ſame Diſpoſition, and the ſame relative Power and Influence, they poſſeſs at preſent. But undoubtedly thoſe Innovations would give to many an Intereſt in maintaining the new Trade; in becoming Members of the Company; in obtaining Influence in uniting together; an Intereſt, in a Word, diſtinct from that of the Company: And it is hence eaſy to ſee, that the Introduction of ſuch a new Order of Men into the Councils and Legiſlative Deliberations of the Company, muſt alter the Maſs itſelf, and produce important Effects, which would, in all Probability, be favourable to the Support and Permanence of the new Privileges, however oppoſed by others.

15. After a full and deliberate Conſideration of this whole Subject, we are thoroughly convinced, that a clear and fixed Line is to be drawn between a Trade in its Nature Colonial and a Trade merely of Remittance. The firſt, created by tranſplanting Capital from this Country is unneceſſary, would be unlimited, and, in our decided Opinion, not only ſubverſive of the Privileges, and even the Exiſtence of the Company, but prejudicial to the Intereſts, Commercial and Political, of the Empire, and its Dependencies at large. The ſecond, from the indiſpenſible Reſidence in India of Britiſh Subjects, who are finally to ſettle in their native Land, and muſt ſend thither the Property they acquire Abroad, is become expedient if not unavoidable; but at the ſame Time muſt, in the Nature of Things, have a moderate Limit; and to this may be added, Returns for Britiſh Manufactures conſigned to India for Sale. This Remittance Trade thus deſcribed, and amply provided for, forms the Point at which we would ſtop, beyond this Point, in our Opinion, neither Wiſdom nor Juſtice to itſelf will permit the Company to go, nor can National Policy, or the Good of the Whole, require more.

To this Trade we are diſpoſed to afford every Facility that can reaſonably be claimed for it, every Conceſſion requiſite to produce a certain expeditious and cheap Conveyance of Britiſh Fortunes, and Returns for Britiſh Manufactures, in Merchandize, to this Country; excluding at the ſame Time what is not neceſſary to this End, and might become the Inſtrument of that other Species of Trade which ought to be prevented; ſuch as a ſtated Permiſſion to Private Ships to lade from India with Private Goods, which we muſt therefore abſolutely refuſe.

16. We believe that the Terms of the Reſolution we have already paſſed upon this Subject, comprehend all the material Proviſions requiſite for carrying our Intentions and Conceſſions reſpecting it into Effect, and for obviating any well-grounded Complaints of the Free Merchants, Complaints which certainly owe Part of their Foundation to the War, which has prevailed ever ſince the Act of 1793 paſſed. We ſhall therefore here tranſcribe, for the Regulation and Guidance of your Conduct, the ſeveral Articles or Propoſitions contained under that Reſolution, the Preamble to which you are likewiſe to regard as expreſſing the Sentiments upon which thoſe Propoſitions have been adopted by us:

1. That in Addition to the Quantity of Three Thouſand Tons of Shipping, now Annually allotted to the Exports of Individuals from India, Three, Four, or Five Thouſand Tons more, or as much as may be wanted, ſhall be aſſigned.

2. That the Shipping to be thus Annually employed ſhall be wholly applied to the Uſe of Private Traders, and ſhall neither be deſtined nor detained for Political

or

or Warlike Services in India, but ſail from thence directly for the Port of London, at fixed Periods within the fair Weather Seaſon.

3. That the Rate of Freight from India on thoſe Ships ſhall, during War, be as low as that at which the Indian Ships arrived here in the preſent Seaſon are chartered to the Company, and in Time of Peace the Rate of Freight ſhall be proportionably reduced.

4. That all Commodities of the Produce of the Continent, or of the Britiſh Territories in India, ſhall be permitted to be laden on thoſe Ships, excepting only Piece Goods, Raw Silk, and Salt-petre, which ſhall not be laden unleſs by ſpecial Licence from the Company, or their Governments Abroad.

5. That the Goods to be exported on Private Account, be, as now, received into the Company's Warehouſes in India, and that the ſame Care be taken in aſſorting them into Cargoes in due Proportions of light and heavy Goods, according to the Deliveries into the Warehouſes, as is obſerved in forming the Company's own Cargoes.

6. That theſe Goods ſhould be brought to the Company's Warehouſes in London, and thence to their Sales, in the regular Order, ſubject to the Charge of Three per Cent. now allowed to the Company for landing, warehouſing, and ſelling Private Goods.

7. That the Ships to be employed in this Service ſhall be built for the Purpoſe by the Company, and ſhall be of the Deſcription beſt calculated for the propoſed Trade. In the Opinion of this Court they may be of the Burthen of 500 Tons, Builders Meaſurement, or thereabouts, and equipped on what is called the Diſmantled Plan, but be manned with Europeans, and armed ſo as to make them equal in point of Safety and Defence to the beſt of Indian Ships which have come to this Country. The Size and Equipment, however, of theſe Ships may be more minutely conſidered hereafter; and until they are built, other ſtout and proper Ships of the Company, as far as they ſhall be wanted, ſhall be employed in the Service, on the Terms beforementioned.

8. That when the Private Goods provided for Exportation from India, ſhall not ſerve to fill all the Ships ſent out for them, the Company ſhall put Gruff Goods into thoſe Ships on their own Account.

9. That if at any Time the Tonnage provided by the Company for Private Exports ſhould not be ſufficient for all the Goods prepared for Exportation, it ſhall be allowable for the Governments Abroad, on the Part of the Company, to freight Ships for the Conveyance of ſuch Goods as cannot be otherwiſe accommodated, Care being taken that this Conceſſion be not ſtrained beyond its juſt Object, the ready and convenient Tranſportation of Private Goods furniſhed by the Capitals of Britiſh Reſidents, or ſent as the Returns of Britiſh Manufactures.

10. That no Perſon ſhall be admitted to embark in this Trade as Principal or Agent, who is not licenſed by the Company to reſide in India.

17. Until the Ships which we propoſe to engage here by Contract, for bringing Home the Private Trade as above deſcribed, ſhall be ſent out in ſuch competent Number, as with whatever Space can be ſpared, and Individuals may chuſe to occupy

cupy in our regular Ships; to ſupply the Quantity of Tonnage required for that Private Trade, it will be neceſſary to hire Ships in India by Public Contract, to anſwer the Deficiency; though in the enſuing Seaſon, we conceive the Number of Private Ships which have gone out for Rice, or will have offered in the Country for the ſame Purpoſe, muſt amply furniſh whatever may be wanting to complete the Demands of the Year for Private Tonnage. In this Caſe, however, of hiring Ships, they are not to be relet to the Owners or others, in order to be fitted at their Pleaſure, but to be laden in the ſame Manner as the Ships we conſign to you, from the Private Goods lodged in our Warehouſes, whither all Privilege Goods muſt firſt be ſent as heretofore practiſed, and thence being duly entered at the Cuſtom Houſe, be aſſorted into Cargoes, and ſhipped in the Manner laid down in the foregoing Propoſitions.

18. Care muſt be taken, according to the ſecond Propoſition, that the Ships, whether engaged by us or our Governments to bring Home Private Trade, ſail at proper fixed Periods, and be not detained nor diverted from regularly purſuing their Voyages on any Account.

19. With regard to the Rate of Freight to be paid by the Owners of Goods laden on Ships taken up in India, as there will be no more Uncertainty or Delay in the Times at which thoſe Ships ſhall ſail, we hold it juſt that the Rate ſhould be the ſame at which the Company engage the Ships. If this is a fair Rate, which it ought to be, the Proprietors of Goods cannot reaſonably complain. We are not convinced by the Arguments which the Owners of Indian Ships and Goods have advanced, to ſhew the mutual Advantage of leaving them to deal with each other free of the Company's Intervention. This Mode might no doubt be favourable to the Increaſe of Indian Shipping in the European Trade, and of that Independance of the Free Merchants on the Company which it is ſufficiently obvious they deſire, but we do not equally diſcern in it the Intereſt of the Shippers of Goods; and when Uncertainty and Delay in the Diſpatch of Ships, which were the beſt Arguments for the Mode preferred by the Merchants, are removed, all ſolid Objection to the Method we now enjoin will, in our Opinion, be alſo done away.

20. In the Third of the foregoing Propoſitions it is ſtated, that the Rate of Freight from India in Ships engaged to bring Private Goods, ſhall, during War, be as low as that at which Indian Ships arrived in the *preſent Seaſon* are chartered to the Company. As it is poſſible, though we truſt not probable, that the War may be protracted, we ſee Reaſon to modify this Article ſomewhat differently, ſtill leaving in it that Spirit of Fairneſs and Liberality in which it was conceived.

If the Rate of Freight ſhould, in conſequence of War, continue from Year to Year to increaſe, there can be no good Cauſe why the Company ſhould in all that Time give at their own Expence, to the Shippers of Indian Goods, Freight on lower Terms than it could otherwiſe be procured; and, on the other Hand, if during a lingering War Freight ſhould, from various poſſible Circumſtances, fall again, the Company ought not to have any Option of keeping it up at a higher Rate than the one current for Indian Goods. The juſt Scope, therefore, of this Article is thus to be underſtood: "That the loweſt Rate at which good Indian "Ships can be procured in any one Seaſon during War, ſhall be the Rate which "the Company ſhall charge in that Seaſon for Goods laden on the Ships they en-"gage in Europe to bring Home the Private Trade."

21. It is carefully to be obſerved, that no Perſons who are not licenſed to reſide in India, are to have the Privilege of exporting Goods to Europe, either as Principals or Agents.

Our Governments in India have, upon ſome Occaſions, judged it expedient rather to grant Licences of Reſidence to Perſons who had irregularly entered the Country, than to adopt the Meaſures reſpecting them. It could never be intended, however, that this ſhould become a Practice, becauſe ſuch a Practice would fruſtrate all the Laws enacted to prevent the illicit Ingreſs of Europeans into our Poſſeſſions. We think it better, therefore, in the View of the preſent Changes, which render Precaution more important, to guard againſt any future Reſort to ſuch a Mode, by directing, as we now do, that no Licence of this Kind be henceforth granted by any of our Governments in India, unleſs our expreſs Permiſſion ſhall, upon the View of any particular Caſe, be firſt granted.

22. We muſt earneſtly hope, that the Leave we have given for the occaſional Employment of Indian Ships, when others are not furniſhed in ſufficient Number, for tranſporting the Private Trade of Britain, will not be abuſed by Ship Owners or Merchants in India, and that they will bring forward no Pleas for the Introduction of thoſe Ships when they are not really wanted. It will be your Duty, and we truſt your decided Determination, as it will aſſuredly be ours, abſolutely to reſiſt all Attempts of this Nature.

23. Having thus given our Inſtructions upon the Enlargement of the trading Privileges of Britiſh Reſidents in India, it becomes neceſſary for us, in the next place, to deliver our Sentiments upon the Subject of the *Clandeſtine Trade*. Whether the Materials which have come before us have or have not been ſufficient to enable us to form an accurate Idea of what the Extent of that Trade has lately been, they ſeem clearly to import, that it has been carried on with little Solicitude about Concealment, and that its Tranſactions have been frequently mentioned in official Reports coming under the Eye of Government, as if they were Matters of no particular Attention. The ſtrongeſt Apology lately offered for the Clandeſtine Traders, and offered with a Forwardneſs which ſeems to imply even ſomething more than a Palliation of their Conduct, is, that "having Ships they muſt employ "them." But ſurely no one can doubt that this Sort of Explanation does not convey a juſt View of the Caſe. At the laſt Renewal of the Charter, ſome Individuals, acting upon unauthorized Speculation, may have been induced to build Ships in Calcutta in the Hope of being allowed to ſend them to England. But Ships had been built there previous to the Exiſtence of any ſuch Hope, and the Clandeſtine Trade had been long carried on before Ship-building was introduced into that Settlement. Were no Ships then built for the Purpoſe of Clandeſtine Trade? Since the Renewal of the Charter, many Ships have been built which could not depend on being employed in the Navigation to England; and it will hardly be aſſerted that Men, in embarking in ſuch expenſive Undertakings, would not, in various Inſtances at leaſt, reckoning upon a Trade then carried on, though clandeſtinely, as one Means by which the Ships to be conſtructed might find Employment. If, therefore, it may be ſaid, that in ſome Inſtances the Trade was reſorted to becauſe Ships were in Exiſtence, it may with equal Warrant be believed, that in others Ships were built becauſe the Trade exiſted. And is it now a proper or becoming Account of this Matter to inſinuate, as ſeems to be done, that Ships have in Effect been driven into the Clandeſtine Trade, becauſe the Company

pany did not think fit to licenſe them to come directly to England? And if the *poſſeſſing* of Ships will apologize for entering into that Trade, what more probable than that Ships will be built to reap the Benefit of this Apology?

24. The Inconveniences and Diſappointments to which the Merchants would have been expoſed in depending on Tonnage on the Company's Ships, will probably be thought the faireſt general Excuſe that can be made for their reſorting to irregular Channels; and ſuch is the Value attached to any Increaſe of Commerce in a Country, that poſſibly this ſuppoſed Reſult of their Irregularity, may cauſe it to be viewed by ſome as on the Whole a venial Fault; but when conſidered in its juſt Bearings and Relations, it muſt be found to merit very ſerious Diſapprobation. In the firſt place, the Complaints of the Want of Accomodation in the Company's Ships, partly aroſe from the Merchants ſtretching their Trade beyond what was in Contemplation, when the Privilege was granted them in 1793, namely, a Remittance Trade. This Kind of Trade might, in Time of Peace eſpecially, have been accommodated, though the other Trade mixed with it, founded on Foreign Capital, might not. In the ſecond place, the Complaints of the Merchants were urged with the View of obviating the Introduction of their own Ships, and conſequently an independant Trade. In a Dominion ſo circumſtanced as that of Britiſh India is, we muſt, for Reaſons already ſtated, be of Opinion that the Riſe of ſuch an independant Intereſt there, is not an Object to be deſired; but what we would more particularly point to here, is the moral and political Effect of an habitual, and in fact open Violation of the Regulations of the governing Power. To correct this Evil was one avowed End of the Privilege conceded to the Private Merchants in 1793; but it appears ſtill to continue, and if the Extenſion of Trade, or greater Convenience of the Trader, may be admitted as an Extenuation of it, a Cure can hardly be hoped for. In a Country diſtant from the Seat of ſupreme Authority, an habitual Diſregard of the Laws enacted by that Authority, in any Caſe, is eſpecially to be deprecated, not only becauſe it may pave the Way for Deviation in other Inſtances, but becauſe the Connexion of popular Abuſes muſt be more difficult under a remote delegated Government, liable to frequent Changes; and as ſuch Abuſes get firmer Footing, the Power of that Government may be ſaid to be in effect proportionably impaired.

25. It muſt be impoſſible for us, conſiſtently with our Duty, to remain paſſive under the Continuance of a Trade which all agree ought to be extinguiſhed. About the Means of its Extinction, a Language has ſometimes been held which to us appears unguarded, and more likely to encourage than to diſcountenance the Trade. It is ſaid, that reſtrictive Meaſures will never ſuppreſs it. We, on the other Hand, ſee very ſerious Reaſon to be of Opinion, that a Syſtem of Indulgence and Conceſſion would by no Means be ſure of its End. If every Facility which Private Traders might from Time to Time require, were to be granted in order to induce them to abſtain from clandeſtine Purſuits, might not Self-intereſt, the great Mover in all this Buſineſs, induce them to go on aſking, as we have already obſerved, whilſt any Thing remained to be given, and after all the Object of the Company be unattained. It cannot be expedient for any Government to be on this Kind of Footing with thoſe who derive their Protection from it: Nor has it ever appeared certain to us, that it could be made the Intereſts of Traders at all Times to ſend their Conſignments directly to the Mother Country.

But to make, for the Suppreſſion of the Clandeſtine Trade, Conceſſions involving Conſequences more objectionable than the Trade itſelf, our Duty ſtill more forcibly

forcibly forbids us. The moſt mature Conſideration of a very momentous Subject, has led us to a fixed Determination reſpecting the Limits by which the Trade of Individuals with the Mother Country ſhould be bounded, and the Legiſlature has regulated the Intercourſe which may ſubſiſt between Britiſh Subjects reſident in India and Foreigners. When we have done every Thing that the Safety of the preſent Indian Syſtem will in our Judgment allow, for the Accommodation of thoſe Reſidents, we truſt it cannot be unreaſonable nor abſurd to expect that Men, who if they have any Right to be in the Country at all, are there under particular Stipulations, on their Obſervance of which their Rights alſo to continue in the Country depends, ſhall not go on in a pertinacious Diſobedience to the Laws, and to our Authority, becauſe they have not all the Licence they would chuſe for Commercial Speculations, a Licence too, their Renunciation of which was the very Condition under which they were permitted to reſide.

26. When this Queſtion is ſoberly conſidered, we hope no reaſonable Man can be at a Loſs to determine which Side ought to prevail, the Authority of the Laws and Government, or the contumacious Will of certain Individuals. We have no Deſire to reſtrain their legitimate Exertions in a much larger Field than Private Merchants ever before poſſeſſed in India, nor can we have Pleaſure in reſorting to any coercive Meaſures; but neither can we ſacrifice our Conviction to Clamour and Prejudice, which their Activity has made popular, nor ſubmit to ſee a Syſtem of Regulations, intimately connected in our Opinion with the Safety of our Indian Intereſt, continually diſregraded, without any Exerciſe of thoſe Powers which are veſted in us for the Prevention of ſuch Abuſes, and if any Perſon ſhould determinedly perſevere in ſetting our Regulations and Warnings at Defiance, they muſt take thoſe juſt Conſequences which we have no Doubt may be brought Home to them.

27. On this Occaſion we deem it neceſſary alſo to expreſs our Reſolution, to adhere to the Line we have clearly drawn for the Privilege Trade of Individuals between India and the Mother Country; and we cannot but hope that when an ample Space is thereby left to their fair Pretenſions, we ſhall not have to go on contending againſt the perpetual Agitation of new Claims on their Part, inconſiſtent with the Principles we have laid down; for if theſe are perſevered in, they will ſerve only to prove to us more ſtrongly the Neceſſity of making a firm Stand at the Point at which we are now arrived.

28. The Foreign Trade is an important Branch of this general Subject, upon which it is our Purpoſe to beſtow a more mature Conſideration than the Preſſure of other Affairs has yet permitted us to give to it. During the Continuance of War, indeed, we are apprehenſive that it may not be practicable to introduce any material Ameliorations, but, we truſt, the Return of Peace is not now far diſtant, and in the Proſpect of that Change we ſhall be conſidering what Regulations might then be proper; a Topic upon which we ſhall be glad to receive your Sentiments by the earlieſt Opportunity.

29. Our Reſolutions and Inſtructions, having thus been explicitly communicated to you, reſpecting both the Privilege and the Clandeſtine Trade, it only remains for us to require the cordial Co-operations of our Governments Abroad, and eſpecially of the Government General, for carrying the Whole into complete Effect.

And

And whatever Difference may have appeared between our own Views and Opinions, and thoſe of our Governor General, reſpecting this complex Subject, yet now that it is, after deliberate Examination, deciſively ſettled by us, we entertain no Doubt of his giving every Support to the Syſtem we have adopted, or which can be required from the Duty of his high Station.

Whitehall, 2d June, 1801.

Gentlemen,

WE have read with Attention the accompanying Paragraphs, relative to the Private Trade, propoſed by the Court of Directors to be ſent to their Preſidency at Fort William.

Though the Paragraphs are denominated Commercial, and may be therefore ſuppoſed not to be within the Exerciſe of the Powers of the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India; yet the Propoſition, extended as it is, fixing permanently and finally the Condition of the Private Trade, and confining it ſolely to Britiſh Ships, appears to us to involve in it much more than merely Commercial Conſiderations, and to embrace Points of great Political Importance, which may, in their Conſequences, deeply affect the Intereſts of the State.

Upon the general Queſtion, great Difference of Opinion has exiſted among thoſe, who cannot be regarded but as of the moſt unqueſtionable Authority, and whoſe Minds had been long turned to conſider the Subject with the Attention it deſerved; the preſent Governor General, as well as the late Preſident of the Board of Controul, to whoſe Ability and Experience the greateſt Deference is due, have expreſſed a Conviction entirely adverſe to that of the Court.

Under theſe Circumſtances, and the obvious Neceſſity of conſulting the Sentiments of other Departments of His Majeſty's Government, we muſt decline giving on the Inſtant any definitive Judgment on a Queſtion of ſuch Magnitude; and we are of Opinion, that theſe Paragraphs ſhould not make a Part of the Diſpatches now about to be tranſmitted to India, that we may be enabled to conſider the Subject more maturely, and to apply to it that Degree of Inveſtigation which its Importance evidently demands.

We have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

Signed by Order of the BOARD of
COMMISSIONERS for the AFFAIRS
of INDIA,

W. Brodrick.

To the COURT of DIRECTORS
of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No. III.

COPY of the PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT of PROPRIETORS of INDIA STOCK, held on the 28th May 1801; together with the Reſult of the Ballot on a Queſtion then adopted.

At a GENERAL COURT of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, held at their Houſe in Leadenhall Street, on Thurſday the 28th of May 1801, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon.

The Chairman acquainted the Court that it was ſummoned on Special Affairs, in conſequence of a Letter ſigned by Forty-three Proprietors, and propoſing that the ſaid Letter ſhould be read:

The ſame was read accordingly, being as follows; viz.

" To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the
" United Eaſt India Company.

" Gentlemen,

" WE, being Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, duly qualified according to Law, " requeſt that a General Court may be ſummoned on ſpecial Affairs, at which we " ſhall ſubmit to the Conſideration of the Court, whether it is not expedient to " obtain further Information reſpecting the Trade between India and Europe, in " order to form an intelligent, juſt, and final Concluſion on that Subject.

" We remain, with Reſpect,
" Gentlemen,
" Your very obedient humble Servants,

WILLIAM PULTENEY,	KINNAIRD,
WM. MORLAND,	THOMAS HENCHMAN,
THOMAS JONES,	A. E. IMPEY,
T. A. CLARKE,	GEO. JOHNSTONE,
P. CRAWFURD BRUCE,	EDM. BOEHM,
J. PRINSEP,	DAN. NANTES,
JAMES AMOS,	ARCH[d]. PAXTON,
CHA[s]. COCKERELL,	JOHN TAYLER,
WILLIAM LENNOX,	GEO. DURANT,
GAB[l]. GILLETT,	T. SPALDING,
GEORGE POWNEY,	GEO. HARTWELL,
CHARLES MORRIS,	ARTHUR SHAKESPEAR,
JA[s]. H[y]. CASAMAJOR.	W. REMINGTON,
PHILIP BARTON,	THOMAS WARNER,
C. LAMBERT,	THO[s]. BURN, Jun[r],
THOMAS GORDON,	EDW[d]. WARNER, Jun[r],
P. JOHNSON,	A. F. HALDIMAND,
P. MOORE,	JAMES ARTHUR,
I. STEPHENSON,	JOHN LUBBOCK,
R. STEUART,	RICHARD TUCKWELL."
R. WILLIAMSON,	

" London, 20th May, 1801."

It

It was then moved,

" That this Court is highly ſenſible of the very great Importance of the general " Trade between India and Europe, to the Political and Commercial Intereſts of " Great Britain, as well as of the Eaſt India Company: That they lament the wide " Difference of the Opinions entertained on this Subject by the Court of Directors " on one Side, and the late Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners, and the " Governor General of India, on the other: And anxious that the Meaſure finally " to be adopted, may be formed on the fulleſt Information and matureſt Delibera- " tion, and thinking it may eſſentially conduce to that deſirable End, if the Court were " aſſiſted by the Wiſdom and Experience of the late Governors General of India, " they recommend to the Court of Directors to tranſmit a Copy of the printed Pa- " pers to Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Macartney, Lord Teignmouth, Sir John Mac- " pherſon, and Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, with a Requeſt that they will ſeverally " favour the Company with a Communication of their Advice and Opinion on the " Subject of them."

An Amendment to the foregoing Motion being moved, by omitting all the Words after the Word [That] in order to introduce the following, viz. [This Court do confirm the unanimous Reſolutions of the Court of Directors, of the 4th of February laſt; and that the Court of Directors do, without Delay, act upon the Principles detailed in thoſe Reſolutions;]

And the Queſtion being put,

" That the Words propoſed to be left out ſtand Part of the Queſtion;"

The ſame was declared from the Chair to have paſſed in the Negative.

Whereupon, a Diviſion being demanded, and Tellers appointed, the Court divided accordingly, and the Tellers reported the Numbers to be

For the Queſtion - - 80
Againſt the Queſtion - 135

Then the ſame was declared from the Chair to have paſſed in the Negative.

It was then moved, " That the Amendment ſtand Part of the Queſtion."

And, the Queſtion thereon being put, the ſame was carried in the Affirmative.

A Ballot on the Queſtion, as amended, being then demanded by the undermentioned Proprietors, viz.

James Law,	Thomas Henchman,
George Johnſtone,	Archibald Elijah Impey,
Robert Macfarlane,	Samuel Pepys Cockerell,
Edward Maxwell,	Peter Lawrie,
George Durant,	Peter Moore;

It was

RESOLVED that the ſaid Queſtion, ſtanding as follows, viz. That this Court do confirm the unanimous Reſolutions of the Court of Directors, of the 4th of February laſt; and that the Court of Directors do, without Delay, act upon the Principles detailed in thoſe Reſolutions;

be put by the Ballot at this Houſe, on Friday the 5th of June next, from Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon until Six in the Evening.

At a GENERAL COURT of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, held at their Houſe in Leadenhall Street, on Friday the 5th of June 1801, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon,

Preſent,

David Scott, Eſq. - - - Chairman,
Charles Mills, Eſq. - - Deputy,

With moſt of the Directors, and a very numerous Appearance of the Generality.

The Court being met to receive the Votes that may be brought in this Day, for the Determination of the Queſtion, reſolved on the 28th Ultimo, to be this Day put to the Ballot,

The undermentioned Proprietors were appointed Scrutineers to examine the ſaid Votes, and to report the Determination of the Queſtion, viz.

Alexander Champion,
George Durant,
John Prinſep, and
Richard Twining,
} Eſqrs.

At Six o'Clock the Glaſſes being finally cloſed, were delivered to the Scrutineers;

And about Eight the ſame Evening, the Honourable William Elphinſtone in the Chair,

George Durant, Eſq. Chairman of the Scrutineers, delivered in their Report, which was read, being as follows, viz.

"Eaſt India Houſe,
the 5th June, 1801.

"We whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being appointed by the General "Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt "Indies, to examine the Votes delivered in this Day, for the Determination, by "Ballot, of the following Queſtion, viz.

"That

" That this Court do confirm the unanimous Reſolutions of the Court of Di-
" rectors, of the 4th February laſt; and that the Court of Directors do, without
" Delay, act upon the Principles detailed in thoſe Reſolutions."

" And being alſo appointed to report the Number of Votes for and againſt
" the ſaid Queſtion, have accordingly examined the ſame, and find

809 Votes for the Queſtion.
234 Votes againſt the Queſtion.

575 Majority of Votes for the Queſtion.

GEORGE DURANT,
RD TWINING,
ALEX. CHAMPION,
J. PRINSEP."

Whereupon the ſame was declared from the Chair:

And the Court then, on the Queſtion, adjourned.

No. V.

Copy of a MEMORIAL from the DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY to the LORDS of the TREASURY, dated 7th May 1797, on the Subject of regulating the Duties on East India Goods; together with Copies of the Papers thereunto annexed.

The MEMORIAL of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſts have taken into Conſideration the Situation of the Eaſt India Trade, not only ſo far as concerns the Company's own Commerce, but that carried on by Individuals; and it appears to your Memorialiſts, that the Regulations and Indulgences which have taken place in conſequence of the late Act of Parliament for the Renewal of the Eaſt India Company's Charter, in 1793, relative to the Permiſſion granted to Individuals to participate in the Eaſt India Trade, have already led to Conſequences moſt beneficial to the Britiſh Nation, as will more fully appear upon Reference to Appendix, No. 1, where it will be ſeen that the Trade from India to England has increaſed even beyond the ſanguine Expectations of the Adviſers of the Indulgences therein granted.

Theſe Advantages, however, cannot be permanent to any conſiderable Extent under the preſent heavy Impoſition of Duties, and it therefore becomes the Object of your Memorialiſts to point out ſuch a Plan, as ſhall effectually prevent the Advantages already gained from being loſt to the State, on any new Change of Circumſtances.

To effect this, ſome ſalutary Regulation ſhould be adopted reſpecting the Revenue now collected in England, on India Articles for Foreign Uſe, ſo as to put thoſe Articles which paſs through Great Britain to the Places of Conſumption, upon nearly an equal Footing with thoſe which may find their Way there from India, without paſſing through this Nation; we ſay nearly, becauſe we conceive that if the Difference in Charges of Merchandize in England did not exceed the Charges at other Ports in a conſiderable Degree, that the better Security, and better Sales here, would ſecure the London Market a decided Preference.

Your Memorialiſts are perfectly convinced, that the increaſed Trade to this Country from India, as before ſtated, notwithſtanding all the Encouragement already given to it, would not have taken place to the Extent it has, if the Situation of the principal Commercial Countries of Europe, in conſequence of the War, had not rendered their Trade more expenſive and hazardous than the Trade to this Country; but this, on the Return of Peace, muſt neceſſarily ceaſe from a Variety of Cauſes. Amongſt theſe, it may be material to impreſs upon the Attention of your Lordſhips, that Individuals reſiding in India cannot be reſtricted to particular Ships, but that they have it in their Power to ſelect the Ships of any Nation

Nation which will take Goods on the loweſt Freight, or that will beſt ſuit the Purpoſe of conveying their Commerce to Europe; and the Policy of all the other Commercial Powers of Europe, will give every Facility to this Trade for the Purpoſe of drawing it to their own Country.

Hamburgh at preſent collects *only* an apparent Duty, rather exceeding Two per Cent. but this is upon a Value ſhort of the real one, ſo that the Duty in fact is ſtill more than One per Cent.

Liſbon is already declared a free Port, and Fluſhing is expected ſoon to be made one; the Advantages reſulting from ſuch low Duties to the Trade, will be more minutely ſeen upon a Reference to the Appendix, Nos. 2 and 3. P p. 98, 99.

The Policyof Great Britain certainly ſhould be, to remove every Obſtacle that will prevent its carrying on this Trade upon as low Terms as any other Country.

If this was done, there is every Reaſon to hope that almoſt the whole Trade from the Eaſt would paſs through London.

In ſuch Caſe the Rate of Sale of Indian Goods would be increaſed, from the increaſed Quantity of Goods ſold for Exportation bringing the greater Competition.

The Sale of our Exports in Britiſh Manufactures would alſo be proportionably increaſed, from the increaſed Number of Foreign Purchaſers of Eaſtern Goods at the India Sales, becauſe Perſons frequenting a Country for one Article inadvertently buy many others.

This increaſed Commerce would not only give an immediate Increaſe to the Number of our Seamen, but it would ſerve the moſt uſeful Purpoſe of bringing thoſe back who now ſerve under Foreign Flags, in the illicit Trade carried on at Foreign Ports with Engliſh Property. It would encourage our Ship-building, throw much Money into the Country by the Charges of Merchandize, and give Employment to Numbers; in ſhort, the Advantages accruing from ſuch a Plan, cannot come *within Calculation.*

Such Benefits are certainly far beyond the ſmall Conſideration of Revenue hitherto reſulting to the Crown from the Trade, for, upon Reference to the Appendix, No 4, it will be ſeen that the only Benefit in point of Revenue upon Indian Articles for Foreign Uſe, is little more than £. 86,000 per Annum, a Sum ſo trivial, even if the Whole were loſt (whereas by the propoſed Change it is doubtful whether any would be ſo) that it appears to your Memorialiſts no Object to the Nation; more eſpecially when it is conſidered, that by continuing the preſent Syſtem, it muſt riſk the Loſs of ſuch a grand Stake, and which Stake is now within its Reach, provided proper Methods are uſed to ſecure it. Page 103.

The Grounds upon which your Memorialiſts Fears have ariſen, reſpecting an expected Decreaſe of the Indian Trade to England when Peace ſhall take place, is,

Firſt. The high Rate of Duty retained by the Crown on Goods for Exportation, after the Re-payment of the Drawback.

Second.

Second. By that Part which is purchaſed for Exportation being ſubject to the ſame Duty in the firſt Inſtance as the Articles for Home Uſe, owing to which the Export Buyer requires the Whole of the Drawback in Increaſe to his Capital, the Intereſt on which operates as an additional Duty. The Difference between the high Duty retained on them here, when exported, and that paid at Foreign Ports, is the Amount of it ſo much againſt a Merchant buying at London, and in favour of him buying Abroad; which, upon Reference to the Appendix, No 3, will be found more fully illuſtrated.

Page 100.

Another Conſideration is, that it may with Reaſon be apprehended, that Foreign Countries will be able to furniſh Freights upon cheaper Terms than this Country may be able to do; and the Advantage ariſing to them from this Circumſtance ſhould be counteracted by every poſſible Reduction of other Expence here.

It now remains for your Memorialiſts to point out what they think ſhould be done to effect the deſirable End propoſed; namely, if poſſible, to give to Britain that Share of the Eaſtern Commerce, to which, from her extenſive Territory in the Eaſt, ſhe ſeems to have a natural Right.

It has been ſhewn, that the Duties here are conſiderably higher than thoſe of Foreign Ports, which Charge is increaſed by the extra, and, in fact, uſeleſs Capital, required by the Export Buyer in conſequence of the high Drawbacks; this, under the Change propoſed, would be aboliſhed.

The Export Buyer in this Country ought, as nearly as poſſible, to be put on an equal Footing with a Buyer of ſimilar Goods at a Foreign Port, otherwiſe that Buyer muſt be able to underſell him; and while the preſent Charges continue, it is impoſſible for the Home Buyer to meet the Foreign one on equal Terms.

To remedy this, it is propoſed that all Goods from India and China, except Tea, ſhall be allowed to be imported and warehouſed without being ſubject to any Duty until ſold, and then to be ſubject only to a poſitive Duty of Two per Cent. on the Sale Value, which Duty ſhall be paid by the Company out of the Sale Price, within One Month from the prompt Day, that is, the Day fixed for the Buyer to pay for his Purchaſe; and which, whether the Goods were to be exported or not, ſhould remain with the Crown; the Amount of this will exceed £. 60,000 per Annum, and perhaps, by the increaſed Sales, may be equal to the whole Duty now retained on the Goods exported, being, as before ſtated, only £. 86,000 per Annum; thoſe Goods which ſhall be taken out of the Warehouſe for Home Conſumption, to be ſubject to the Amount at preſent payable, as alſo to the above Two per Cent. additional Duty, or according to the Schedule contained in Appendix, No. 4.

By theſe Regulations your Memorialiſts conceive the Revenue ariſing upon the Produce of India would not be leſſened, and a great Accommodation would be afforded to the Traders of this Country.

They would then be able to carry on Export Concerns to an Extent far beyond what they now do, and with the ſame Capital.

From this it is natural to infer, that a ſtronger Competition would ariſe among the Buyers, to the great Advantage of the Importers, as alſo to the Revenue.

Another

Another deſirable Object will be attained by Great Britain becoming ſo great a Mart for Indian Articles, the Exchange will be in her Favour from almoſt all Quarters of the Globe; an Advantage not within the Poſſibility of Eſtimate.

A further great National Benefit would ariſe from the aboliſhing of Drawbacks, viz. that very conſiderable Frauds on the Revenue, which now ſubſiſt, by the Dealers ſubſtituting one Article for another, and receiving high Drawbacks inſtead of ſmall ones, would be completely prevented; the Saving on this Head, it is imagined, would exceed the Amount now retained from all the Indian Goods exported.

Your Memorialiſts, in troubling your Lordſhips with this Addreſs, are only actuated by the Public Benefit: As Lords of the Soil in India, Advantages will certainly reſult to them, which will give more perfect Security to their Property embarked in the Trade; but every other Advantage will continue to paſs through the Hands of the Company merely as Engines in the Service of the State: Further than this your Memorialiſts are not intereſted, except as to the moral Conduct of their Servants, and others living under their Protection; who, by ſuch Reform, will not have a Temptation to commit Acts in their Commercial Tranſactions repugnant to the Laws of their Country.

And your Memorialiſts will ever pray.

Signed by ORDER of the ſaid COURT,

Wm. Ramſay,
Secr^y.

Eaſt India Houſe,
3d May 1797.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

AMOUNT of Goods ſold by the EAST INDIA COMPANY in each Year, from 1790 to 1796 incluſive.

		Company's Goods.	Private Trade and Privilege Goods.	Total.	
		£.	£.	£.	
March and September Sales.	1790	5,104,508	936,930	6,035,438	
	1791	5,141,532	709,455	5,850,987	
	1792	5,050,819	703,578	5,754,397	
	1793	4,886,927	882,620	5,769,547	Dutch Property.
Since the Renewal of the Company's Charter.	1794	5,521,858	1,053,462	6,575,320	£.
	1795	6,528,969	1,189,296	7,718,265	380,230
	1796	6,153,310	1,174,155	7,327,465	924,844

APPENDIX, No. 2.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, &c.

IT is to be expected almoſt the Whole of the Articles produced in India, ſeveral of which were new in the Europe Trade until within theſe few Years; ſuch as Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, &c. will find their Way here if proper Encouragement ſhall be given by the Removal of the Clogs and extra Expences which attach upon Importation here, and which are a great Check upon the Exportation of thoſe Articles for Foreign Uſe; for it ſhould be remembered, that it is impoſſible for Great Britain to tax Foreign Countries by levying any conſiderable Duty upon Articles for Foreign Uſe, while thoſe Countries have it in their Power to procure the Articles themſelves without coming to this Country for them, either by trading directly to the Places of Produce, or by giving Encouragement to the Shippers there to ſend the Articles to them, which the Merchants of India have in their Power to do beyond any other Perſons concerned in Commerce in any Part of the World, from the Variety of Articles, and the Extent of the Produce of them; the Neceſſity of Remittance to Europe, and from the Ports in India, being free to the Ships of any Nation.

The Free Ports on the Continent, previous to the War, were, and at preſent are, Oſtend, Liſbon, Hamburgh, and Leghorn; more may be expected upon a Peace, particularly Fluſhing; and, it is to be feared, the French and Dutch will eſtabliſh Free Ports in India.

The Free Ports on the Continent are favourable to the receiving of Goods, as the Ships reſorting to them are not queſtioned as to their Build, &c. their Cargoes are landed at Pleaſure, and Return-Cargoes, collected from various Countries, re-ſhipped with little Expence.

Large Sums in Charges, viz. Commiſſion, Warehouſe Rent, Brokerage, Cartage, Porterage, Hoyage, Wharfage, and Repairs and Outfit of Ships, Expences of the Crews, &c. reſt always in theſe Ports; and at the Port of London, theſe Charges, with the Cuſtom remaining, are eſtimated to amount to from 25 to 30 per Cent.

The Situation of Foreign Countries at this Time, and the Inſecurity of Neutral Flags, are particularly favourable for the Transfer of this great and growing India Commerce to its legal and natural Channel, from which it has been forced by the high Duties, and the Mode by which levied.

A low Duty collected on the Sale Prices of Goods ſold for Exportation, would, it is expected, make London the great Emporium of the India Commerce, at preſent carried on almoſt entirely by Engliſh Capitals, although under Foreign Flags; even a conſiderable Part of the Daniſh Company's Cargoes are purchaſed with Engliſh Funds.

It is alſo a Matter of great Regret, that moſt of the Private Ships trading to and from India under Foreign Flags, are navigated by Engliſh Seamen, who are thus alienated from their Country.

All

All the Advantages ſtated to reſult from this Trade to Foreign Countries, when transferred to this Country, would center here; and from the Whole of the Private Importations being joined to thoſe of the Company, the Sale Prices would thereby be ſupported from the Concourſe of Foreign Purchaſers, who would alſo export many Articles of Britiſh Manufacture; whereas, at preſent, the Sales here are frequently counteracted by the Sales at Hamburgh, &c. anticipating thoſe of the Company, in order to fill the Market previous thereto.

Another ſtrong Circumſtance is, the India Trade does not drain this Country of its Capital, or divert it from other Channels, as is the Caſe with the Weſt India Trade, where immenſe Sums are advanced upon Mortgage of Plantations; and in the American Trade, where the Goods are ſent upon long Credit, to the Detriment of Commerce.

From a well-regulated Intercourſe with our Fellow Subjects in India, it is preſumed many Articles, the Manufacture and Produce of this Country, would be ſent there in preference to thoſe of the Countries they now reſort to, to the great Advantage of the Community. Upon the Return of Peace, the French, Flemings, and the Dutch, will, no Doubt, vie with each other in eſtabliſhing Free Ports to attract this Commerce, which their Want of Capitals will probably, for a Time, incapacitate them from carrying on upon their own Account. The Charter of the Dutch Company is about expiring; by adopting the propoſed Plan, before Peace takes place, Great Britain will have anticipated and counteracted the Views of other Powers, and, from the preſent State of the Continent, give Umbrage to none.

The recent Experiment as to the Effect of a Free Trade, which the late Act of Parliament, called the Dutch Property Act, has, in ſome Degree, eſtabliſhed, ſhews, by the large Importations in conſequence of it, what might be expected by a more general and more liberal Extenſion of the ſame Principle.

The high Rate of Intereſt for Money in India, required every Aſſiſtance from the Agents of the Manufacturer, by Advances, &c.; and it is well known, that all Conſignments will be made on Account of the Manufacturers. The Agent will, of courſe, prefer the London Market, where he will have a greater Security for his Property.

The Third Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, appointed in 1783, to enquire into the illicit Practices uſed in defrauding the Revenue, Page 15 to 17, ſhew clearly, that great Benefits would ariſe to this Kingdom, if what is now propoſed ſhould be adopted, being almoſt the ſame as recommended by the ſaid Committee, of which the Right Hon. Wm. Eden, now Lord Auckland, was Chairman.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

CALCULATE, ſhewing the Amount the Export Buyer is obliged to advance beyond the remaining Duty, to ſecure that Duty to the Crown upon Goods Exported, and the Extent that Duty operates againſt the Britiſh Merchant, compared with a Buyer at a Foreign Free Port.

Inſtance the Firſt.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
100 Pieces Gurrah, 19 Yards by 1 Yard $\frac{1}{8}$, at 30, fell for - -		150 0 0
Duty on 190 Calicoes, at 5*s.* 3*d.* the Calico, is - -	49 17 6	
Beſides which a further Duty of £. 16 10*s.* per cent. is collected, or - - - - - - - - - - - -	24 15 0	
Total Duty paid by the Company out of Sale Price -		74 12 6
Nett Sale Value of the Gurrahs, excluding the Duties - - - - -		75 7 6
Total Duties as above, brought down - - - - -	74 12 6	
Deduct therefrom the Drawback allowed the Buyer as under:		
190 Calicoes, at 5*s.* - - - - - is £. 47 10 0		
£. 14. 10*s.* per Cent. on £. 150. - is £. 21 15 0		
	69 5 0	
Total Drawback, which the Export Buyer is obliged to advance before he can export his Gurrahs, and which is of no Uſe but to ſecure the Duty of £. 5. 7*s.* 6*d.* - - - - - - - - -		5 7 6
Total Coſt -		£. 80 15 0

The Duty remaining with the Crown upon the Garrahs exported, being upon the £. 75. 7*s.* 6*d.* the Coſt, upwards of 7 per Cent. and beſides the Intereſt upon the £. 69. 5*s.* which the Buyer is obliged to advance, making, including the Charges in this Country upon the Export, upwards of £. 1. per Cent. more againſt the Merchant buying here, and in favour of a Merchant buying at a Free Port Abroad

Inſtance

	£.	s.	d.
Inſtance the Second:			
100 Pieces of Coſſaes, ſell for 27s. per Piece	135	0	0
The Duty 18 per Cent. on £. 135 paid by the Company out of the Sale Price, is	24	6	—
Nett Sale Value of the Coſſaes, excluding the Duties	110	14	—
Total Duty as above, brought down £. 24 6 —			
Deduct therefrom the Drawback allowed the Buyer, being 10 per Cent. which he is obliged to advance before he can export his Coſſaes, and which is of no Uſe but to ſecure the Duty of £. 10. 16s. 13 10 —			
Duty remaining with the Crown upon the Coſſaes exported, being upon the Nett Coſt £. 110. 14s. upwards of 9¼ per Cent. making againſt the Merchant buying here, and in favour of a Merchant buying at a Free Port Abroad	10	16	—
Total Coſt	121	10	—
Inſtance the Third:			
100 Pieces Bandannoes, ſell for 20s. per Piece	100	—	—
The Duty which is included on the Sale Price, and paid by the Company, is	6	15	—
Nett Sale Value is	93	5	—
Bandannoes being a prohibited Article, no Drawback is allowed, ſo that the whole Duty, amounting to £. 7. 4s. per Cent on the Nett Sale Value, remains with the Crown, and is to that Amount againſt the Britiſh Merchant exporting them to any Place, where a Merchant buying at a Free Port can meet him.			
Inſtance the Fourth:			
Goods which pay Duty under the Head of Goods manufactured, pay for each £. 100 worth ſold at the Sale	37	16	3
So that the Sale Value	100	—	—
Pays Duty	37	16	3
Nett Sale Value is	62	3	9
Duty as above, brought down £. 37 16 3			
Deduct therefrom the Drawback which the Export Buyer is obliged to advance, and which is of no Uſe but to ſecure the Duty of £. 1. 15s.; this remaining Duty is moderate, but the Sum of 60 per Cent being advanced to ſecure it, is unqueſtionably impolitic 36 1 3	1	15	—
	63	18	9

The Circumſtance of high Drawback, as well as operating againſt the Buyers in England, as above ſtated, operates alſo againſt the Importer of the Goods into England from India, as the Whole of the Charges in England, Agents, Commiſſion, Brokerage, &c. &c. are calculated upon the Drawback, which, added to the Sum retained by the Crown, which will probably fall upon the Importer in ſome Degree, if not totally, tend ſtrongly to prevent Importations in this Country. Another unfortunate Circumſtance has recently occurred to leſſen, if not totally prohibit, the Exportation of Articles from this Country: By an Act paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, an additional Duty of 5 per Cent. on all Cuſtoms Duties then payable is levied, which Duty is not allowed to be drawn back upon the Export of India Articles; this probably was not intended by the Framer of the Bill, but the Effect of it on thoſe Articles will be fatal to the Export Trade, for the new Duty ariſing on the Goods mentioned in the Firſt Inſtance, ſtated in this Appendix, will be an additional Tax on the Foreign Conſumer of near 5 per Cent on the Prime Coſt of the Article ſhipped for him, but which he certainly will not pay when he can obtain the Goods by other Channels.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

AN ESTIMATE, Shewing the Amount of Goods ſold by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, excluſive of Tea, on a Medium of Three Years; diſtinguiſhing the Part exported, with the Coſt of the ſame, excluding the Duty, and the Amount of Duty retained thereon, and the Part for Home Conſumption in like Manner; with propoſed new Duties on Articles for Exportation and Home Conſumption.

FOR EXPORTATION.

	Sale Amount, excluſive of Duty.	DUTY Retained.	
Drugs, including Mother of Pearl Shells, Canes, and Couries.	£. 33,375	£. 1,300 or £. 4 0	per Cent.
China Ware	4,462	300 —	6 10
Indigo	213,675		
Coffee	10,967		
Pepper	197,014	4,700 —	2 8
Sugar	126,252		
Salt-petre	2,064	20 —	1 0
Raw Silk	45,566	1,200 —	2 13
Cotton Wool	1,816		
Manufactured Articles	5,110	100 —	2 0
Unmanufactured ditto	5,754	140 —	2 8
Calicoes	475,419	27,100 —	5 14
Muſlins and Nankeens	329,106	28,600 —	8 14
Prohibited Articles	312,894	22,600 —	7 4
Miſcellanies	18,000	300 —	1 13
Total	£. 1,781,474		
Total Duty on Goods exported		£. 86,360	

On Articles Exported, the propoſed Duty to be 2 per Cent. on Sale Value, to be paid by the Company or Importers, out of the Sale Price, and not to be drawn back upon Exportation.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	Sale Amount, excluſive of Duty.	DUTY Retained.	
Drugs, including Mother of Pearl Shells, Canes, and Couries.	£. 20,378	£. 8,500 or £. 41 14	per Cent.
China Ware	9,791	8,800 —	90 0
Indigo	247,567		
Coffee	19,562	1,300 —	6 13
Pepper	55,050	26,500 —	48 3
Sugar	126,310	48,000 —	38 1
Salt-petre	123,511	400 —	0 7
Raw Silk	333,917	51,000 —	15 6
Cotton Wool	16,760		
Manufactured Articles	3,777	2,300 —	60 18
Unmanufactured ditto	6,113	2,400 —	39 5
Calicoes	36,158	31,500 —	87 2
Muſlins and Nankeens	355,035	77,900 —	21 19
Total	£. 1,353,929		
Total Duty on Goods for Home Conſumption		£. 258,600	

On Articles for Home Conſumption, the propoſed Duty to be 2 per Cent. on Sale Value, to be paid by the Company or Importers, and the Buyers to pay in Addition the Rates per Cent. ſtated againſt each Article, being the Average Amount of Duty now collected, as near as can be eſtimated: It may be proper to leave out the Fractions.

No. V.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FROM THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

106338

LIST.

(1.) MEMORIAL of Merchants, Agents for Perſons reſiding in the Eaſt Indies, to the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, &c. Page 107.
Incloſing,

The MEMORIAL of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, &c.—With Four Appendixes.—N. B. *This Memorial and Appendixes having been inſerted at* p.p. 94 to 103, *it was not thought neceſſary to inſert them in this Place.*

(2.) AN ACCOUNT Shewing the Number of India-built Ships, that ſailed from the Port of London, on their Returning Voyage to Bengal, and the other Britiſh Settlements in the Eaſt Indies, from June 1799 to Auguſt 1800. With an Account of their Cargoes ſhipped for India, and of their Diſburſements during their Stay in England - Page 116.

(3.) MEMORIAL of the Merchants and Principal Agents in England, for Perſons reſiding in the Eaſt Indies, to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, dated May 1797, ſettting forth the Advantages that would ariſe from lowering the Duties on Eaſt India Goods - - - - - - - - Page 118.

(4.) MEMORIAL of the Merchants, Buyers of Goods at the Eaſt India Company's Sales for Exportation, to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, dated 31ſt May 1797, ſtating their entire Acquieſcence in the Reaſonings contained in the Memorial of the Court of Directors - - - Page 120.

(5.) JUDGMENT of the Court of King's Bench, 21ſt November 1798, in the Caſe of *Wilſon verſus Marryat*, eſtabliſhing the Right of American Veſſels to trade circuitouſly to the Britiſh Settlements in the Eaſt Indies, though their Exports from India are to be carried direct to ſome Port of the United States - - - Page 121.

(6.) JUDGMENT of the Court of Exchequer, 6th May 1799, delivered by Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre, affirming the Judgment of the Court of King's Bench - - Page 124.

(1.)

MEMORIAL of Merchants, Agents for Perſons reſiding in the Eaſt Indies, to the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India; dated the 8th of June 1801.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſts deem it incumbent on them, not only by reaſon of the heavy Loſs the Intereſts of their Conſtituents muſt ſuſtain by ſome late Proceedings of the Eaſt India Company, but alſo from the future Conſequences to be apprehended, unleſs ſome Relief be afforded by your Honourable Board, to call your Attention to the General State of the Trade carried on between India and Europe, and reſpectfully to ſubmit to your Conſideration the following Facts and Obſervations.

That from the increaſed and increaſing Demand in Europe and America for Indian Commodities, the Produce and Manufactures of Britiſh India have increaſed far beyond what the Capital of the Eaſt India Company, applicable to its Inveſtment, is capable of exporting. From the Period of the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the Company's Power in India, till the Year 1793, the Whole, or a very large Proportion of the Surplus Trade of Britiſh India, was, by a Variety of impolitic Reſtrictions, forced into the Hands of Foreign Nations, ſo that thoſe Nations carried on an extenſive and flouriſhing Commerce on Britiſh Capital, partly drawn from India, and partly from Great Britain, remitting to England, by Means of that Commerce, the Fortunes acquired by Britiſh Subjects in India, to the great Emolument of the Foreigner, and the incalculable Loſs of this Nation.

In the Year 1793, when the Company's Charter was renewed, His Majeſty's Miniſters, and the Legiſlature, had become fully ſenſible of the Value of this Branch of Trade, and convinced that, in true Policy, the largeſt attainable Share of it ſhould be ſecured to Britiſh Subjects: Purſuant to this Conviction, and with a View to encourage and promote the Manufactures of this Country, as well by furniſhing Raw Materials from the Eaſt, as by increaſing the Exports of Great Britain, it was enacted by Stat. 33 Geo. 3. Ch. 52. § 81. "That during the Con- "tinuance of the ſaid excluſive Trade in the ſaid Company, ſubject as aforeſaid, "it ſhall and may be lawful for any of His Majeſty's Subjects reſident in Great "Britain, or in any other Part of His Majeſty's European Dominions, to export "on their own proper Riſk and Account, in the Ships of the ſaid Company, or in "Ships freighted by them from the Port of London, to any of the Ports or Places "uſually viſited by the Ships of the ſaid Company, on the ſeveral Coaſts of Ma- "labar and Coromandel, or in the Bay of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, or in the "Iſland of Sumatra, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, of the Growth, Pro- "duce, or Manufacture of the ſaid Dominions, ſave and except as is hereinafter "otherwiſe ſpecially provided; and that in like Manner it ſhall and may be lawful "to and for any of His Majeſty's Subjects in the Civil Service of the ſaid Compa- "ny in India, or being by Leave or Licence of the ſaid Company, or under their "Protection, as Merchants reſident in India, reſpectively, to conſign and put on

"board

" board the Ships of the ſaid Company, *or in Ships freighted by them, bound to Great* " *Britain*, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, ſave and except alſo as is by this " Act otherwiſe ſpecially provided, in order to the ſame being imported, on the " Riſk and Account of the Owners thereof, at the Port of London, under the " Regulations hereinafter ſpecified and contained." And by § 87. " And in- " aſmuch as the inſuring to Private Merchants and Manufacturers the certain and " ample Means of exporting their Merchandize to the Eaſt Indies, and importing " the Returns for the ſame, and other Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes allowed " by this Act, *at reaſonable Rates of Freight*, may eſſentially conduce to the Ad- " vancement of the Trade and Navigation of theſe Kingdoms, Be it further Enact- " ed, That the ſaid Company ſhall, in the proper Seaſon of every Year, provide " and appropriate Three Thouſand Tons of Shipping *at the leaſt*, for the ſpecific " Purpoſes of carrying to the Eaſt Indies ſuch Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, as " may be lawfully exported thither by Individuals, and for bringing back from " thence, as well the Returns of the ſame, as likewiſe the Goods of other Per- " ſons entitled to import the ſame into this Kingdom by virtue of this Act; " and if the ſaid Quantity of Tonnage ſhall be found inſufficient, or ſhall be found " to be more than ſhall be ſufficient for the Carriage of the ſaid Private Trade, " Export or Import, the ſaid Company ſhall from Time to Time find and pro- " vide ſuch an additional Quantity of Tonnage, or leſſen the Quantity of Tonnage, " to be provided for the Carriage of the ſaid Private Trade, as the Board of Com- " miſſioners for the Affairs of India ſhall, upon any Repreſentation made to them " from Time to Time, order and direct."

§ 101. " And whereas for encouraging Individuals to engage in the Import " Trade of the ſeveral Sorts of Raw Materials hereinafter ſpecified, and alſo for " ſecuring to Manufacturers the Means of furniſhing themſelves therewith at the " ſaid Sales, it is expedient that proper Rules and Regulations ſhould be made for " providing for ſpeedy and frequent Sales of ſuch Materials, and in moderate Lots; " and for preventing, as far as may be, any undue Preference being given in re- " ſpect of either the Mode or Times of the making Sale of any of the ſaid Com- " modities, as between the Company and Individuals, or as between one Individual " and another, Be it Enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Court of Di- " rectors of the ſaid Company, and they are hereby required forthwith, after the " paſſing of this Act, to frame ſuch Rules and Regulations for the future Sales of " all Raw Silk, Sugar, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Wool, and other Wool, Skins, Dying " Woods, and Drugs, and other Articles of Raw Material, imported either in Private " Trade or on the ſaid Company's own Account, as in their Judgment ſhall appear " beſt adapted for the ſeveral Purpoſes aforeſaid, and to lay the ſame before the " Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, for their Reviſal and Approbation; " and that the Rules and Regulations which ſhall be ſo framed and approved, ſhall " be deemed and conſidered of the ſame Force as a Bye Law of the ſaid Company, " ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch future Reviſion and Alteration by the ſaid Court " of Directors, with the Approbation of the ſaid Board, as Circumſtances may " from Time to Time be found to require in that Behalf."

Your Memorialiſts apprehend it was the Intention of the Legiſlature, by the aforeſaid Statute, to provide, that the Eaſt India Company ſhould grant the utmoſt practicable Facility to Britiſh Merchants in India, for exporting, to the Port of London, the largeſt poſſible Proportion of the Manufactures and Produce of India, not required for their own Inveſtment; — that ſuch Terms of Freight, and

other

other Advantages, ſhould be opened to thoſe Merchants as would prevent this Trade from continuing in the Hands of Foreign Nations, would do away the Neceſſity the Britiſh Reſidents in India were under of lending their Capital to Foreigners, and would enable them to enter into Competition with Foreigners in the Markets of Foreign Europe.—In full Confidence, as your Memorialiſts apprehend, that ſuch would be the Effect of the due Execution of this Act, the Legiſlature, by the § 146. of the ſame Statute, repealed all the Prohibitions and Penalties whereby Britiſh Subjects in India were *previouſly* reſtricted from acting as Agents, or lending Money to Foreign Merchants, giving thereby to Foreigners the full and unreſtrained Advantage of Engliſh Agency, Capital, and Credit.

And in further Confidence that, with the above-mentioned Advantages, the Britiſh Merchant would no longer have any Thing to fear from a Competition with Foreigners, by Stat. 37 Geo. III. Ch. 97. intituled, "An Act for carrying into "Execution the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between "His Majeſty and the United States of America;" and by the 37 Geo. III. Ch. 117. intituled, "An Act for regulating the Trade to be carried on with the Britiſh "Poſſeſſions in India, by the Ships of Nations in Amity with His Majeſty," the Trade to Britiſh India was completely laid open to the Subjects of the United States of America, and all other Nations in Amity with His Majeſty. That the Directors of the Eaſt India Company themſelves, viewed the Policy and Proviſions of the Statute of 33 Geo. III. Ch. 52. in the ſame Light, cannot be doubted; for, in a Memorial preſented by them to the Lords of His Majeſty's Treaſury, for altering the Duties on Eaſt India Goods, dated the 3d May, 1797*, they ſay, "It may be material to impreſs upon the Attention of your Lordſhips, "that Individuals reſiding in India cannot be reſtricted to particular Ships, but "that they have it in their Power to ſelect the Ships of any Nation, which will "take Goods on the loweſt Freight, or that will beſt ſuit the Purpoſes of conveying "their Commerce to Europe; and the Policy of all the other Commercial "Powers of Europe will give every Facility to their Trade, for the Purpoſe of "drawing it to their own Country. The Policy of Great Britain certainly ſhould "be, to remove every Obſtacle that will prevent our carrying on this Trade upon "as low Terms as any other Country. If this was done, there is every Reaſon to "hope that almoſt the whole Trade from the Eaſt would paſs through London." Your Memorialiſts apprehend, that the Reaſoning of the Court of Directors, on that Occaſion, is as applicable to the Point now ſubmitted to your Conſideration, as that to which they have applied it; ſince Lowneſs of Freight and other Facilities, whereby Expence and Loſs are to be avoided, contribute equally with low Duties to the ſucceſsful Proſecution of any Branch of Commerce. In Addition to which, your Memorialiſts more particularly beg leave to attract your Attention to the general Obſervations of the Court of Directors, contained in a Paper, No. 2†, ſerving as Part of an Appendix to the Memorial aforeſaid; and in which, if your Memorialiſts do not very much miſapprehend the Court of Directors, they advance and ſubſtantiate many Opinions and Principles greatly at Variance with the Sentiments expreſſed in their Report on the Private Trade, on which is founded their Reſolution of the 4th of February laſt; your Memorialiſts humbly ſubmit to your Honourable Board, That the Directors of the Eaſt India Company have never given fair and efficient Effect to the Proviſions of the Act 33 Geo. III. Ch. 52. in favour of the Britiſh Merchants in India, or granted Indulgences, which were neceſſary and practicable, purſuant to the Intentions of the Legiſ-

* See this at p. 94 and 95. † See page 98.

 lature;

lature; that they have never provided for the aforeſaid Merchants, as your Memorialiſts apprehend was intended by the ſaid Act, Tonnage in their regular Shipping, but in diſmantled and extra Ships, badly equipped, and ſubject to higher Inſurances; that the Amount of the Tonnage provided by them, has frequently been inadequate to the Demand; and that the Tonnage which has been provided by them, has been attended with ſo much Expence, Inconvenience, and Vexation, in conſequence of the Orders and Regulations of the Court of Directors, that the wiſe Policy of the abovenamed Statute has been, in a great Degree, fruſtrated, as will more fully appear by the Repreſentations of the Merchants themſelves to the Governors General of India.

The unvarying Opinion of all the ableſt Servants of the Company in India has, from Time to Time, and in a moſt explicit Manner, pointed out to them the Expedience of employing the India-built Shipping in the Private Export Trade to Great Britain;—theſe Servants have repeatedly repreſented, that a much larger Quantity of Private Goods would have been ſhipped for England every Seaſon ſince 1793, if adequate Encouragement had been extended to the Navigation and Commerce of India in India-built Ships, and if the Britiſh Reſidents in India had been aſſured of permanent Indulgence to their Trade with London;—that the Port of Calcutta will, at all Times, ſupply Tonnage to any Extent;—and that it is evident, from the Experience of the laſt Seven Years, that the Tonnage engaged in England by the Company, for the Service of India, can never be rendered a practicable Channel by which the Private Britiſh Trader can rival the Foreigner.

In purſuance of theſe Principles, the preſent Governor General formed a Plan for the Encouragement and Regulation of the Private Trade in the Seaſon of 1798-9, by which the Merchants were enabled to avail themſelves of the Advantages to be derived from India-built Shipping, and the Charges, Inconveniences, and Vexations of which they had long complained were removed: This ſalutary Plan was in the next Seaſon ſuperſeded by the Court of Directors, and one ſubſtituted in lieu of it, which they ſtated to be calculated for the Benefit of the Merchant as againſt the Ship Owner, but of which the Merchant and the Ship Owner equally complained: By this Meaſure the Merchant was again deprived of the Advantage derived from India Shipping, burthened with unneceſſary Charges and Reſtrictions, and his Trade and Profits were again rendered precarious.

From the Operation of this new Plan of the Court of Directors, the Britiſh Merchants, who had made a large Proviſion of Goods under an Expectation of enjoying the ſame Advantages as in the preceding Seaſon, not having the expected Permiſſion to freight them to the Port of London in India built ſhips laden under their own Inſpection, were compelled to ſell a large Quantity of what they had originally deſtined for that Port to Foreign Agents. The Commerce of Foreigners in Calcutta increaſed thereby to an alarming Degree, as is ſtated by the Governor General in his Letter to the Court of Directors, dated 30th September 1800, and in that Seaſon Bills to an uncommon large Amount were drawn upon this Country by Foreigners in favour of Britiſh Subjects. In the Seaſon of 1800-1, the Foreign Trade ſeemed likely to increaſe even beyond the rapid Progreſs of the laſt Year, from which urgent Conſiderations, and the probable impending Ruin of the Private Trade, the Governor General deemed it his Duty to revert to his former Plan, as a temporary Arrangement for the current Year, and to repreſent to the Directors, that it was become indiſpenſible to the Intereſts of the Company and the

the Nation, to ſettle a permanent Syſtem for the Regulation of the Private Trade, on the Baſis of employing the Indian Shipping.

The Court of Directors, far from yielding to theſe Repreſenations, ſo forcibly urged by the Governor General, have lately come to a Reſolution of entirely ſuperſeding the Uſe of Indian Ships in the Private Trade, of contracting for Veſſels in this Country, by which, at an enormous and increaſing Expence to the Company, they propoſe bringing the whole Private Export Trade of Britiſh India to the Port of London, and of again ſubjecting the Merchants to all the Vexations and Incumbrances removed by the Governor General. Your Memorialiſts humbly repreſent, That it is impoſſible for the Britiſh Merchants in India to rival Foreigners with Tonnage ſent from England, and under the high Rates of Freight and other Obſtacles impoſed by the Eaſt India Company; that as it is impoſſible for the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, reſident in this Country, to proportion the Tonnage provided here to the Demands of the Indian Commerce, it muſt either be redundant to the Loſs of the Company, or deficient to the Loſs of the Merchant; that the Merchant is embarraſſed if compelled under any Modification to depend on the Company for Tonnage, for the Arrangement of the Rates of Freight, or for the Diſtribution of his Cargoes; that he cannot be ſure, under the propoſed Plan of the Court of Directors, of his Quantity of Tonnage; of the Time when his Goods will be diſpatched; of the Ship on which they may be laden; of the Mode or the Proportions in which they may be diſtributed in different Veſſels; that the Foreign Trade is carried on at a comparatively low Freight, with ſtrict Economy and extraordinaty Expedition: That under the exiſting Impediments and Uncertainty, it is impoſſible for the Goods of the Britiſh Merchant to reach the Markets of the Continent of Europe through the Channel of the Company's Sales, at ſo low a Rate as thoſe directly imported thither by Foreigners, and even though the Voyage of the Foreign Merchant ſhould be circuitous, he can ſtill underſell the Britiſh Merchant in the Foreign Ports of Europ

Under the Plan of the Governor General, the Merchant obtains a conſiderable Reduction in the Rate of Freight, can ſettle his Engagements with the Ship Owner before he buys his Goods; can buy ſuch Goods as can be moſt advantageouſly inveſted at the ſtipulated Rate of Freight; can make a more perfect Aſſortment of his Cargoes; load his Ships in the moſt expeditious and advantageous Manner; diſpatch them at the moſt favourable Periods; and regulate his Conſignments and Drafts according to the Quantity of Tonnage engaged, and the Period of Diſpatch. If theſe Advantages were ſecured to him, together with thoſe derived from his local Knowledge and conſtant Reſidence in India, it is probable that, notwithſtanding the Duties and Charges in the Port of London, the Foreigner would be able to retain but little of the Trade from India to Europe, and that London would become the univerſal Mart for the Produce and Manufactures of the Eaſt, as far as Britiſh Capital, and Britiſh Induſtry and Experience, can avail. The Plan of the Governor General, while it affords every Facility to the Merchant, provides, as your Memorialiſts apprehend, ſuch Precautions as are fully adequate to protect the Rights and Intereſts of the Company; the Powers of the Company to prevent the Reſort of unlicenſed Perſons to India are not affected by it; no Goods or Paſſengers can be received in the Private Ships, either in India or England, without their Sanction; the Voyage muſt be performed under their Inſtructions and Control; the Ship Owners, Commanders, Officers, Seamen, and all Perſons concerned in the immediate Conduct of the Trade, are ſubject to their

Authority;

Authority; and the Company can, in fact, exerciſe a more complete Control over Private Ships furniſhed from India, than over thoſe provided by themſelves in England.

Your Memorialiſts ſubmit, that this Plan will not in the ſlighteſt Degree diminiſh the Commercial Profits of the Eaſt India Company; the Funds in India, applicable to their Inveſtment, cannot be more affected by the Competition of Britiſh Merchants than that of Foreigners; the Inveſtment of the Company conſiſts, for the moſt Part, in Articles different from thoſe of Private Traders, ſo that in the Staple Commodities of the Company, no Rivalſhip can take place between them. It is impracticable, and poſſibly the Attempt would be impolitic, by Reſtrictions on the Trade of Britiſh Subjects, to prevent the increaſing Produce and Manufactures of India from being conveyed to Europe, to meet the Demand; ſuch Reſtrictions ſerve only to throw the Trade into Foreign Hands: If the ſame Goods which are carried by Foreigners to the Continent, were brought by Britiſh Merchants to the Company's Sales, their Effect on the Price of the Company's Goods would, if at all, be much leſs prejudicial than the preſent Courſe is. The Company and the Private Merchant would both derive a Profit from them, and they would become a fertile Source of Power and Opulence to the Britiſh Empire, inſtead of contributing to the Wealth and Strength of Foreign Nations. As the Britiſh Merchant cannot poſſibly rival the Foreigner by Tonnage ſent from Europe, the Excluſion of India Shipping from the Port of London will not increaſe the Employ of Britiſh-built Veſſels in the Indian Trade, but it will thoſe of Foreigners only: By admitting India-built Ships to be uſed, the Ship Builders, Artiſts, Manufacturers, and Tradeſmen of England, will reap all the Benefit ariſing from the large Sums expended in the Repair and Victualling of the numerous Ships Annually reſorting to the Thames; beſides the Demand will be greatly increaſed for the Articles neceſſary in the Conſtruction and Outfit of Ships built in India, which muſt be furniſhed from England; and on their Return to India, theſe Ships, from their moderate Freight, will afford a moſt advantageous Conveyance for ſuch Britiſh Manufactures as may be demanded in India, and thereby encourage the Export Trade of this Country. Between the Months of June 1799, and Auguſt 1800, it appears, by Documents in the Poſſeſſion of your Memorialiſts, that Twenty India-built Ships returned to India from the Port of London with Cargoes, of which the Invoices from hence amounted to £. 613,247. 12s. 6d. and from the Iſland of Madeira to £. 116,505. 0s. 6d. and their Repairs, Outfit, and Supplies on England to £. 202,877. 12s. 3d. Neither your Memorialiſts or their Conſtituents wiſh to infringe the political Powers or legal Monopoly of the Eaſt India Company, or to engage, from Views of Private Emolument, in any Part of the Trade which the Company wiſh excluſively to enjoy, or that may be prejudicial to the State of which they are Subjects; they merely requeſt Permiſſion to proſecute, in the only practicable Mode, a Commerce recognized and ſanctioned by the Legiſlature as beneficial to the Public. Whether this Commerce ſhall be preſerved to Great Britain, or ſurrendered to rival Nations, is, as your Memorialiſts apprehend, not ſolely a Queſtion of Private Intereſt between the Merchants in India and the Company, but involves Conſiderations, both Commercial and Political, deeply affecting the Proſperity, Power, and perhaps, finally, even the Exiſtence of the Britiſh Empire. That a large and undue Proportion of the Indian Trade is at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of Foreigners, the Governor General diſtinctly aſſerts, and adds his deliberate Opinion, that unleſs effectual Means be inſtantly

ſtantly adopted to check them, the moſt ſerious Miſchiefs are to be apprehended. The People who for the preſent ſeem to have been moſt ſucceſsful in their Encroachments, are the Americans, who having but little Capital of their own, and few Commodities applicable to the Indian Markets, carry on this lucrative Traffic for the moſt Part on Britiſh Capital and Credit; and whenever the Reſtoration of Peace ſhall revive the Commerce of Foreign Nations in Europe, who, from their Situation and Intereſts, muſt ever be hoſtile to the Proſperity of this, there can be no Doubt they will ſtrain every Nerve to avail themſelves of our Overſights, and draw the Private Indian Trade directly to their own Harbours. The Means within their Power can ſcarcely fail to enſure Succeſs, unleſs ſome preventive Steps be timely taken in this Country to reſtore this valuable Traffic to its natural Channel. The French will proſecute the Indian Commerce with much more Advantage than the Americans; it is underſtood to be, at this Inſtant, in the Contemplation of the Conſular Government to declare Antwerp a Free Port; there, of courſe, Indian as well as European Ships may be received without Impoſt or Reſtriction. It is well known, that Trade can never be regulated or directed but by the Intereſt of thoſe concerned in it; and if Britiſh Subjects ſhould be induced, by Commercial Speculation, to fix their Reſidence in the French Territories, there they may employ their Capitals in the Indian Trade, without the Poſſibility of Control, being, as your Memorialiſts are informed, completely Foreigners for all Purpoſes of Traffic, by the uniform Deciſions of the Engliſh Courts of Juſtice. Againſt ſuch Competition the Britiſh Merchant, under his preſent Diſadvantages, could not ſuſtain himſelf; the Evil would become irremediable; the Foreign Trade having once eſtabliſhed its Predominance over ours, could never be re-diverted to the Channel from which it had been forced. What final Effect ſuch an Event might produce on the Commerce and Revenues of Great Britain, it is not for your Memorialiſts to calculate.'

The neceſſary Reſult of ſuch a Transfer of the India Commerce to Foreign Ports, muſt be a ſimilar Transfer, or the Annihilation of the India-built Shipping: The Fleet newly created in the Eaſt, which, as your Memorialiſts humbly ſubmit, under the exiſting Scarcity of Ship Timber, and the immoderate Prices of all the Articles of Ship-building, muſt be conſidered even in a Commercial View as a moſt valuable Addition to the maritime Stock of this Country, would be purchaſed by the Foreign Merchants at their own Prices. But as an Acceſſion to the Political and Military Strength and Security of the Empire, your Honourable Board muſt be moſt competent to eſtimate the Value of the Indian Fleet, and decide on the Policy of its further Encouragement. How much the Want of Shipping for Military Purpoſes has been felt in former Wars with the Powers of India; how far the Ships in Queſtion conduced to the brilliant and complete Succeſs of that in which your Indian Governments were lately engaged; how far the Operations at this Inſtant carrying on againſt the Enemy are promoted by the Uſe, or have been retarded by the Want of an additional Supply of Indian Shipping; in what Degree thoſe Ships are contributing, or have contributed in this and former Years of Scarcity, even to the Suſtenance of the Mother Country, they who have the principal Direction of the Affairs of His Majeſty's Government, can alone be adequate Judges.

There are many other important Conſiderations, both Commercial and Political, that might be ſuggeſted in further Support of what your Memorialiſts have urged; as the Neceſſity of endeavouring to render by every poſſible Accumulation of Commodities, the Rate of Exchange between this Country and the other Parts of Europe, in favour of Great Britain, of ſparing the Conſumption of ſuch Ship Timber as

is applicable to His Majeſty's Navy, of which, by Perſons moſt intelligent on that Subject, a Deficiency is apprehended; of foſtering and encouraging a Race of Seamen, great Numbers of whom are now actually employed in the Company's regular Ships, as well as in ſtrengthening the Force of His Majeſty's Ships ſerving in the Eaſt Indies; and who, during Periods of War, when a large Proportion of the Britiſh Sailors are and muſt be employed in Naval Armaments, do, and may hereafter continue to carry on our Indian Commerce with undiminiſhed Proſperity; but who muſt always give Way again to Britiſh Seamen in Time of Peace, becauſe it is not alone the Intereſt of the Merchant to employ the Britiſh Sailor in preference to the Laſcar, the former being the cheapeſt, as your Memorialiſts can prove to the Satisfaction of your Honourable Board; but excluſive of this, your Memorialiſts are juſtified in anſwering, on the Part of their Conſtituents, that they will be happy and ready at all Times to give that Preference to Britiſh Seamen, which a grateful Attention to their Services and Merits, will ever dictate. Theſe Topics your Memorialiſts merely touch upon, leaving their more ample Conſideration to your ſuperior Wiſdom and Experience.

Finally, your Memorialiſts beg leave to ſubmit to your Honourable Board, that the Commerce in which their Conſtituents are engaged, and which, as they apprehend, is inſeparably connected with the Increaſe or final Deſtruction of the India-built Shipping, is an Object of the deepeſt Concern, in every Point of View, to the deareſt Intereſts of this Country: That the Eaſt India Company have not, as is aſſerted in the Fifth Reſolution of their Court of Directors, "given Effect to the Re-"gulations eſtabliſhed by the Legiſlature in 1793, as far as conſiſted with the neceſſary "Courſe of their own Affairs:" That in the preſent Diſpoſition, and under the late Reſolutions of the Company, paſſed on the 4th February laſt, it cannot poſſibly be long carried on by Subjects of this Country in Competition with Foreigners, who enjoy ſuch deciſive Advantages over them: And your Memorialiſts humbly pray, that your Honourable Board will grant ſuch Relief to the Britiſh Subjects reſident in India, as in your Wiſdom may appear neceſſary to ſecure this valuable Branch of Commerce to theſe Kingdoms, and thereby promote the Induſtry, Wealth, and Revenue of the Britiſh Empire in Aſia as well as in Europe.

(Signed) Edmund Boehm, and Co.
Law, Bruce, and Co.
W. and H. Palmer.
Paxtons, Cockerell, and Co.
Prinſep and Saunders.
R. W. and E. Lee.
D. Scott junior, and Co.
R. Anderſon.
Gillet and Edwards.
Lubbock, Colt, and Co.
J. Forbes.
J. Amos and Co.

London,
8th June 1801.

(2.)—ACCOUNT OF INDIA-BUILT SHIPS. &c.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT, ſhewing the NUMBER of INDIA-BUILT Ships that ſailed from Indies, from June 1799 to Auguſt 1800; with an Account of their

SHIPS NAMES.	Tonnage.	Time of ſailing from England.	Deſtination.		Amount of Invoice from London.			Amount of Invoice from Madeira.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Eliza Ann - -	460	1799. June 18.	Bengal.	- - - - -	53,881	13	3	- - - - -		
Anna of Bengal	684	1799. Nov. 20.	Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.	- - - - -	52,161	5	3	7,550	0	0
Highland Chief	493	1799. Nov. 20.	Bengal.	- - - - -	50,001	17	4	- - - - -		
Armenia - - -	500	1800. Feb. 13.	Madras and Bengal.	- - - - -	35,174	11	2	- - - - -		
Triton - - -	800	1800. March 17.	Cape and Madras.	- - - - -	Troops and Government Stores.					
Surat Caſtle -	1139	1800. Feb. 13.	Cape and Bombay.	Troops and Stores.	4,750	11	10	- - - - -		
Calcutta - -	716	20 Nov. 1799, 19 Mar. 1800.	Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.	- - - - -	44,788	1	11	21,175	10	0
Ardaſher - -	868	1800. Feb. 13.	Madeira and Bombay.	- - - - -	34,849	11	4	11,100	0	0
Britannia - -	500	- - - -	Madras.	- - - - -	38,564	3	2	- - - - -		
Cuvera - - -	800	1800. Feb. 13.	Cape and Bengal.	- - - - -	Laden by Government.					
Cecilia - - -	500	Torbay, 1800. May 27.	Madeira and Bengal.	- - - - -	23,492	7	4	17,030	0	0
Sarah - - -	935	Torbay, 1800. May 27.	Bombay.	- - - - -	55,090	8	1	- - - - -		
Aſia - - - -	636	1800. Aug. 30.	Madeira and Bombay.	- - - - -	37,152	1	1	11,400	0	0
Anna of Bombay	899	1799. Nov. 20.	D°	- - - - -	22,318	10	6	- - - - -		
Carron - - -	1072	1800. Feb. 13.	Bombay.	- - - - -	18,774	7	11	- - - - -		
Scaleby Caſtle	1237	1800. 13 Feb. and 13 March.	Cape and Bombay.	Troops and Stores.	19,853	12	8	- - - - -		
Upton Caſtle -	660	1800. April 27.	Madeira and Bombay.	- - - - -	19,360	0	9	16,249	10	6
Gabriel - - -	800	1800. Feb. 14.	Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.	Cargo eſtimated at	20,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Varuna - - -	540	1799. Nov. 20.	Madras and Bengal	D° D°	45,000	0	0	- - - - -		
Cornwallis - -	716	1800. June 28.	Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.	- - - - -	38,034	8	11	17,000	0	0
Total 20 Ships 14,955 Tons.					£. 613,247	12	6	116,505	0	6

Port of London, on their Returning Voyage to Bengal, and the other Britiſh Settlements in the Eaſt Indies ſhipped for India, and of their Diſburſements during their Stay in England.

Total of Diſburſements.	Copper.	Butcher, Brewer, Cooper, Baker, Proviſions.	Brazier, Ironmonger, and Ship Chandler.	Rope Maker and Sail Maker.	Carpenter, Maſt and Block Maker.	Advances to Seamen, and Contingencies.	Premiums of Inſurance on Ships out.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7129 5 4	680 15 6	1,653 16 3	253 11 3	1,642 18 8	720 16 4	1,221 2 4	956 5 0
7521 0 2	1,009 0 5	786 13 3	334 1 1	1,872 1 5	1,283 9 7	972 4 5	1,263 10 0
5405 2 7	- - -	971 19 3	80 2 2	774 12 8	223 17 8	2,079 10 10	1,275 0 0
4138 2 10	- - -	408 17 11	426 19 1	1,103 15 7	930 15 4	2,146 6 5	1,116 8 6
12,66 6 8	684 17 2	3,770 17 9	694 18 1	1,704 8 2	2,766 9 11	2,644 15 7	
21,29 11 3	1,600 12 2	6,247 15 10	1,490 2 10	4,921 5 9	3,236 6 11	2,077 2 9	2,256 5 0
7455 7 6	910 9 1	645 19 7	349 13 7	1,088 9 4	892 8 6	2,080 17 5	1,487 10 0
8427 13 4	- - -	1,410 0 10	129 9 5	994 13 3	459 3 8	3,178 1 2	2,256 5 0
4948 0 6	535 14 5	616 13 6	332 17 4	586 19 5	479 3 1	1,447 0 9	949 12 0
8626 15 10	- - -	873 4 1	412 15 0	1,494 2 11	1,356 2 8	1,889 16 2	2,600 15 0
8,290 18 5	441 4 4	961 18 6	568 5 2	2,171 3 4	1,098 0 6	1,895 3 7	1,155 3 0
11,509 14 11	- - -	1,450 5 6	1,379 4 6	1,340 7 6	1,495 10 0	3,644 7 5	2,200 0 0
9,186 2 1	- - -	850 5 1	160 3 4	530 3 4	846 3 4	1,599 7 0	5,200 0 0
8,958 7 2	37 18 8	1,245 3 8	279 3 2	1,829 6 10	270 17 1	3,249 17 9	2,046 0 0
14,233 2 6	- - -	2,944 2 7	473 18 2	1,797 15 2	292 1 0	4,398 15 7	4,326 10 0
28,003 4 3	47 7 3	9,549 17 0	2,062 0 6	3,683 11 7	1,992 14 6	5,577 13 5	5,090 0 0
5,943 11 9	- - -	422 19 1	177 11 0	1,571 12 2	113 13 11	2,167 18 7	1,489 17 0
9,635 0 0	330 8 8	1,904 6 4	493 6 6	2,062 14 5	603 13 8	2,640 10 5	1,600 0 0
9,242 5 2	821 5 0	923 0 6	522 7 4	1,618 0 0	1,136 14 6	1,989 12 10	2,231 5 0
8,128 0 0	172 0 0	1,140 0 0	617 0 0	1,212 0 0	1,887 0 0	1,770 0 0	1,330 0 0
202,877 12 3	7,271 12 8	38,777 16 6	11,237 9 6	34,005 1 6	22,085 2 2	48,670 4 5	40,830 5 6

(3)

MEMORIAL of the Merchants and Principal Agents in England, for Perſons reſiding in the Eaſt Indies, to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, dated May 1797; ſetting forth the Advantages that would ariſe from lowering the Duties on Eaſt India Goods.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſts have been favoured with Copy of a Memorial from the Honourable Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, preſented to your Lordſhips Honourable Board, upon the Subject of the Trade from India, particularly as to the Effect the preſent Duties collected in London, upon the Articles the Produce of that Country, has, compared with the Duties collected in other Ports in Europe, ſo far as regards the Shippers of Goods in India, preferring (in conſequence of the Difference between thoſe Duties) this, or other European Countries, as the moſt advantageous for their Commercial Adventures.

Your Memorialiſts perfectly agree with the Court of Directors in all their Arguments upon this Subject, and in the Caſes exhibited as illuſtrative of them: They are ſatisfied, unleſs ſome Alteration ſhall be made in the Duties upon many Articles imported from India, it will be impoſſible for the Traders of India to make Conſignments to Great Britain, when Peace is reſtored in Europe, upon Terms equally favourable with Conſignments to other Places: The able Reaſons upon this Point, communicated to your Lordſhips by the Court of Directors, it is unneceſſary to enforce by any Obſervations of your Memorialiſts.

That your Memorialiſts have alſo attentively conſidered the Alteration propoſed of the Rates of Duty. They humbly conceive the Rate of Two per Cent. being to apply generally upon all Goods, as well thoſe which do not now pay Duty as upon thoſe which pay very high Duties, is in ſome Meaſure objectionable.—The Articles now allowed to be imported Duty free, were ſo allowed in conſequence of their being uſed by the Manufacturers of Great Britain, and ſome of them being of infant Produce in India, require every Encouragement to be given to the Planters to aſſiſt them in the Cultivation and further Increaſe of ſuch deſirable Articles: Beſides, any Tax upon them in this Country, your Memorialiſts conceive might divert them from this Country, to the great Injury of the Manufacturers as well as to the Nation, which ſo materially benefits by the increaſed Value Raw Materials acquire in conſequence of manufacture.

Your Memorialiſts humbly conceive, that the uniform Rate of Two per Cent. being propoſed to attach upon all Articles, ariſe from that Rate being thought likely to produce a Sum to the Revenue, at leaſt equal to that it now receives: But if the Raw Materials ſhould be exempt from Duty as heretofore, and no other Alteration in the propoſed Rates ſhould be made, your Memorialiſts are fully perſuaded the Revenue will receive no Loſs; and this Idea is grounded on a ſtrong, well-founded Preſumption, of the great Increaſe that would, under the Change propoſed, take place in the Trade from India.

As a Proof that your Memorialiſts are convinced the Trade from India will be increaſed by the propoſed Regulations, they are willing to riſk the Loſs they ſhall

ſuſtain

ſuſtain in conſequence of it, by the Reduction in the Amount of their Commiſſion, which at preſent is calculated upon the Amount of all the high Charges upon the Imports; conſequently, any Reduction in thoſe Charges operates againſt their perſonal Intereſts; but ſo ſatisfied are they of the great Advantage the propoſed Meaſure will be of to the Nation, and the great Increaſe of Trade that will take place from it, they confidently aſſume that the Reduction of their Commiſſion on one Account, will be more than overbalanced by the other.

It is neceſſary, for the Information of your Lordſhips, to ſtate, that the Coſt of Goods exported from Bengal to Foreign Ports of Europe, in the Year ending 30 April 1796, amounted to Sicca Rupees 47, 32, 545; and the Exports to America in the ſame Period amounted to Sicca Rupees 19, 49, 319; making together a 2¼ per Sicca Rupee, the Sum of £.779,550, and this in a Period when the Sales of the Company in England, in conſequence of the Foreign Trade being much checked by the War on the Continent of Europe, were larger than at any other Period ſince the Engliſh Eaſt India Company was eſtabliſhed.

It is generally underſtood by Commercial Men, that Three-fourths of the Trade from India to the Continent of Europe and America, would be brought to this Country, if the Duties here were more moderate.

The Accounts from which the Export from Bengal is taken, has been, your Memorialiſts are informed, tranſmitted for the Information of the Court of Directors, by the proper Officer in India; and, no Doubt, may be referred to by your Lordſhips. If, in Addition to the Exports from Bengal, the Amount of the Exports from Madras and Bombay, &c. &c. to Europe and America, had been collected, your Memorialiſts do not doubt the Amount would equal, if not exceed, thoſe from Bengal; and that the Whole would furniſh a Sale in England, if imported here, little ſhort of £.2,000,000 Annually.

Upon this Ground it is your Memorialiſts have ventured an Opinion, that the Change of Duty propoſed, may take place without ſubjecting the Raw Materials to a new Impoſt, and without any Probability of Loſs to the Revenue. Upon every other Point of the Memorial of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, your Memorialiſts completely agree, and do hope your Lordſhips will ſee fit to recommend the Change propoſed to be adopted by the Legiſlature, leaving untouched the Raw Materials.

And your Memorialiſts, as in Duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

Edward Boehm and C°.
W. and T. Raikes and C°.
W. Paxton and C°.
Wigram, Williams, Holder, and Wigram.
Prinſep and Saunders.
David Scott and C°.
Law and Bruce.
Begbie and Hunter.
Lubbock, Colt, and C°
Cheap and Loughman.
W. J. L. Sollomons and Elliot.
Baring and C°.
Cleland, White, and C°.
Edward Shaw.
W. Petrie, Dorin, Strange, Thomſon, and C°.
Boyd, Benfield, and C°.
Wedderburn, Webſter and C°.
Mill, Roſs, and Burgie.
Rich^d. and W^m. Lee.
James Amos.
Smith and Atkinſon.
Urquhart and Stewart.

London, May 1797.

(4.)

MEMORIAL of the Merchants, Buyers of Goods at the Eaſt India Company's Sales for Exportation, to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, dated 31ſt May, 1797, ſtating their entire Acquieſcence in the Reaſonings contained in the Memorial of the Court of Directors.

SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialiſts have ſeen a Copy of a Memorial preſented to your Lordſhips by the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, upon the Subject of the Duties collected on Eaſt India Goods, and propoſing a new Mode of collecting the Revenue ariſing from them, for the Purpoſe of encouraging the Trade from the Eaſt Indies to Great Britain, and other Commercial Advantages.

The Reaſonings and Facts ſtated in the Memorial of the Directors, are ſo much to the Point, that it is needleſs for your Memorialiſts to make any further Obſervations to your Lordſhips thereupon, but humbly to expreſs their earneſt Hope that your Lordſhips will recommend the propoſed Meaſure to be adopted.

And, as in Duty bound, your Memorialiſts will ever pray.

(Signed)

Smiths and Atkinſon.
De Bons and J. Courant.
J. Duval, Sons, and Co.
Perſent and Bodekker,
J. H. Cazenove, Nephew, and Co.
Pattiſon, Lee, and Iſlin.
Agazzis and Wilſon.
James Cazenove and Co.
W. J. F. and J. Du Bois.
Widᵐ J. L. Salomons and Elliot.
Godfrey, Thornton, and Son.
Retberg and Co.
Claes Grill.
Bourdieu, Chollet, and Bourdieu.
Iveſs, Eſchalaz, and Co.
Cheap and Loughman.
Camden, Calvert, and King.
Thomſon, Peters, Bonar, and Thomſon.
Battier, Zornlin, and Co.
Doxat and Divett.
Greffulhe Brothers.
J. M. Siordet and Co.
J. and Alexr Anderſon.
J. and Fs Baring and Co.
F. Commerol, J. Lubbock and Co.
J. W. Anderſon and Co.
Amyand and Co.
William and Thos Parry.
Simon Frazer.
Scheider and Co.
Rougemont and Feſquet.

London, 31ſt May 1797.

(5.)

JUDGMENT of the Court of King's Bench, 21ſt November 1798, in the Caſe of *Wilſon verſus Marryat*; eſtabliſhing the Right of American Veſſels to Trade circuitouſly to the Britiſh Settlements in the Eaſt Indies, though their Exports from India are to be carried direct to ſome Port of the United States.

Court of King's Bench, November 21ſt, 1798.

WILSON *v.* MARRYAT.

The Judgment of the Court.

Lord Chief Juſtice.—I believe we had better diſpoſe of the Caſe of Wilſon v. Marryat. We are extremely preſſed for Time, and the longer we delay it, the longer it will hang down a Weight on the Court. As in this Caſe every Line and Word of it were diſcuſſed Yeſterday, I ſhall not take up Time in reſtating it. The Queſtion in general ariſes on Three Policies of Inſurance on the Ship Argonaut, from Bourdeaux and Madeira, to the Britiſh Eaſt Indies, and from thence back again to America. In point of Fact, the Ship which was inſured was totally loſt to the Owners, and the Queſtion is, whether the Perſon, againſt whom the Action is brought, who is one of the Underwriters, is liable to pay. In diſcuſſing that Point, it was ſtated to be a Caſe of great Magnitude, in as far as it reſpected the contending Parties, conſidering the Sum inſured. It was alſo ſtated to be of great Importance on the one Side, as it invaded the Monopoly of the Eaſt India Company, and tended to ſupplant them in a Trade extremely beneficial to a great Number of Adventurers; and of more Importance, as the Trade and Commerce of the Eaſt India Company furniſhed a great Source of the Revenue of the Country. It is undoubtedly of great Importance on that Ground. It is of great Importance alſo in reſpect to its taking into Conſideration the fair Expoſition of a Treaty, which has been entered into between this Country and America. We are rather alarmed on the one Side, if we ſhould not obſerve the Eaſt India Company's Concerns, and on the other Side, that we might irritate our Allies in America. The Eaſt India Company has always, I hope, found their Intereſts ſecured under the Protection of the Laws as adminiſtered by the Judges of the Land. And I verily believe that there is no Jealouſy, and that there never has been any Ground of Jealouſy on Behalf of America, when any Claim of the Inhabitants of the United States comes to be diſcuſſed. There is no Jealouſy or Suſpicion that theſe Claims will not be liſtened to, and receive a favourable Anſwer as Juſtice requires. They have been long acquainted with the Manner in which Juſtice has been adminiſtered in this Country. Their Cauſes uſed to come over from Time to Time, and I believe they entertained no Jealouſy that there was any Stain on the Adminiſtration of the Juriſprudence of this Country. That there never was any Jealouſy entertained by the Inhabitants of that Country, I verily believe.

As I have already ſaid, the Loſs was ſuſtained, and the Queſtion is, whether the Loſs being ſuſtained, there are any Circumſtances which repel the Perſon who ſeeks to recover an Indemnity for that Loſs. Three Queſtions were mainly agitated, all tending that Way. That which was laſt in point of Argument, I ſhall ſtate firſt, namely, the Objection that was taken againſt Mr. Collet.—It was ſaid, that he being a natural-born Subject of this Country, though he went to America ſubſequent to her Independance, and became domiciliated in that Country, that yet he could not be conſidered as an American Citizen, and therefore was not within the Purview of that Article of the Treaty, which conferred the Eaſt India Trade on the Inhabitants of the United States of America. That Point was agitated on a former Day, when this Caſe was argued, and ſome of us, not all, expreſſed our Sentiments on it. We were then of Opinion there was not much in the Objection. After conſidering it again and again, and after hearing the able Argument of Mr. Adam upon it Yeſterday, we are all of Opinion that he (Mr. Collet) is a Citizen of this Country, ſo far that he cannot put off his Allegiance which is due to the Sovereign of this Country, but that he is a Citizen of that Country for the Purpoſes of Trade and Commerce. And God forbid that any Perſon ſhould be ſhut out from all Commerce, who ſtands in the Relation in which Mr. Collet does to this Country, becauſe he has now become an adopted Son of that Country. He is a Citizen of that Country, and we are of Opinion that there is nothing in that Objection.

The next Objection is, that by the 13th Article of the Treaty, confirmed by the Act of Parliament, and which was neceſſary to inveſt the King with a Power to make a Treaty, when it contravened ſome of the exiſting Laws of the Country: They ſay, that by the 13th Article of the Treaty, the Trade granted to the Inhabitants of the United States, muſt be by an immediate Intercourſe between America and the Eaſt Indies. This Cauſe ſhews that there was ſomething of Ingenuity neceſſary, to create any Ambiguity in the Words that have been uſed by the Framers of this Treaty.

On the fulleſt Conſideration we can give it, and after all the Argument that has been applied to this Part of the Caſe, we are of Opinion that there is not enough to ſway the Judgment of the Court by that Objection; and we think he might have come to any one Country of Europe, and bought Goods, and carried them back to America, and from thence to the Eaſt Indies. Quod fit per obliquum, fieri poteſt per directum. In point of Policy this Objection is not of ſufficient Weight to yield to it: I paſs over ſome Objections, in ſome Meaſure to ſave a little Time. And in the next Place, as the Subject has been ſo recently diſcuſſed, nothing remains but to draw the fair Concluſion from the Facts of the Caſe.

The Third Objection is, That this Policy was made on a Voyage, the Whole of which was not legal at the Time of the Inception of it. Mr. Erſkine has very properly admitted, that if there were any Infirmities in any Part of the integral Voyage, that he ſhould find it difficult to ſupport his Caſe. The Arguments here are pretty finely ſpun to good Senſe and fair Honeſty, becauſe before the Time when this Voyage commenced in America, there was a Rumour that a Treaty was going on before that Time, and it is very likely that theſe Parties came over to England having in Contemplation to carry on the Voyage that afterwards took place. We muſt not go out of the ſpecial Verdict, and there is nothing in it which ſhews that the Plan of this Voyage, was the Voyage which at all Hazards was taken at the Inception of it. And ſuppoſe we were to take into our Contem-

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plation thoſe different Letters and different Plans which were exhibited in that Inſtrument, which is found by the ſpecial Verdict, it was only there propoſed that they ſhould go to the Eaſt Indies, and not to that Part which belongs to Great Britain. And there is no Queſtion but that they had a Right to go thither. It was mare liberum. I here make no Queſtion on the mare liberum of Grotius, and the mare clauſum of Selden. By going to any Part of India, except that which belonged to this Country, they could be guilty of no Infraction of our Laws. Notwithſtanding theſe Obſervations on thoſe Plans, I do not ſay it was imprudent to inſert theſe Letters in the ſpecial Verdict, becauſe one cannot tell what Effect they might have on the Minds of thoſe who are to judge. But looking into the ſpecial Verdict, it has not told us what Voyage was in Contemplation at the Time of the Inception of this Voyage. Why, if nothing is inferred by what was done in America, the Ship came to the Port of Breſt as ſhe well might; ſhe went to the Port of Bourdeaux as ſhe well might, becauſe before that the Treaty was ratified; and the Americans then enjoyed that Power of Navigation and Commerce which this Treaty confers upon them. It was not till May 1796, that the Ship ſailed to Bourdeaux, and on the 28th of the preceding November (that is, November 1795) the Treaty was ratified by the laſt of the Contracting Parties, the King of Great Britain. An American Subject, before the Treaty, had a Right to go from his own Country to Bourdeaux, or to any Port of France. And the Plaintiff had a Right to ſail, as he did, from France to the Britiſh Eaſt Indies, becauſe at that Time the Ratification of the Treaty had taken place. And therefore, though I admit that if there had been any Infirmities in the legal Form of it, it would have been bad; yet in this Caſe there is nothing of that Sort; and therefore on theſe Grounds, thus ſhortly ſtated, We are all of Opinion that Judgment muſt be for the Plaintiff.

(6.)

JUDGMENT of the Court of Exchequer, 6th May 1799, delivered by Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre; affirming the Judgment of the Court of King's Bench.

Court of Exchequer Chamber, May 6th, 1799.

WILSON *v.* MARRYAT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre—Delivered the Judgment of the Court in this Caſe. His Lordſhip ſaid, that as this Caſe had been recently diſcuſſed at length, he ſhould only ſtate as much of the Subſtance of the Record, as was neceſſary to introduce the Queſtion. Having done this, he ſaid, It ſeems to have been agreed on all Hands, that this Voyage, and the Trade and Traffic intended to have been carried on by the Argonaut to the Britiſh Territories in the Eaſt Indies, muſt be conſidered as illegal, and the Ship an illicit Trader, unleſs the Voyage and the intended Trading were legalized by the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, which was entered into by Great Britain and the United States of America on the 19th of November 1794; which was afterwards ratified by the United States on the 14th of Auguſt 1795, and by His Majeſty on the 28th October in the ſame Year, and was afterwards retroſpectively confirmed by Parliament in the 37th Year of the preſent King. By the 11th Article of this Treaty, "It is agreed between His "Majeſty and the United States of America, that there ſhall be a reciprocal and "entirely perfect Liberty of Navigation and Commerce between their reſpective "People, in the Manner, under the Limitations, and on the Conditions ſpecified "in the following Articles."

By the 13th Article: "His Majeſty conſents that the Veſſels belonging to "the Citizens of the United States of America, ſhall be admitted and hoſpitably "received in all the Sea Ports and Harbours of all the Britiſh Territories in the "Eaſt Indies. And that the Citizens of the ſaid United States may freely carry "on a Trade between the ſaid Territories and the ſaid United States, in all "Articles of which the Importation or Exportation reſpectively, to or from the "ſaid Territories, ſhall not be entirely prohibited."

Theſe are the principal Words in this Article which merit our Attention.

Then follows a Proviſo in this Article, "Provided only, That it ſhall not be "lawful for them, in any Time of War between the Britiſh Government and any "other Power or State whatever, to export from the ſaid Territories, without the "ſpecial Permiſſion of the Britiſh Government there, any Military Stores or "Naval Stores, or Rice. The Citizens of the United States ſhall pay for their Veſſels, "when admitted into the ſaid Ports, no other or higher Tonnage Duty than ſhall "be payable on Britiſh Veſſels when admitted into the Ports of the United States: "And they ſhall pay no other or higher Duties or Charges on the Importation or "Exportation of the Cargoes of the ſaid Veſſels, than ſhall be payable on the

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" ſame Articles when imported or exported in Britiſh Veſſels. But it is expreſsly " agreed, that the Veſſels of the United States ſhall not carry any of the Articles exported " by them from the ſaid Britiſh Territories to any Port or Place, except to ſome " Port or Place in America, where the ſame ſhall be unladen; and ſuch Regula- " tions ſhall be adopted by both Parties as ſhall from Time to Time be found " neceſſary to enforce the due and faithful Obſervance of this Stipulation."

This Article "is not to extend to allow the Veſſels of the United States to " carry on any Part of the Coaſting Trade of the ſaid Britiſh Territories." And by Way of Explanation it is added, that "Veſſels going with their original Cargoes, " or Part thereof, from one Port of Diſcharge to another, are not to be con- " ſidered as carrying on the Coaſting Trade."

This Article contains ſome other Proviſions, by which the Citizens of the United States are to govern themſelves in the Britiſh Territories in the Eaſt Indies. But nothing ariſes on that particular Part of the Article that is material at preſent. On the Part of Mr. Marryat, the Defendant, it has been inſiſted by Mr. Rous, who entered very fairly into the Merits of the Caſe, that according to the true Conſtruction of this Treaty, under which alone the Trade could be carried on at all, that according both to the Letter and the Spirit of the Treaty, the Trade carried on between the Britiſh Territories in the Eaſt Indies and the United States of America, muſt be a direct and immediate Trade; the Trade from the United States to the Britiſh Territories in the Eaſt Indies, as well as from the Britiſh Territories in India to the United States, which unqueſtionably muſt be direct and immediate. " It is expreſsly agreed, that the Veſſels of the United States ſhall not carry any " of the Articles exported by them from the ſaid Britiſh Territories, to any Port " or Place, except to ſome Port or Place in America, where the ſame ſhall be un- " laden." And conſequently that the Voyage inſured from Bourdeaux and Madeira, not being protected by the Treaty, were ex conceſſis, both illegal. Mr. Rous's verbal Criticiſm on the Word between was ingenious; but in truth there is hardly any Word in the Engliſh Language leſs preciſe in its Meaning, or more indefinite in its Application than the Word between. According to the Context, it is uſed to expreſs the ſtricteſt local Senſe of human Meaning, or the moſt remote Relation which any Thing has or bears to another. For Inſtance, when I ſay the Inlet from the Weſtern Ocean to the Mediterranean is between the Coaſt of Spain and the Coaſt of the Empire of Morocco, it marks the Geographical Line; but if one ſays the Intercourſe between the Inhabitants of Spain and thoſe of the Empire of Morocco was interrupted by the religious Opinions and Habits of Living prevailing in the Two Countries, the Word between means here to point out thoſe Countries or Nations whoſe Intercourſe is ſpoken of as interrupted by the Cauſes enumerated, and means no more than the ſame Word denotes in the 11th Article of the Treaty " between their reſpective People."

When we leave this narrow Ground of Argument, and proceed to conſider the whole Context of theſe Articles—the Generality of the Expreſſions—the moſt obvious Interpretations of thoſe Expreſſions, and all the probable Conſequences which may follow from our Expoſition of theſe Articles, the Subject expands itſelf, and the Argument would take a very wide Compaſs indeed if it were now to be entered into for the firſt Time. But after the very elaborate Diſcuſſion which this Cauſe has undergone in the Court of King's Bench, where a ſolemn Deciſion was pronounced at the Cloſe of the fourth Argument; and conſidering that Judgment now ſubmitted to our View on Argument, which though able

has not materially varied the State of the Queſtion, which has been made and decided by that Court, I do not feel myſelf called upon to expatiate very largely on the Subject. I ſhall content myſelf with ſtating, as ſhortly as I can, the Grounds by which the unanimous Opinion of the Court, that the Judgment of the Court of King's Bench is not erroneous, and ought to be confirmed, may be ſupported. The Language of the 13th Article is, "That the Citizens of the "ſaid United States may freely carry on a Trade between the ſaid Territories and "the ſaid United States, in all Articles of which the Importation or Exportation re-"ſpectively to or from the ſaid Territories ſhall not be entirely prohibited." They are not reſtricted to trade on that Ground in the Produce or Manufactures of the United States. It is enough that the Articles they trade in are not entirely prohibited to be imported into, or to be exported from thence by any Law. If then they propoſe to trade to the Britiſh Territories in the Eaſt Indies in Foreign Commodities, as they may do that, they muſt uſe Means to furniſh themſelves with thoſe Commodities. In the Nature of Things it muſt be done, and the Courſe of Trade is, that they ſhould carry their own native Commodities to other Countries, where they may be exchanged moſt advantageouſly for Articles of Trade to the Eaſt Indies, and then to proceed to India to carry on Trade in theſe Articles. I find nothing in the Treaty which will warrant me in ſaying, that it was the Intention of the Contracting Parties that the Trade ſhould not be ſo carried on. Mr. Rous found himſelf obliged to acknowledge that the Citizens of the United States might, within the Terms of this Treaty, firſt import to America thoſe Articles in which they propoſed to trade, and then export them from America, in a direct Voyage to the Eaſt Indies: And he could not deny, that they might have imported theſe Articles into America, even from London. It would have been a moſt extraordinary Thing if they could have gone to every other Market, and that the Britiſh Market only was excluded. And as to the apparent Diſadvantages under which the Citizens of the United States would carry on Trade to the Britiſh Territories in India, Mr. Rous argued, that if we were ſo to underſtand the Treaty, it would open the Trade, and deſtroy the Monopoly, the Preference to the great National Commerce of the Eaſt India Company. Whether this Trade ought to have been conceded, how far it ought to have been reſtricted having been conceded, now is improper to enquire. A rigorous forced Conſtruction of the Words of the Treaty is another, and a very different Conſideration. It could never be intended that this Trade, which was given to the Americans, to the Britiſh Eaſt Indies, might be reſtricted by the Conſtruction of Judges; that would be Chicanery unworthy the Britiſh Government, and contrary to the Character of its Negotiations, which have been at all Times diſtinguiſhed for their good Faith, to a Degree of Candour which has been ſuppoſed ſometimes to have expoſed them to the Hazard of being made the Dupes of more refined Politicians. The Nature of the Trade granted, in my Opinion, fixes the Conſtruction of the Grant. If it were neceſſary, ſtrong Arguments might be drawn from the Context of this Article, and the Contraſt, by comparing it with the preceding Article. From the Context it appears this Trade was to be free, ſubject only to ſome ſpecific Regulations. The Citizens of the United States are to pay the ſame Duties with Britiſh Subjects. No Queſtion is propoſed, no Means of aſcertaining where they come from, though it is anxiouſly ſpecified where they are to go. The Words "Original Cargoes," are to be found in this (13th) Article; and this is ſuppoſed to furniſh a probable Ground to infer, that the Trade was to be direct from the United States to the Eaſt Indies. But "Original Cargo" may be put in Oppoſition to a Cargo to be taken in, in India. Though the Coaſting Trade is

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not permitted to the Citizens of the United States, they may carry the Cargoes which they originally brought with them from one Port of Delivery to another. The Word "Original" ſerves the Purpoſe for which it is uſed perfectly well; but inſtead of ſerving that Argument, in my Judgment it marks a total Indifference to the Queſtion where that Cargo was to be picked up. I have already taken Notice, that the Citizens of the United States may export or import Cargoes to the Britiſh Eaſt Indies of no other Deſcription or Qualification within the View of the Treaty, than that they were to conſiſt of Articles not expreſsly prohibited. But when the Article is contraſted with the preceding Article, the true Conſtruction will be ſeen in a ſtill clearer Point of View.

By the 12th Article of the Treaty, "it ſhall and may be lawful, during the "Time hereinafter limited, for the Citizens of the United States to carry to any "of His Majeſty's Iſlands and Ports in the Weſt Indies, from the United States, in "their own Veſſels, not being above the Burden of 70 Tons, any Goods or Mer"chandizes, being of the Growth, Manufacture, or Produce of the ſaid States, "which it is or may be lawful to carry to the ſaid Iſlands or Ports from the ſaid "States in Britiſh Veſſels; and that the ſaid American Veſſels ſhall be ſubject there "to no other or higher Tonnage Duties or Charges than ſhall be payable by "Britiſh Veſſels in the Ports of the United States; and that the Cargoes of the "ſaid American Veſſels ſhall be ſubject there to no other or higher Duties or Charges, "than ſhall be payable on the like Articles if imported there from the ſaid States "in Britiſh Veſſels. And His Majeſty alſo conſents, that it ſhall be lawful for the "ſaid American Citizens to purchaſe, load, and carry away in their ſaid Veſſels to "the United States, from the ſaid Iſlands and Ports, all ſuch Articles being of the "Growth, Manufacture, or Produce of the ſaid Iſlands, as may now by Law be "carried from thence to the ſaid States in Britiſh Veſſels, and ſubject only to the "ſame Duties and Charges on Exportation, to which Britiſh Veſſels and their Car"goes are or ſhall be ſubject in ſimilar Circumſtances, &c."

The Trade to be carried on to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands by virtue of this Clauſe, is required to be of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States and of theſe Iſlands reſpectively. And this Trade, from the Nature of it, muſt be immediate and direct; and it could not be in the Contemplation of the Contracting Parties, that it might be circuitous, except indeed within the Limits of the Weſt India Iſlands, and within the Range of the United States. The Contracting Parties could not look to ſo remote a Poſſibility, as that a Citizen of the United States might buy the Commodities of the United States in a Foreign Port, and therefore we are not driven to collect the Meaning of this Article from Preciſion in the Language which it uſes. The Language however is moſt preciſe, and the Contracting Parties have uſed the Words with as much Certainty as was neceſſary in an Indictment for not repairing any particular Part of the King's Highway, to exclude all Poſſibility of miſapprehending, to mark how entirely this Trade was to be immediate and direct. A Proviſo is added to prevent American Veſſels from landing their Cargoes in any other Part of the World except in the United States, "it being expreſsly agreed and declared that, during the Continuance of this "Article, the United States will prohibit and reſtrain the carrying any Melaſſes, "Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, or Cotton, in American Veſſels, either from His Ma"jeſty's Iſlands or from the United States, to any Part of the World except the "United States, reaſonable Sea Stores excepted." Thus contraſted, theſe Articles afford an Illuſtration of the internal Evidence of the Import, and true Intent and Meaning of each conſidered ſeparately. And the Concluſion from the Whole appears

pears to us to be irreſiſtible, that the Trade to be carried under the 12th Article between the United States and the Weſt Indies is a direct Trade, and the Trade to be carried on between the United States and the Britiſh Territories in India under the 13th Article, may be a circuitous Trade—may be as circuitous as the enterprizing Spirit of Commerce can make it.

There is every Reaſon to apprehend, that ſuch an Intercourſe with the Britiſh Territories in the Eaſt Indies may prove very injurious to the Intereſts of the Eaſt India Company and to Great Britain, in reſpect of the great National Commerce that is carried on with that Quarter of the World;—and, particularly, there is Reaſon to apprehend that this Treaty will open a Door to many of our People, who, by the Policy of our Law, are ſhut out from this Trade.—It can hardly be expected, that the Spirit of Commerce, though ſubject to thoſe Laws which were intended to keep it within Bounds, ſhould not embark Britiſh Capital in this Trade.—This ought to have been foreſeen; and therefore I conclude it was foreſeen, that on the Balance of Advantages and Diſadvantages, the Advantages preponderated in our Favour; if not, thoſe Perſons who adviſed it will have to anſwer for it.—Its Reſponſibility is not with us.—We are not even the Expounders of Treaties.—This Treaty is brought under our View incidentally, in a Cauſe coming in Judgment before us.—And we are only to ſay how it muſt be underſtood by the Parties.—We are to conſtrue the Treaty as any other Inſtrument.—We are to collect, from the Nature of the Circumſtances, from the Words, and from the Context, the true Import and Meaning of the Contracting Parties, whether they be A. and B. or two independant Nations.—The Judges who adminiſter the Law in one State, commit themſelves on very diſadvantageous Grounds, Grounds which they have no Opportunity of examining, if they were to ſuffer any collateral Conſiderations to mix with their Judgment.—In Caſes circumſtanced as the preſent Caſe is, it has been urged in this Inſtance, that as to the Goods in the Third Policy, this was a Policy direct from this Country, and this Treaty does not open a Trade between Great Britain and the Britiſh Territories in India.—This Objection, as far as it reſpects that Part of the Cargo of the Argonaut which was to be procured here, might have deſerved Conſideration, if there had been any Evidence of Colluſion, by Means of which Wilſon was carrying on for himſelf an illicit Trade to the Eaſt Indies, which might ſubject this Cargo, or this Part of it, to Seizure or Confiſcation. But this Uſe has not been made of that Part of the ſpecial Verdict; and no ſuch Uſe could be made of it; for the Citizens of the United States being allowed to trade to the Britiſh Territories in India generally, with the Exception of a few Articles only, as they may trade in theſe Cargoes in this Country, ſo they may trade in the Ports of this Country, or in any other they pleaſe. It is a lawful End. It ſeems impoſſible to maintain in Argument, that a Nation, in Amity with Great Britain, ſhould be excluded from our Markets for their Outward Inveſtments, where all other Markets are open to them, and where it is diſtinctly admitted that the Markets of all the World, including ours, muſt be open.

There remains, then, but one other Topic to be taken Notice of.—It is ſaid Collet, who was intereſted in the firſt and ſecond Policy, and has a joint Intereſt with Butler in the laſt, being a natural-born Subject of this Country, he cannot ſhake off that Character, and become a Subject of the United States, ſo as to entitle himſelf to all the Privileges of an American Subject. He is a Britiſh Subject trading to the Eaſt Indies; the Trade therefore muſt be illicit, the Voyage inſured is illegal, and the Policies are void. Or perhaps the Objection ought to be put in another

another Way, thus: The Veſſels in which only this Trade could be lawfully carried on between the United States and the Britiſh Territories in India, according to the Proviſions of the 37th Geo. III. muſt be Veſſels owned by the Subjects of the United States. And the Maſter and Three-fourths of the Mariners at leaſt are to be Subjects of the United States: Whereas the Argonaut was in Part the Property of a natural-born Subject of this Country. And this Part Owner was within the true Intent and Meaning of the Navigation Laws, and particularly the 37th Geo. III. Ch. 97. And the Concluſion will be, that the Voyage inſured is illegal, and the Policies void.

This is the only Point in the Cauſe that has ever appeared to me to have any Difficulty in it. I muſt confeſs, when I found this ſpecial Fact, that Collet and Butler were natural-born Subjects of His Majeſty, I found myſelf embarraſſed; and I could not readily diſentangle myſelf. And in 1797, there had been a Reference made by His Majeſty's Privy Council to the Advocate General, and to the Attorney and Solicitor General of the Crown, and they had concurred in Opinion, that the Maſter of an American Veſſel, a Subject of the United States, and domiciled there, but who in fact was a natural-born Subject of Great Britain, was not to be conſidered as a Subject of the United States within the Meaning of our Navigation Laws; founding themſelves on an Opinion of Lord Hardwicke, when Attorney General, and the Council had adopted and acted on that Opinion; my Difficulty was increaſed; for although this was not a judicial Deciſion, equal to the Argument and Deciſion of the Court of King's Bench, it was certainly of the higheſt Authority next to a judicial Deciſion. It was an Act of the Executive Government, founded on the Advice of able and learned Men, whoſe Situation called on them to make themſelves Maſters of the Navigation Laws, and they muſt have made themſelves very well acquainted with all the Queſtions that muſt have ariſen on thoſe Laws. And it was therefore entitled to very great Reſpect from me.

It may be obſerved that this Order, though itſelf not a judicial Deciſion, might have been followed by a judicial Deciſion. It purports to recommend, that under the actual Circumſtances, the Veſſel ſhould be entitled to an Entry, though not navigated according to the Law. Notwithſtanding this Order, and Entry in conſequence of it, the Veſſel might be ſeized, proſecuted in the Court of Exchequer, and ſo the Queſtion might have been brought to a judicial Deciſion, as in the Caſe of Scott qui tam v. Schurtz, Comyn's Rep. 677, and which was cited in the Argument.

By the Way I do not ſee that the Caſe of Butler can be diſtinguiſhed from that of Collet. Unleſs they were diſcharged from their Allegiance by an Act of Parliament, they were both natural-born Subjects of Great Britain: They were both adopted Subjects of the United States. Nemo Patriam, in qua natus eſt, exuere, nec legiantiæ ejurare poſſit. It was juſtly obſerved by Lord Hale, that natural-born Subjects of this Country entangled themſelves with conflicting Duties, when they became naturalized Subjects of another State. Yet it is clear that we, and all the civilized Nations of Europe, do adopt the natural-born Subjects of other Countries. (See Vatell on the Law of Nations.) Our Law gives certain Privileges, and withholds certain Privileges from our adopted Subjects; and ſo we may conceive that ſimilar Regulations take place among all other Nations. But our adopted Citizens are entitled to all Sorts of Commercial Privileges with our own natural-born Subjects. We ſhould conſider them as Engliſh, in the Language of

the Navigation Act. The United States, acting on the ſame Principles with us, ſhould conſider their adopted Subjects as within their Laws; they ſhould conſider the natural-born Subjects of the King of Great Britain, which have been adopted by them, as entitled to all the Commercial Privileges with the natural-born Subjects of the United States; as we ſhould conſider the natural born Subjects of the United States, if adopted by us, to be within our Navigation Laws. The Caſe ſeems to work itſelf clear, and comes to this Queſtion, What Difference does the Circumſtance of adopted Subjects of the United States, being natural-born Subjects of Great Britain, make? Is there any general Principle in the Law of Nations out of which this Adoption ſprings? Let us come to our own Municipal Laws. Lord Hale ſays, we may involve ourſelves in conflicting Duties. This is very vaguely ſaid. There is no Preciſion in it. What are theſe Duties which may be conflicting? By our Law, Perſons muſt not arm themſelves againſt the Parent State. Perhaps, if they return to this Country, they may be prevented from returning to the State that has adopted them. They may be bound to receive the King's Commands. Whether the Proclamation which has been introduced into this Cauſe has the ſame Effect, is a Queſtion not neceſſary to be here diſcuſſed. It cannot have a greater Effect, nor of a different Nature, and therefore it may be left out of this Caſe.

Our municipal Laws may attach on ſuch natural born Subjects in ſome other Caſes, but I conceive in no Inſtance of fair Analogy, which can govern the preſent Caſe; and we have had no ſuch Argument from Analogy in the Courſe of this Proceeding. Shall it be allowed to be ſaid, that a natural-born Subject ſhall not trade to the Eaſt Indies, though he is an adopted Subject of another Country, whoſe Subjects in general are allowed to trade to the Eaſt Indies? Shall any Man be permitted to ſay, the reſt of the King's Subjects are not allowed, and you being a King's Subject are not? This Anſwer may be made: I have Privileges which the reſt of the King's Subjects have not. I am the King's Subject, but I am alſo a Subject of the United States of America as well as of Great Britain. You, as a Britiſh Subject, ought not to trade to the Loſs and Injury of the Eaſt India Company. This Trade may and ought to be carried on by the Subjects of the United States, under the Authority of the Laws of this Country; under the Authority of the ſame Laws that gave the Eaſt India Company themſelves their Monopoly. They may ſuffer a Loſs, but it is damnum ſine injuriâ. It being once granted that the Subjects of Great Britain may become Subjects of the United States of America, there is no Breach of moral or legal Duties, no Conflict of Duties, in claiming and exerciſing the Privileges that belong to that Character. On the ſame Principles of Reaſoning, is it not ſufficiently eſtabliſhed to be now taken for clear Law, on the Grounds on which we ought to declare this Conſtruction with reſpect to a natural-born Subject naturalized, and afterwards become an adopted Subject of a Foreign State, that he is to be conſidered under our Navigation Laws as a Subject of that Foreign State, when acting in the Character of Maſter of a Veſſel, and acting in the Service of that Foreign State. Such a Man is to many Purpoſes a Subject of that Country. He is ſo within the Words of the Navigation Act. He is a Subject of the United States by the 37th of the King. In point of Title to this Character of Subject, he is ſufficiently ſo even within our Navigation Laws; I mean he is ſufficiently adopted, according to the Caſe in Comyn's, to be conſidered as a Subject of that Country within the Navigation Laws. Suppoſe a Man to be a natural-born Subject of His Majeſty; I am not prepared to ſay that Circumſtance will control or ſuſpend the legal Operation of

his

his being a Subject of the United States. It appears to me that there is no Conflict of Duties. Both Characters may ſtand together. And if ſome political Inconveniences, ſuch as thoſe ſuggeſted to us in the Argument (though theſe I confeſs appear very remote) if ſuch Inconveniences ſhould follow; if theſe Inconveniences are not of Conſequence enough to prevent the Practice of adopting the Subjects of Great Britain by every other State in Europe, I cannot ſay they ought to control the legal Conſequence.

On that Ground we are all of Opinion that there is no Error in this Judgment, and that it ought to be affirmed.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

India Board,
Whitehall,
18th June, 1801.

W. BRODRICK.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

FROM THE

East India Company,

CONCERNING THE LATE

NABOB of the CARNATIC.

Ordered to be printed 21ſt and 23d June 1802.

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Preſented to the Honourable the HOUSE of COMMONS, purſuant to their Orders dated the 11th, 21ſt, and 23d June 1802.

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East India Houſe
the 23d June 1802.

No. 1.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, dated 5th and 6th July 1801; &c.

To Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil.

Sir,

1. THE precarious State of his Highneſs the Nabob's Health being ſuch as to indicate the Probability of his Highneſs's early Diſſolution, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has judged it expedient, for the Preſervation of Order, to ſtation a Party of Troops at the Palace of Chepauk; and his Lordſhip, relying on your Prudence and Diſcretion, has been pleaſed to appoint you to the Command of the Troops.

2. The Detail will conſiſt of Three Companies of His Majeſty's Scotch Brigade, Five Companies of the 1ſt Battalion 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, a Subaltern, and Thirty Europeans, and One Company of Native Artillery with Four Six Pounders, and Thirty Troopers from the Governor's Body Guard. A farther Portion of the Garriſon of Fort St. George will be held in Readineſs to join you, if Occaſion ſhould render that Meaſure neceſſary.

3. The principal Object of your Care being the Preſervation of Order within the Palace of Chepauk, at the Period of the Nabob's Diſſolution, the Governor in Council directs you, after ſecuring the firſt Gate of the Garden, to march the Detachment to the principal Gateway of the Palace, and take Poſſeſſion of it.

4. A Communication of this intended Meaſure will be made to the Nabob ſufficiently early, it is hoped, to prevent any Alarm in his Highneſs's Mind; and the Expedition and Secrecy with which it will be executed, will probably prevent any Oppoſition or Confuſion.

5. Having taken Poſſeſſion of the principal Gateway, it will be neceſſary to make a Diſpoſition of your Force for maintaining that Poſition.

6. In carrying this Part of your Orders into Effect, the Governor in Council deſires you to uſe every Degree of Conciliation and Reſpect towards the immediate Family of the Nabob, and towards the confidential Officers of his Highneſs's Government. By an Adherence to that Mode of Conduct, the Governor in Council expects that no Difficulty will occur; but if, notwithſtanding this Moderation, you ſhould be oppoſed in the Execution of theſe Orders with reſpect to poſſeſſing the Gateway, you will, after making the beſt Explanation of your Orders which Circumſtances will admit to the Nabob's Officers within the Gateway, remain

No. 1. *continued.*

remain Thirty Minutes, and if, after the Expiration of that Time, you ſhall have received no Communication from Major Grant, the Military Secretary of the Governor, you will obtain Poſſeſſion of the Gateway by Force.

7. After having eſtabliſhed yourſelf at the Gateway of the Palace, you will conſider the beſt Means of reſtraining the Intercourſe of Perſons with the Interior of the Palace; but as it is impoſſible to deſcribe, with ſufficient Accuracy, the different Paſſages through the external Wall of the Palace, I am directed to inform you, that when the Event of the Nabob's Death ſhall occur, it will be your Duty, to the Extent of your Power, to prevent the Introduction of any Partizans into the Palace, to reſtrain any apparent Commotion, to protect from Violence the Perſons of the Nabob's immediate Family, and to provide the beſt practicable Means for preventing his Highneſs's Property and Treaſure from being removed from the Palace. In executing this Part of the Order, you will obſerve that the Governor in Council does not conſider the Brothers of his Highneſs to conſtitute any Part of his immediate Family; and you will endeavour to reſtrain them, by Force if neceſſary and practicable, from entering the Palace until ſome Arrangement of Affairs ſhall be made.

8. As ſoon as may be practicable, after taking Poſſeſſion of the Gateway, you will endeavour to aſcertain what Number of armed or unarmed Men may be within the Walls of the Palace, and you will cauſe that Number to be ſo far diminiſhed as you ſhall judge neceſſary to the tranquil Execution of theſe Orders; you will particularly endeavour to expel, from within the Walls of the Palace, all ſuch armed Men as may not be in the immediate Service of his Highneſs the Nabob; upon this Point you will make an early Report, and it is the Intention of the Governor in Council to furniſh you, at the earlieſt poſſible Period of Time after the Death of the Nabob, with more detailed Inſtructions for the Guidance of your Conduct.

9. It will be obvious to you that the Governor in Council conſiders the Truſt now repoſed in you, to involve Conſiderations of the greateſt Delicacy and Importance, and his Lordſhip directs me to expreſs his confident Expectation, that your Conduct in the Diſcharge of it will be ſuch as the Nature of the Conjuncture, and the Situation of his Highneſs's Family, demand from the Liberality and Dignity of the Britiſh Government.

10. During this Service, you will addreſs immediately to the Governor ſuch Communications as may become neceſſary, and obey ſuch Orders as you may receive directly from his Lordſhip.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^ry to Gov^t.

Fort St. George,
5 July 1801.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^ry.

No. 1. *continued.*

To. J WEBBE, Eſq; Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I REQUEST you will be pleaſed to inform the Right Honourable Governor, that, agreeably to his Lordſhip's Inſtructions, I marched the Troops placed under my Command for the Preſervation of Order at Chepauk, through both the Gateways leading to the Palace; of theſe Gates I took Poſſeſſion, and I have placed Guards at Three other Gates leading through the exterior Wall.

The Communication which the Right Honourable Governor was pleaſed to make of his Lordſhip's Intentions, ſeemed to have conſiderably reconciled the Nabob to the Meaſure itſelf; but he was very much averſe to Guards being placed within the interior Gate. The Space there in Front of the Palace is very ſmall, and the immediate Entrance to the Palace is quite cloſe to the Gate.

As there ſeemed to be no immediate Neceſſity for ſtationing Guards within, and as the Nabob was ſo much averſe to any being placed there, I judged it fit to accommodate his Highneſs's Inclinations as far as poſſible: I have therefore placed Sentries only at the Gate, and the Body of the Troops cloſe to it on the Outſide.

There is no Kind of Commotion whatever within the Palace Walls, and there is every Appearance of Tranquillity being preſerved.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Chepauk, 5th July 1801.

(Signed) *D. Mac Neil,* Lt Col.

A true Copy

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Sec^y.

To Lieutenant Colonel MAC NEIL, commanding a Detachment at Chepauk.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Letter of this Date; and am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to expreſs his Lordſhip's entire Approbation of your conſenting, under the Circumſtances you have ſtated, to withdraw the Guards from the interior Part of the Gateway of his Highneſs the Nabob's Palace. It being the Intention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every Degree of Attention and Conciliation ſhould be ſhewn to the perſonal Wiſhes of the Nabob, his Lordſhip is deſirous that you ſhould be ſtudious to meet his Highneſs's Wiſhes in every Point, not involving the Security of the great Object entruſted to your Care.

In Addition to the general Inſtructions contained in my Letter of Yeſterday, I am directed to deſire that the greateſt Degree of Caution may be uſed in your Communication with the Nabob, or with his Highneſs's Family and Miniſters, to avoid the Appearance of any Concurrence on the Part of the Britiſh Government in the Arrangements which his Highneſs may be deſirous of making with reſpect either to his immediate Property, or to the general Affairs of the Carnatic; for the ſame Reaſon you will abſtain from giving Countenance to any Party which may be formed in the Palace in favour of any Part of the Nabob's Family, or of his Highneſs's Miniſters.

No. 1. *continued.*

It is underſtood that the principal Part of the Nabob's Treaſure is depoſited in the Apartments of his Highneſs's Siſter, the Boody Beegum; and I am directed to communicate this Intelligence to you, in order that your Attention may be particularly directed to thoſe Apartments, in carrying into Execution his Lordſhip's Orders for preventing the Removal of the Treaſure from Chepauk.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 5th July 1801.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy of Govt.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secy.

To J. Webbe, Eſq; Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the Honour of your Letter of this Date, and I beg leave to aſſure the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every Part of his Lordſhip's Orders ſhall be duly obſerved and executed.

I have taken ſuch Precautions as I think will render it altogether impoſſible for Treaſure (unleſs in very ſmall Sums, or in covered Doolies) to be carried out of any Part of the Palace. May I requeſt the Honour of his Lordſhip's Permiſſion to apprize the Nabob, that Conveyances of that Deſcription are not expected to be ſent from the Palace?

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Dan. Mac Neil,*
Lt Col.

Chepauk, 5th July 1801.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secy.

To Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, commanding a Detachment at Chepauk.

Sir,

IN reply to your Letter of laſt Night I am directed to acquaint you, that until his Highneſs the Nabob ſhall expire, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council does not conſider it expedient to impoſe any Reſtraint on the Egreſs of covered Palankeens from the Palace of Chepauk; but after that Event ſhall have happened, you will prevent the Iſſue of covered Palankeens from the Palace, until you ſhall have received further Orders from the Governor in Council.

In iſſuing theſe Inſtructions, the Governor in Council confines the Operation of them to the Period of Time during which Order ſhall prevail in the Interior of the Palace; but if any Commotion ſhould ariſe previouſly to the Death of the Nabob you will take effectual Meaſures for reſtraining the Iſſue of Treaſure, by any Mode of Conveyance whatever, until you ſhall receive the farther Directions of the Governor in Council.

If, previouſly to the Death of the Nabob, you ſhall have Reaſon to ſuſpect an Attempt to carry Treaſure from the Palace, without his Highneſs's Conſent, you will

will alſo in that Event reſtrain the Iſſue of it, until the Nabob's Conſent ſhall be obtained for the Paſſage from the Palace. No. 1. *continued.*

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secry to Govt.

Fort St. George, 6th July 1801.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secr.

No. 2.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Lieutenant Colonel BOWSER, dated 11th July 1801.

Diary to Milr Cons
11th July 1801.

Sent the following Letter
to Lieut. Col. Bowſer.

Sir,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council having judged it expedient to aſſemble a ſmall Force, conſiſting of Five Companies of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, Five Troops of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, and Two Six Pounders with a Proportion of Artillery; I am directed to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has ſelected you to command it; you will accordingly proceed to join the Detachment which is now encamped in the Bed of the Long Tank, and take whatever Meaſures may be neceſſary for keeping it ready to move at a ſhort Notice.

I am, &c.

Fort St. George, 11th July 1801.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secr to Govt

No. 3.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Meſſrs. WEBBE and CLOSE, dated 15th July 1801; when they proceeded to the Palace of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

To Joſiah Webbe, Eſq. and Lieutenant Col. Cloſe.

Gentlemen,

IN conſequence of the Death of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, it is my earneſt Deſire, founded on the Inſtructions of his Excellency the Governor General, that a complete Adjuſtment of the Affairs of the Carnatic ſhould be made with the leaſt practicable Delay.

The Nature of the Evidence which has been obtained of the Violation of the Alliance by the Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, and the Courſe of Reaſoning

No. 3. *continued.*

Reaſoning upon the Condition in which the Family of their Highneſſes has, by that Diſcovery, been placed in relation to the Britiſh Government, are Subjects ſo familiar to you, that any particular Inſtructions from me with regard to the Principles, or to the detailed Conſiderations of the Queſtion, appear to be ſuperfluous.—It will be ſufficient for me therefore to ſtate, that the Death of the Nabob has produced no Change in the Principles by which it will be proper to regulate the Conduct of the Britiſh Government towards the Family of his Highneſs: But in the Application of thoſe Principles to the actual State of Affairs, I judge it to be of the greateſt Importance to the National Character, as well as to the critical State of our Affairs, that the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic ſhould be adjuſted by an amicable Negociation.

I accordingly depute you to conduct this Negociation, and hereby authorize and empower you to exerciſe your own Diſcretion for the Purpoſe of carrying into Effect my Intentions, and the Inſtructions of his Excellency the Governor General.

The Officer commanding the Forces at Chepauk, will obey ſuch Orders as he may receive from you.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
15th July 1801. (Signed) *Clive.*

No. 4.

Copy of a REPORT of Meſſrs. WEBBE and CLOSE, explanatory of their Proceedings at the Palace of his late Highneſs the Nabob, in their Interviews or Negociations with the Regents and Taje ul Omrah.

[*N. B.* In this Document are contained the Propoſitions from Taje ul Omrah, and from Nejeeb Khan and Juke Ali Khan, required by the 4th and 5th Orders of the Honourable Houſe; vide Pages 15 and 17.]

Report, July 15th, 1801.

July 15th, 1801.

IN conformity to your Lordſhip's Inſtructions, we proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk, having previouſly cauſed a Meſſage intimating our Approach to be communicated, through the Channel of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, to the principal Officers of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

On our Arrival at Chepauk, we were received by Nejeeb Khan, Tuckia Ally Khan, Kadir Nawas Khan, and Mr. Thomas Barrett, who introduced themſelves as the principal Officers of the Government of his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah. Nejeeb Khan appeared to hold no diſtinct Office, but to have been a Companion of the Family ſince the Time of Anwar ud deen Khan, and to have been conſulted generally on all Occaſions of Intereſt to the Nabob of the Carnatic. Tuckia Ally Khan was entruſted with the Military Affairs of the late Nabob. Kidir Nawas Khan ſuperintended the general and internal Departments of his Highneſs's Government: But the moſt important Department of his Highneſs's Government, the Adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, had been entruſted to the Charge of Mr. Barrett. As that Branch of the Nabob's Government affected more particularly than any other the Rights and Intereſts of the Company, we judge it to be proper to explain to your Lordſhip, that Mr. Barrett is of the loweſt Tribe of Native Portugueze, equally deſtitute of Education, Manners, and Knowledge.

We

No. 4. *continued.*

We enquired whether any particular Arrangement had been made by the Nabob for the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of his Government, in the Event which had recently occurred; and having been informed that an authentic Will, under his Seal and Signature, had been left by Omdut ul Omrah, we deſired that it might be produced. Nejeeb Khan, who directed the Converſation, made the uſual Objections, founded on the Recency of the Nabob's Death, on the Neceſſity of allowing a ſufficient Interval of Time for the Ceremonies of the Occaſion, and on the Decorum of poſtponing to open the Will until the Heir appointed ſhould be at Liberty, in conformity to the uſual Practice, to attend to the Tranſaction of public Buſineſs. We replied, that the Britiſh Government was aware of the prevailing Uſages obſerved by the Profeſſors of the Mahomedan Religion on all ordinary Occaſions of this Nature; that your Lordſhip could have no Wiſh that thoſe Uſages ſhould be unneceſſarily tranſgreſſed; but that the Affairs of a great Government, on which our Requeſt was founded, could not be regulated by the ordinary Practice of individual Families. Having in conſequence been informed that the Nabob had appointed his reputed Son (Fadjul Omrah, commonly called Ally Huſſain) to be his ſole Heir, we again urged the Neceſſity of producing the Will, and requeſted that the young Man ſhould be introduced to us. The Khans having retired to conſider this Demand, we learnt, during a deſultory Converſation with Mr. Barrett, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had become acquainted with the Intention of Huſſam ul Mulk to employ an armed Force at the Palace of Chepauk for the Accompliſhment of his Views, at the expected Termination of his Highneſs's Life; that the Meaſure of ſtationing a Body of the Company's Troops for the Protection of the Family, had in conſequence been entirely acceptable to his Highneſs, and (to uſe his own figurative Expreſſion) that the Security, derived from that Arrangement, had been the Means of prolonging his Highneſs's Life.

The Khans having been joined by Mr. Barrett, returned, aſſenting to our Requeſt; and, after a ſhort Delay, the young Man was introduced with the Will in his Hand. The Will having been opened and read by Kadir Nawas Khan, was found to be an authentic Inſtrument, expreſſing in clear, diſtinct, and explicit Terms, the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that his reputed Son (Ally Huſſain) ſhould ſucceed him in the Poſſeſſion of all his Rights, Poſſeſſions, Property, and in the Sovereignty* of the Carnatic. The Will alſo appointed Mahomed Nejeeb Khan, Salar Jung, and Tuckia Ally Khan, to aſſiſt the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah in the Adminiſtration of his Affairs.

* The Engliſh Word "Sovereignty" is in the Will.

The Will having been read, we excuſed ourſelves to Ally Huſſain for an Intruſion, which, although unſeaſonable, was indiſpenſably neceſſary; and he immediately retired, returning Expreſſions of Civility.

On the Departure of Ally Huſſain, we requeſted a private Conference with the Two Khans only, who had been appointed by the Will of Omdut ul Omrah to aſſiſt the Counſels of his Son. After ſome preparatory Obſervations on the Importance of the Subject, which we were deſirous of diſcuſſing, and on the conſequent Neceſſity of ſuperceding the ordinary Forms obſerved in private Families on ſimilar Occaſions of Misfortune, we proceeded, with the Concurrence of the Khans, to ſtate the Nature of the written Documents diſcovered at Seringapatam. Nejeeb Khan expreſſed the greateſt Degree of Surprize at this Communication, profeſſed his entire Ignorance of the Subject, and proteſted that it was impoſſible for the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to cheriſh the Intentions imputed to his Highneſs. Some

No. 4. *continued.*

of the principal Documents having been produced, Nejeeb Khan aſſerted, that they contained none but Expreſſions of Civility and Compliment; that the Marquis Cornwallis had repeatedly enjoined the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, to cultivate a friendly Intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun; that the whole Tendency of the Correſpondence produced was directed to that Object in conformity to the Injunctions of Lord Cornwallis, and that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had recently addreſſed himſelf to Lord Cornwallis on the Subject of theſe Communications: The particular Warmth of the Expreſſions uſed by Omdut ul Omrah, in his Letter addreſſed to Gholam Ally Khan on the 14th Mohurrum 1209, having been pointed out to Nejeeb Khan, he obſerved that it was nothing more than an Expreſſion of Civility which might have been uſed on any ordinary Occaſion. The Copy of the Cypher having been produced, Nejeeb Khan took the Opportunity of ſaying that the Moonſhy of the Nabob was preſent, and could be examined with reſpect to the Authenticity of the Hand-writing; that although the Cypher appeared, as was ſtated by us, to be a Paper of a very ſecret Nature, calculated to provide for the Tranſaction of Affairs of great Importance, it might have been conveyed into the Archives of Tippoo Sultaun by the Enemies of Omdut ul Omrah; that, upon being furniſhed with the Proofs of the ſuppoſed treacherous Intercourſe between Tippoo Sultaun and the Family of the Nabob Mohamed Ally, ſuch Explanations ſhould be afforded, and ſuch Anſwers given, as the different Caſes might require, and that, the Proofs being compared, the Company might form a complete Judgment.

This Diſcourſe being apparently intended to confound the Object of our Deputation, we ſtated to the Two Khans that in Caſes of diſputed Points between independent Powers, neither Party could erect itſelf into a Judge of the Conduct of the other Party; that on thoſe Queſtions an Appeal could be made only to the general Practice of the Nations of the World; and that ſuch Differences could only be decided by the Means poſſeſſed by each Party reſpectively to provide for its own Security; that with reſpect to the preſent Caſe, the moſt abundant Proofs were in the Poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Government of the Violation of the Alliance between the Company and the late Nabob, and particularly of the expreſs Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; that the Britiſh Government, being ſatisfied of the Sufficiency of thoſe Proofs, had no Intention of conſtituting itſelf a Judge of the Conduct of its Ally: But that being prepared to appeal, if neceſſary, to the eſtabliſhed Maxims of the public Law of Nations, it had reſolved to demand from the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Satisfaction for his Violation of the Alliance, and Security for its Rights and Intereſts againſt the future Operation of his Highneſs's hoſtile Councils; that the Indiſpoſition, which had terminated in the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, had prevented the Execution of the Governor General's Orders for this Purpoſe; that although his Highneſs's Right to the Support and Friendſhip of the Company had been entirely cut off by his Violation of the Alliance, the Britiſh Government being ſtill deſirous of preſerving the Connexion ſo long ſubſiſting, would be diſpoſed to extend thoſe Sentiments to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, if an adequate Security could be eſtabliſhed for the Rights of the Company in the Carnatic through the Channel of an amicable Adjuſtment. The Two Khans repeated, that they were ignorant of the Exiſtence of the ſuppoſed ſecret Intercourſe between the Nabobs Walajah Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun; and Nejeeb Khan in particular ſtated, that from the Tenor of his Intercourſe with the Family of the Nabob, as well as from the Expreſſions of the Will, he did not conſider himſelf at Liberty, or in any way authorized to give Anſwer upon ſo momentous a Queſtion, without

No. 4. *continued.*

out conſulting and obtaining the Conſent of the Family and Miniſters of the late Nabob.—We proceeded to explain ſlowly and diſtinctly to the Two Khans the Courſe of Reaſoning and the Propoſitions contained in the Declaration tranſmitted from Bengal, which the Khans having heard with great Attention, they ſtated that they diſtinctly comprehended the Object of the Declaration and the Force of the Reaſoning; they admitted the Concluſions drawn from the Facts, provided the Facts ſhould be true; but at the ſame Time ſtrenuouſly aſſerted their Diſbelief of the hoſtile Intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, imputed to the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah.—After a deſultory Converſation on this Subject, in which the Two Khans inſiſted on the Reaſonableneſs of their entering into the Defence of Omdut ul Omrah's Conduct in regard to the ſeveral Points ſtated in the Declaration, and in which we repeated the Arguments founded on the Practice of Nations, and on the Right of the Britiſh Government to provide for the Safety of its Intereſts, we endeavoured to reduce this very long Conference into the Reſult of a ſingle Propoſition, by demanding to know whether the Khans, on the Part of Ally Huſſain, were diſpoſed to an Adjuſtment of the Claims of the Britiſh Government through the Channel of an amicable Negociation.—They profeſſed the greateſt Degree of Reſpect and Attachment to the Britiſh Government; ſtated that they conſidered themſelves and the whole Family to be under its immediate Protection; dwelt on the general Impoſſibility of their proceeding by any other than amicable Means in the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, or of the exiſting Differences with the Britiſh Government; but carefully avoided a direct Anſwer to the Propoſition we had ſtated on that Subject.—The Day being far advanced, the Khans took an Opportunity of urging the Neceſſity of their Attention to the Funeral of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to the Preparations of removing the Corpſe to Trichinopoly.—This Plea was urged in ſo forcible a Manner, upon the Grounds of public Decorum, and of Conſideration for the Feelings of the Family, that we yielded without further Diſcuſſion to the evident Deſire of the Khans to conclude the Conference, without giving a poſitive Anſwer to our Propoſition.—It was agreed, however, that an Interview ſhould take place on the Evening of the next Day, at which the Khans aſſured us that they would be prepared to give a ſpecific Anſwer to our Propoſitions, after conſulting the Family and Miniſters of the late Nabob upon the Subject of this Conference.

In proceeding to take Leave of the Khans, we aſſured them in the moſt unequivocal Terms, that on the Anſwer which they intended to give to our Propoſition would depend, whether the Britiſh Government would acknowledge the Claims of the reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Support of the Company, or whether the Britiſh Government ſhould proceed to take ſuch Meaſures as it might deem to be expedient for the Security of its Rights and Intereſts in the Carnatic.

July 16th.—At Seven o'Clock this Evening we proceeded, according to Appointment, to meet the Two Khans at the Palace of Chepauk. Before we proceeded to the direct Object of the Conference, we communicated to Najeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, a Perſian Tranſlation of the Declaration. After peruſing a conſiderable Part of the Paper, Nejeeb Khan obſerved, that it contained the ſame Matter as was explained to him on the preceding Day; that he entirely comprehended the Courſe of the Reaſoning, and that he did not require any farther Explanation on the Subject.—He repeated his Conviction, that it was impoſſible for Omdut ul Omrah to engage in a Correſpondence injurious to the Britiſh Intereſts; and ſtated, as a Confirmation

No. 4. *continued.*

firmation of his Belief, the Adherence of the Nabob to the pecuniary Stipulations of his Engagements, and the Probability that theſe Means had been adopted by his Highneſs's Enemies to injure his Reputation.

In order, however, that the Concluſion drawn from the Propoſitions ſtated in the Declaration, and the conſequent Determination of the Britiſh Government, might be fully underſtood, that Paſſage of the Paper was read, and diſtinctly explained by us to the Two Khans.

We proceeded to enquire whether the Khans were prepared (according to the Reſult of the Conference of Yeſterday) to enter into a friendly Negociation, for the Eſtabliſhment of an adequate Security for the Right and Intereſt of the Britiſh Government. The Khans replied, that the whole Family of Omdut ul Omrah was under the Protection of the Britiſh Government, and that it could feel none but friendly Diſpoſitions towards the Company; at the ſame Time, however, they perſiſted in denying the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance by Omdut ul Omrah, on the Foundation of which the Demand of the Britiſh Government reſted, and, by a ſtrange Inconſiſtency, proceeded to enquire the Conditions on which we propoſed to eſtabliſh an amicable Adjuſtment of our Claims on the Family of the late Nabob.

We proceeded accordingly to ſtate to the Khans the Inconveniences which had been experienced from the Effects of a divided Government; the Difficulty of applying, under ſuch a Syſtem, the Reſources of the Carnatic to the Exigencies of the Public Service; and the Impoſſibility of introducing a regular Form of internal Government, until the Defects of the exiſting Syſtem ſhould be connected. We then informed the Khans, that the only Remedy applicable to the Errors of the preſent Government of the Carnatic was, the Subſtitution of one permanent Authority, in lieu of the fluctuating Authority which had hitherto ſubſiſted; that the Appropriation of the Reſources of the Carnatic, during the Government of the Nabob, and under the Preſſure of actual War, had been found from Experience to be incompatible with the Objects of the Alliance; and therefore the only adequate Security for the Rights and Intereſt of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic, againſt the Dangers with which they had been menaced, was the entire and excluſive Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic. We accordingly informed the Khans, that this Condition would form the Baſis of the Arrangement which it was our Intention to propoſe to them. Nejeeb Khan obſerved, that ſuch a Propoſition was calculated to fruſtrate the profeſſed Object of the Arrangement; for if the entire Government of the Carnatic ſhould be transferred to the Hands of the Company, the Station of Nabob of the Carnatic would be annihilated.—We replied to the Khans, that the Condition now propoſed actually exiſted in the Treaties of 1787 and 1792; and that although the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic had been transferred, under the Operation of that Condition, to the excluſive Adminiſtration of the Company, no Doubt was entertained that the Rank and Dignity of Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, as the Nabobs of the Carnatic, had been preſerved; we therefore drew this Concluſion, that the Rank and Dignity of the Nabob of the Carnatic could not be injured by extending the Operation of that Condition; and that the Object of propoſing an amicable Adjuſtment, inſtead of proceeding to exerciſe the Rights acquired by the Britiſh Government, was manifeſtly founded in the Deſire of preſerving to the Family the Rank, Dignities, and Splendour of the Nabobs of the Carnatic.—The

Khans

No. 4. *continued.*

Khans admitted this Argument to be concluſive, but without coming to any Determination on the fundamental Propoſition ſtated by us, appeared to be deſirous of knowing the general Outline of the Arrangement, which it was in the Contemplation of the Britiſh Government to eſtabliſh.—We thought it expedient to ſatisfy, by deſcribing the principal Parts of the Plan intended by your Lordſhip and by the Governor General, in the Event of an amicable Adjuſtment of Affairs: But we apprized the Khans at the ſame Time, that the intended Arrangements, with reſpect to the Family Affairs and Dependants of Omdut ul Omrah, would be regulated by the Acceptance or Rejection of the fundamental Propoſition; for in the one Caſe the Britiſh Government would be at Liberty to conſult the Dictates of Moderation, Liberality, and Friendſhip, but in the other Caſe it would be compelled to adopt ſuch Meaſures of Precaution, for the Security of its Rights and Intereſts, as the hoſtile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah had juſtified, and as would be rendered neceſſary by the Perſeverance of his reputed Son in the Spirit of thoſe Councils.

The Khans entered into a deſultory Converſation on the long ſubſiſting Connection between the Company and the Family of the late Nabob; in which they were more deſirous of referring the Pretenſions of Ally Huſſain to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792, than to the actual Circumſtances which had occurred. We thought it therefore not unneceſſary to ſtate again, that the Right of Omdut ul Omrah to the Support of the Company, was founded on the expreſs Letter of the Treaty of 1792; that the whole Spirit of the Alliance having been vitiated previouſly to the oſtenſible Concluſion of the Treaty of 1792, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had, by his own Conduct, annihilated the Rights intended to be conveyed to him by that Inſtrument; that conſequently he left his reputed Son in his own Condition; that having placed himſelf in the Relation of a public Enemy, his reputed Son had ſucceeded to that Condition; that although the Britiſh Government had ſuſpended the Exerciſe of its Rights, it acknowledged no other Claim on the Part of Huſſain, and that therefore, in admitting him to negociate upon any Terms, it was actuated by Motives of Generoſity, unconnected with any Right in the Family of Mahomed Ally to reſiſt its Demand for Security. The Khans made a civil Anſwer to the Subſtance of this Communication, but at the ſame Time indicated, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, that they were by no Means diſpoſed to accede to the fundamental Propoſition of the intended Arrangement; they ſtated that it was a Subject of ſo much Importance, as to preclude them from giving an Anſwer without a full Conſultation with all the Branches of the Family; they therefore requeſted that they might be permitted to poſtpone until the next Day their final Anſwer upon the Subject of the Two Conferences.

In the actual Situation of the Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, we conſidered ourſelves at Liberty to accede to the Requeſt, under a formal Intimation to the Khans, that as the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic could not be protracted without material Injury to the internal Tranquillity of the Country, we ſhould expect to receive an Anſwer ſo determinate as to enable the Britiſh Government to proceed to adopt the Meaſures ſuſpended by the preſent Negociation. We accordingly took Leave of the Khans, with an Aſſurance that they would be prepared to deliver a final Anſwer the next Day.

July 17.—We proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, according to the Appointment of the preceding Day.

No. 4. *continued.*

Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan proceeded to inform us that the whole Family, and the Miniſters of the late Nabob, had been aſſembled for the Purpoſe of deliberating on the Propoſition ſtated by us on the preceding Day; and that the Reſult of their Deliberation was a Conviction in their own Minds, that, notwithſtanding the decided Terms in which our Propoſition was communicated to them, the Britiſh Government would ſtill be diſpoſed to accept a Modification of the Terms required for its Security in the Carnatic. They accordingly produced a contra Projet, which they deſired might be ſubmitted to your Lordſhip's Conſideration. A Tranſlation of that Paper is annexed to the Report of this Day's Conference.

We informed the Khans that we poſſeſſed full Authority from your Lordſhip and from the Governor General for rejecting, on the Part of the Britiſh Government, any Propoſal inconſiſtent with the Extent of the Security already required, and that our Propoſition for veſting excluſively in the Hands of the Company the entire Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, contained the Baſis on which alone the propoſed Arrangement could be founded. We reminded the Khans of the Importance which they had, at an earlier Stage of the Conferences, attached to the Extent of this Propoſition, and of their conſidering their Authority inſufficient to decide ſo momentous a Queſtion. We warned them that the Interpretation they were about to give to the Will of Omdut ul Omrah, involved them in a heavy Reſponſibility to his reputed Son, which the Terms of the Will itſelf did not juſtify; * and we ſtated for their Conſideration, that whatever might be the Reſult of theſe Conferences, the Effect to be produced on their own Intereſts could bear no Compariſon to the Effect to be produced on thoſe of Ally Huſſain.

* All the Authority conveyed by the Will to theſe Khans is contained in the Perſian Word *Imdad*, which literally ſignifies *Aſſiſtance.*

The Khans replied, that the Subject of the Evidence diſcovered at Seringapatam, had been agitated in the Durbar for more than Twelve † Months; that Meaſures had been taken for juſtifying the Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah, which they aſſerted to be innocent of any treacherous Intention towards the Britiſh Government; that our Propoſitions, containing the fundamental Baſis of an amicable Arrangement, had been fully diſcuſſed and debated; that they (the Khans) had fully conſidered the Nature of the Authority and of the Reſponſibility which the Will of Omdut ul Omrah devolved on them; that they were prepared to give a decided Anſwer on the Propoſition, and that the Paper delivered to us contained, finally and unequivocally, the only Terms on which they could accede to our Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic by Negociation.

† This contradicts, in the moſt direct Terms, Nejeeb Khan's Expreſſions of Surprize on this Subject, in the firſt Conference.

Our Endeavours to accompliſh an amicable Adjuſtment being thus defeated in limine, by the formal Rejection of your Lordſhip's fundamental Propoſitions, we ſhould have felt ourſelves juſtified in bringing the Negociation to an immediate Concluſion; but knowing the earneſt Deſire of your Lordſhip and of the Governor General, to obtain the Security required for the Rights and Intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic by an amicable Negociation, and conſidering the Propoſal of the Khans to be ſo extravagant as to be undeſerving of ſerious Attention, we judged it to be our Duty not to exclude the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah from an Opportunity of declaring his genuine Sentiments upon a Point of ſo much Intereſt to himſelf, and of relieving himſelf from the Effects of the infatuated or treacherous Councils of his appointed Adviſers. We therefore informed the Khans, that in a Queſtion which appeared to relate excluſively to the Intereſts of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son, we were deſirous of receiving from himſelf a Declaration,

Declaration, which would determine his future Situation, either as the acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, or as a mere Dependant on the Bounty of the Company. The extreme Anxiety which the Khans diſcovered in attempting to evade this Demand, confirmed in our Judgment the Expediency and Neceſſity of perſiſting in it. No. 4. *continued.*

It would be tedious to detain your Lordſhip with a Repetition of the various Subterfuges urged by the Khans to avoid a Compliance with this Requeſt; all founded on his Youth,* his Inſufficiency to conduct a Conference, the Fears of his Mother, and the Recency of his Father's Death. It was not without a very long and tedious Converſation, that we obtained from the Khans the Appointment of a Time for our receiving, from the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, his own Determination on the Propoſition communicated to the Two Khans. The Interview was at length fixed for the next Day.

* He is nearly Eighteen Years old.

APPENDIX to the Third Day's Conference.

Tranſlation of a PAPER delivered by Nejeeb Khan Behauder, Salar Jung, and Mahomed Fukia Aly Khan Behauder, to Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, on the 5th Day of Rubee ool aul 1216 of the Heygra.

IN as much as we are jointly employed in a Buſineſs of Truſt, and are deſirous of adhering to the Will of our late Lord and Maſter, we have accordingly conſidered with great Attention the Matters which have been ſtated on each Side during our Converſations; and although we do not remember, Word by Word, what has been urged by each Party, we yet recollect the Subſtance of what paſſed. You explained to us that Marquis Welleſley Behauder, had ſhewn himſelf diſpleaſed with the Intention of the Conduct of the late Nabob, in maintaining a Correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun, the late Ruler of Myſore; and that in conſequence the Son of the late Nabob, we mean our preſent benevolent and gracious Maſter, had forfeited his Right to the Protection of the Company. We cannot, Gentlemen, ſpeak poſitively as to the Writings alluded to, but from our Knowledge of the Temper, Diſpoſition, and Sentiments of the late Nabob, we are impreſſed with a full Aſſurance that he was incapable of acting contrary to his own Dignity, and the Engagements of his Alliance, which he ever reſpected; and indeed we ourſelves know that he never correſponded with any Power in Hindoſtan, unleſs by means of the Company; and the Company were well acquainted with the Correſpondence which did take place, and which conſiſted only of Letters couched in warm Expreſſions of Congratulation or Condolance. If, beſides the Correſpondence of this Deſcription, any Writings have come to light, containing the Matters of which you have read to us a ſhort Abſtract, we apprehend that they have originated with evil Perſons, for the Purpoſe of ſhaking the Friendſhip and Union ſo long eſtabliſhed between the late Nabob and the Company. Nor do we believe that the Company, on mature Conſideration, can hold it to be true, that the late Nabob engaged in a Correſpondence contrary to their Intereſts; and, adverting to the amicable and friendly Behaviour obſerved by the Company till the laſt Moments of the Nabob, the whole World will be impreſſed that they entertained no ſuch Suſpicions; and with us it is Matter of Regret, that at a Juncture when the Nabob is deprived of the Means of Juſtification, his Reputation ſhould be publicly injured. But, Gentlemen, without dwelling on theſe Matters, we conſider ourſelves as being honoured with the

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the Office of Agent on the Part of the preſent Heir, according to the Will of his illuſtrious Father; and we have to obſerve that you, Gentlemen, have ſeen that Will, and been made acquainted with the Power which it has veſted in Sahib Zahah, the preſent Heir. The ſaid Heir, according to the Law and Rules which hold amongſt us regarding Succeſſion, is found to inherit the Whole of the Rights and State of his Father, and is in every Reſpect the true hereditary Succeſſor of his Father. In this Caſe he has ſpecially derived Protection from the Treaty of 1792 A. D. and we have held ourſelves bound on his Part by the ſaid Treaty from the Moment we entered on this great Charge, namely, the Care of the Perſon and Government of the ſaid Heir. Gentlemen, without adverting to any of the Contents of the above Treaty, you have, on the Part of the Governor General Behauder, demanded of us, who are the Agents of the ſaid Heir, either to deliver the Heir aforeſaid and his Kingdom, entirely into the Hands of the Governor General, or to communicate our Inclinations reſpecting ſuch an Arrangement as would be aſſented to by the Governor General. We were happy, Gentlemen, that you did not inſiſt on an immediate Anſwer to your Demand; as in the Interval that has taken place, we have minutely conſidered your Demands, as well as the Truſt that has been confided in us; and we apprehend, that when you made the ſaid Demand, the Treaty of 1792 A. D. was not in your Contemplation, for the ſaid Heir, Succeſſor of the late Nabob, is clearly included in the Treaty aforeſaid. In this Caſe the ſaid Heir has become the Protector of the Agreements and Stipulations of his illuſtrious Father, and has ſucceeded to the Right, to benefit by the Stipulations of the Company contained in the ſaid Treaty; and we are ready to abide in the fulleſt Manner to every Point that he has agreed to therein. We have not ſaid that we were unwilling to agree to any Treaty *beſides that above-mentioned*; on the contrary, we are prepared to hear any Demands that may be propoſed, and to exert ourſelves to the Extent of our Ability for the Purpoſe of adjuſting them. We do not perceive much Defect in the Means long eſtabliſhed by the Treaty, for promoting the Security and Union of both Sides. In every Event, if it can be modified for the Intereſt of the Company, the aforeſaid Heir will be happy at all Times to attend to any Wiſh that you may communicate; nor would we ſay that we ſhould conſider ourſelves fortunate in being the Means of adjuſting ſo deſirable an Arrangement. We muſt infer, that you could ſcarcely hope that the Demand, at which you hinted at the firſt Meeting, and ſo clearly explained at the ſecond, that it could not be miſunderſtood, would be accepted; as, Gentlemen, you well know that we, who are charged with the Care of the Country, and the Affairs of the Heir, have no Authority to engage in ſuch Diſaffection and Faithleſſneſs, as to deliver up unconditionally the whole Rights and Property of our Maſter, and commit him and his Family, in a State of Want and Subjection, to the Company. We cannot therefore comprehend the Subſtance and Meaning of your Demand, more than that it occurs to us that you have propoſed a heavy Demand to us, in the firſt Inſtance, under the Idea, that it might be diminiſhed at future Conferences; and that you might aſcertain our Sentiments touching a freſh Agreement for renewing the Friendſhip and Union that has ſo long ſubſiſted between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Gentlemen, with the View to meet the juſt Wiſhes of the Company, we have conſidered the Objects and Advantages which were often mentioned to the late Nabob, and we have reſolved to act in conformity to them to the Extent of our Ability; and regarding them as the beſt Foundations for an Arrangement, we now preſent

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preſent a ſeparate Paper, containing a few correſpondent Propoſitions; and in the Event of their being approved, they may be eaſily inſerted in the Treaty of 1792, A. D. The happy Effects of which have been witneſſed by the Company and by us. We hope that in theſe Propoſitions we have ſtrongly demonſtrated the Will of the Heir, as well as ours, to promote the true Intereſt of the Company, without entirely ſacrificing the Rights of the Heir, which are committed to our Care; and we truſt that, conſidering what we have ſtated above, our Motive for bringing forward the Propoſitions alluded to, muſt be clear beyond the Poſſibility of Doubt. Adverting to the Reſponſibility we ſuſtain, from the great Affairs and Intereſts in which we are engaged, we have to requeſt that you will deliver to us in Writing, any Demands you may wiſh to ſtate in reply, in order that we may be free from any Imputations hereafter. We are confident that you will conſider the delicate Circumſtances which have led us to this Requeſt, and allow them to plead our Excuſe.

(Signed) MAHOMED NEJEEB KHAN,
SALAR JUNG,
MAHOMED TUCKIA ALI KHAN BEHAUDER.

TRANSLATION of PROPOSITIONS from the Heir.

Article I.—He cedes to the Company ſovereign Authority over the Poligars; but the Company ſhall give Credit for Two Lacks Sixty Thouſand Seven Hundred and Four Star Pagodas, on account of the Poligar Peiſhcuſh, in the Kiſts of the Nine Lacks payable each Year.

Article II.—The Heir grants full Authority to the Company to collect the Revenues, &c. of the following Diſtricts:—The Revenues of theſe Diſtricts are detailed below, but they amount to more; viz.

Tinnivelly - - - - -	4,06,508 S. Pagodas.
Madura - - - - - -	64,945
Ongole - - - - - -	13,534
Palnad - - - - - -	24,657.

The Amount of theſe Two Articles, including the Poligar Peiſhcuſh, is 8,54,848 S. Pagodas; and this Sum being deducted from the 9 Lacks payable each Year, leaves a Balance of 45,152 Star Pagodas.

Article III.—The Sum of 45,152 Star Pagodas, which is the Balance of the Nine Lacks allotted to defray the Expence for the Defence of the Carnatic, and the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas, which is allotted to diſcharge the Debts of the Nabob Walajah, according to the Treaty, will be paid to the Company Yearly by the Heir; and ſhall be diſcharged in Ten equal Kiſts, from the 1ſt to the 15th of each Month, from the Beginning of September to the Month of June; and on the Debts of the Nabob Walajah being diſcharged, the Payment of the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas ſhall ceaſe, and the Sum of 45,152 Star Pagodas only, ſhall continue to be paid Yearly, agreeably to the Stipulations of 1792; and the Whole of the Contents of this Paper ſhall be conſidered as referring to the ſaid Treaty.

Article IV.—After the Diſcharge of the above Debts, the Heir ſhall liquidate the new Cavalry Loan, and he will not only acknowledge that Debt, but alſo the Intereſt due on it.

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Article V.—In the Event of Failure, in the Payment of the Kiſts ſtipulated in the 3d Article, then thoſe Parts of the Treaty of 1792 ſhall be carried into Effect, which relates to the Diſtricts detailed in Schedule No. 2 of the ſaid Treaty, and which, according to the 2d Article of this Paper, have not been transferred; and with the Exception of the Matters modified as above, the Whole of the Articles of the Treaty of 1792 ſhall continue in full Force.

The Heir, out of his Regard and Friendſhip for the Company, will make over to the Company, as an Act of Favour, the Whole of his Rights touching the Pearl Fiſhery.

July 18th—Having perſonally communicated to your Lordſhip our Suſpicion, founded on the Anxiety of the Two Khans to prevent our Interview with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, that their Conduct might not be conformable to the Wiſhes and Intentions of that Perſon, your Lordſhip authorized and inſtructed us to communicate to Mr. Fitzgerald (the confidential Phyſician of the late Nabob) who had perſonal Acceſs to his Highneſs's reputed Son, the actual Exiſtence of the Governor General's Orders, and your Lordſhip's poſitive Determination to execute thoſe Orders, for the Purpoſe of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic. Such Parts of the Governor General's Orders as were ſufficient to remove all Doubt on this Subject, were accordingly communicated to Mr. Fitzgerald, from his Excellency's original Diſpatches. It being neceſſary, in conformity to this Intention, that farther Time ſhould be allowed for the Operation of this indirect Communication, the Interview appointed for to Day was poſtponed; and Reaſon exiſts for believing that (as far as the Opinion of Mr. Fitzgerald was allowed to have Effect) the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, as well as his Two Adviſers, Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, were, in the Courſe of this Day, apprized of the actual Circumſtances in which they ſtood, through the Channel of a confidential Perſon, who could have no Intereſt in augmenting the Appearance of the Danger, which actually menaced the immediate Intereſts of Ally Huſſain.

Although this Tranſaction forms no Part of our public Negociation, we have judged it to be proper to include it in the official Report of this Day. It will demonſtrate that no Care was omitted, which could conciliate the Mind of Ally Huſſain, and of his appointed Adviſers.

July 19th.—We proceeded about Noon to the Palace. We enquired whether a further Conſideration of the Subject of our Conferences had created in the Minds of the Two Khans any Alteration of their Sentiments delivered at the laſt Interview? They replied, without Heſitation, that it was not the Intention of Ally Huſſain to recede from the Terms communicated to us in a written Paper at the laſt Interview: We then ſtated our Belief, that under that Declaration they were prepared for the ſerious Conſequences of the alternative, frequently deſcribed to them. The Khans replied, with much apparent Compoſure and Reſolution, that they were prepared to meet thoſe Conſequences, on their Reſponſibility, under a perfect Reliance on the Protection of the Company, and on its Adherence to the exiſting Engagements. We reminded the Khans, that it was uſeleſs to recur to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792, the vital Spirit of which had been annihilated, and that the Violation of Omdut ul Omrah's Engagement had conſtituted the Right of the Company to demand the Security now required.

The

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The reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah being, at our Deſire, introduced according to the former Appointment, we excuſed our Intruſion on his Grief, by explaining our Unwillingneſs to receive from any Perſon but himſelf the final Rejection of a Propoſition, made with great Indulgence to him, on the Part of the Britiſh Government, and involving Conſequences of the greateſt Importance to his immediate Intereſts. We then ſtated, in a ſuccinct Manner, the Nature of that Propoſition, with the concluſive Rejection of it by his appointed Adviſers; and expreſſed our Deſire of knowing whether the Motives of the Khans for thus rejecting, at ſuch apparent Hazard to his Welfare, the Friendſhip of the Company, were conformable to his own Sentiments and Reſolution. He replied (the Khans being preſent) that he conſidered them to have been appointed by his Father for the Purpoſe of aſſiſting him; and that the Object of his own Councils was not ſeparate from that of the Khans.

According to the Plan previouſly arranged by your Lordſhip for this probable Event, we made known, without farther Delay, your Lordſhip's Intention of holding a perſonal Conference with Ally Huſſain (previouſly to the final Adoption of the Meaſures then in your Lordſhip's Contemplation.)—This Communication was unexpected, and the Khans endeavoured to evade it by repeating the Excuſes they had uſed at the former Interview; but, being aſſured that your Lordſhip's Orders in this Reſpect admitted of no Excuſe, the Khans retired at the ſame Time for the Purpoſe of preparing the Equipage of Ally Huſſain. During this ſhort Interval, the young Man, with much apparent Anxiety in his Manner, whiſpered in a low Tone of Voice, that he had been deceived by the Two Khans.—Ally Huſſain accordingly proceeded, without farther Communication with the Two Khans, to the Tent of the Officer commanding the Troops at Chepauk, at which Place we had the Honour of a perſonal Interview with your Lordſhip.

After the firſt Ceremonies of the Meeting had ſubſided, the Attendants of Ally Huſſain, including Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, were directed to withdraw, and the Tent was rendered entirely private. Before your Lordſhip's Intention in this Interview could be entirely explained, Ally Huſſain interrupted the Converſation by expreſſing his Senſe of your Lordſhip's Conſideration. He then proceeded to ſtate, of his own Accord, that the Conferences had been conducted by the Two Khans without his Participation in their Councils; and that he diſapproved the Termination which had in conſequence been given to the Negociation.

In conſequence of this Avowal, the entire Subſtance of the Conferences was recapitulated to Ally Huſſain, the Nature of the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance was diſtinctly deſcribed, and the Extent of the Security required by the Britiſh Government concifely explained.—Ally Huſſain, after ſtating that he comprehended the Whole of this important Queſtion, declared himſelf ready to conclude an Arrangement with the Britiſh Government on the Baſis of the Propoſition communicated by us to the Two Khans. He then proceeded to make Enquiry into the ſecondary Branches of the Arrangement in your Lordſhip's Contemplation, particularly with reſpect to the Proviſion for his perſonal Expences, and to the Extent of his Power over the public Treaſure of his Father, which he conſidered to be large. After a deſultory Converſation of ſome Length, interrupted by the Importunity of Nejeeb Khan, Ally Huſſain propoſed that a Treaty ſhould be prepared by us, upon the Baſis of veſting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Company; and ſtated, that he would be ready

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No. 4. *continued.* to execute the Inſtrument, with or without the Conſent of the Khans, at another ſeparate Conference, which was appointed for the next Day, within the Lines of the Britiſh Troops.

July 20th.—According to the Appointment of Yeſterday, we proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk; and Ally Huſſain having been introduced to us, ſaid, in a reſolute Tone of Voice, and with more apparent Firmneſs in his Manner than we had before obſerved, that the Two Khans had been appointed by his Father's Will to aſſiſt his Councils; that he could not adopt a Line of Conduct inconſiſtent with their Advice; and that therefore any farther Interview with your Lordſhip was unneceſſary.

Theſe Expreſſions we attributed to Ally Huſſain's Deſire of concealing his real Sentiments in the Preſence of the Khans; and proceeded to ſtate, that the Conference of Yeſterday having been interrupted by the Importunity of Nejeeb Khan, your Lordſhip was reſolved to bring it to a Termination at the Interview appointed for this Day. We accordingly attended Ally Huſſain to the Tent, which having been again rendered entirely private, the young Man ſtated, in the ſame Tone of Confidence, that this Interview was unneceſſary, as it was impoſſible for him to deviate from the Sentiments already expreſſed by the Two Khans. This unexpected Change of Sentiments in the Mind of Ally Huſſain having excited ſome Surprize, your Lordſhip deſired that he ſhould explain himſelf more diſtinctly. In reply he ſtated, that he was aware the Sentiments now expreſſed by him differed entirely from thoſe expreſſed on the preceding Day; that the Truth was, he had ſeriouſly reflected on the Subject of Yeſterday's Conference; that the whole Family had been aſſembled to deliberate on the State of his Affairs; that he had in conſequence given a better Conſideration to the actual Circumſtances in which he was placed; that he retracted the Opinion communicated to your Lordſhip Yeſterday; and that he conſidered it to be totally incompatible with his Intereſts and Honour to accede to the Propoſition, on the Baſis of which he had agreed to conclude the Treaty.

We reminded him, by your Lordſhip's Direction, of the Deception ſtated by himſelf to have been uſed by the Khans, and expreſſed our Confidence that, notwithſtanding this unaccountable Change of his oſtenſible Manner, the genuine Sentiments of his Mind were expreſſed at the Conference of Yeſterday.—He ſaid, that this was not the Caſe; that he had ſpoken at that Time from an haſty Impreſſion; but that the Sentiments, which he now declared, were the Reſult of ſerious Reflection, and of a Conviction on his Mind, that by purſuing this Line of Conduct, he ſhould adhere to the Intention of his Father and to the real Intereſts of his Family. We ſtated in reply, that he deceived himſelf, if he encouraged any Expectation of ſecuring the Intereſts of his Family on any other Baſis than that of an amicable Adjuſtment, for the alternative Choice was either to become the acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, or one of many Penſioners dependent on the Bounty of the Company; that the Choice, which he now appeared to have made, was ſo inconſiſtent with Prudence, as to juſtify our conſidering him to act under ſome improper Reſtraint.—We proceeded therefore to explain, that he was now actually within the Britiſh Encampment; and that if he apprehended any Conſequences of perſonal Danger or Inconvenience from the Purſuit of the genuine Wiſhes of his Heart, your Lordſhip would immediately

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ſecure him againſt any Inſults he might apprehend, by keeping him under the Protection of the Company's Forces. He replied, that he acted from no Impreſſion of that Deſcription; but that the Sentiments, which he now expreſſed, contained the genuine Feelings of his Heart. No. 4. *continued.*

We expreſſed your Lordſhip's and our own Suſpicion, that he had been encouraged by intereſted Perſons to diſbelieve the Exiſtence of the Orders from the Governor General, under the Authority of which the fundamental Propoſition of the Negociations had been ſtated to him, and we enquired whether he had received, from Mr. Fitzgerald, any Communication on that Subject. Ally Huſſain anſwered, that Mr. Fitzgerald had ſpoken to him on the Subject; and that his Determination was not governed by any Diſtruſt of our Communications relative to the Orders of the Governor General. We explained our Alluſion to the Advice of intereſted Perſons, by ſtating, that thoſe who held Tuncaws or other Claims on the Carnatic, were deeply intereſted in perſuading him to reſiſt an amicable Negociation; becauſe in the Event of an amicable Adjuſtment for veſting the Civil Government in the Hands of the Company, they could have no Hope of recovering thoſe Claims; whereas thoſe Hopes would ſtill be cheriſhed as long as he ſhould be perſuaded to keep the Affairs of the Carnatic in an unſettled State. We further ſtated, that the Principles of Perſons of that Deſcription encouraged every Expectation that they would be deſirous of ſacrificing the permanent Intereſts and Honour of his Family to the Attainment of their immediate Advantage: We added, that ſuch Perſons, as well as the general Body of his Father's Creditors, would feel an Intereſt in perſuading him to reject the Propoſition now offered to him, and to cheriſh a Belief that the Meaſures of this Government would be diſapproved by the Court of Directors, and that the Arrangement, which he might compel your Lordſhip to adopt, would be reverſed. We warned Ally Huſſain of the Effects of ſuch a Fallacy, by aſſuring him that the Orders of the Governor General were founded on a previous Communication with the Court of Directors, and with His Majeſty's Miniſters; and on a Knowledge that the Sentiments of the Government at Home concurred entirely with thoſe entertained by his Excellency and by your Lordſhip, relative to the Violation of the Alliance.

We were the more earneſt in urging this Point, with your Lordſhip's Permiſſion, on the Attention of Ally Huſſain; becauſe the Projet, delivered to us at the Third Conference by the Two Khans, contains manifeſt Proof of having been tranſlated from an European Language; and becauſe it is equally manifeſt, from the Tenor of that Paper, that the Author of it was intereſted in excluding the Executive Government in India from participating in the Adminiſtration of the Funds, now allotted by Treaty to the Liquidation of the Conſolidated Debts of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

Ally Huſſain denied that he acted from any Motives derived from the Perſuaſion of others, and repeated that his Choice was now founded on his Determination to adhere to the Councils of the Khans, appointed by his Father's Will to aſſiſt him, and finally to reject the Arrangement which had been propoſed to him. We enquired whether he clearly underſtood the Conſequences of that Determination with reſpect to himſelf; he ſaid, that it had been clearly explained to him; but that, notwithſtanding the Explanation, he aſſured himſelf of the Favour and Protection of the Company, as well as of your Lordſhips's paternal Care. In proceeding to conclude the Conference, your Lordſhip deſired Ally Huſſain to

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prepare himſelf to receive your Lordſhip's final and moſt ſerious Reſolution. It was then explained to him, that no Pains had been omitted, which could warn him of the Conſequences he was about to incur; that the Duties of Humanity towards him, and the Duties of Attention to the National Character of the Britiſh Government had been ſatisfied; that he had himſelf determined the Situation in which he would hereafter be placed, and that your Lordſhip, with Concern for himſelf individually, now apprized him, that his future Situation would be that of a private Perſon, hoſtile to the Britiſh Intereſts, and dependent on the Bounty of the Company.

This Declaration Ally Huſſain received with a Degree of Compoſure and Confidence, which denoted that he acted from no Impreſſion of Fear; and a Smile of Complacency, which appeared on his Countenance throughout this Diſcuſſion, denoted an internal Satisfaction at the Line of Conduct he was purſuing. Being aſked if he wiſhed to make any further Obſervation, he ſaid that he did not; and being alſo aſked whether he had any Objection to the Introduction of the Khans into the Tent, he ſaid that he had none; which being accordingly done, he was directed by your Lordſhip to leave the Tent.

July 21ſt.—Your Lordſhip having communicated to us your Intention to open, if poſſible, a Negociation with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah; Endeavours were accordingly uſed to eſtabliſh a Communication with him, but it was found that ſo ſtrict a Watch had been eſtabliſhed over him by the Adherents of Omdut ul Omrah, that no Means appeared to be practicable for opening a private Communication with him; while any Attempt to effect it by open Means, appeared liable to the ſerious Objection of precipitating the Fate of the young Prince.

July 22d.—In this Situation of Things it was reported to your Lordſhip, by the Officer commanding the Troops at Chepauk, that Nejeeb Khan and Tucky Ally Khan had already performed the Ceremony of inſtalling Ally Huſſain in a private Manner on the Muſnud of Arcot; and that they had reſolved to inſtal him in a public Manner on the following Day.

Your Lordſhip reſolved to prevent a Meaſure calculated to produce immediate Commotion in the Provinces of the Carnatic; for that Purpoſe Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil was directed to take entire Poſſeſſion of the Palace of Chepauk with the Britiſh Troops; and to remove entirely all the Guards of the late Omdut ul Omrah, who had been permitted to remain at their Poſts during the late Negociations. This Meaſure eſtabliſhed the immediate Means of relieving Azeem ul Dowlah; and a Party of the Company's Troops was ſubſtituted at the Hovel in which that Prince was confined, in lieu of the Guards ſtationed over it by the Adherents of Omdut ul Omrah.

As ſoon as the firſt Surprize of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah permitted him to receive an Explanation, that the Guard was intended for his greater Security and Protection, he expreſſed his Satisfaction at the Change, together with the Deſire of being permitted to explain his Situation.

July 23d.—On the Morning of this Day Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil waited upon the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, for the oſtenſible Purpoſe of excuſing and explaining to him the Cauſe of ſtationing a Party of the Company's Troops over the Place

Place in which he reſided. Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil took this Opportunity of informing the Prince, that if he ſhould have any Deſire of repreſenting the State of his Affairs to the Britiſh Government, the Means of doing ſo without Danger had now been opened to him. No. 4. *continued.*

In conſequence of this Communication, a Time was appointed by your Lordſhip's Directions for our meeting the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah. At the Interview which enſued, the Converſation on the Part of the Prince was confined to a Statement of the Injuries which he had ſuſtained, and of the Hardſhips he continued to ſuſtain, from the Depreſſion of his Fortune and from the Poverty of his Circumſtances. He requeſted, with much Earneſtneſs, that his Caſe might be conſidered in the general Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, and appeared to limit his Expectation to a more comfortable domeſtic Arrangement for his Family. Sufficient Grounds however appeared in the courſe of the Converſation, to ſatisfy our Judgment, that the Prince was capable of ſuſtaining a more important Character, and that his Senſe of his own immediate Intereſts would diſpoſe him to meet with Cordiality any Overture on the Part of the Britiſh Government for reviving, in his Perſon, the Alliance ſo long ſubſiſting between the Company and his Family.

The Converſation ended with an Aſſurance on our Part of your Lordſhip's immediate Attention to Azeem ul Dowlah's Difficulties, and to the Proviſion of a more ſuitable Accommodation for his Family.

July 24.—An Interview having been appointed for communicating to the Prince this Day the Reſult of your Lordſhip's Conſideration of his Caſe, we met him at an early Hour in the Tent of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil.—The Converſation was opened by ſome diſtant Obſervations of the State in which the Affairs of the Carnatic had been placed by the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the Remarks of the Prince continuing, in our Judgment, to be favourable to the Impreſſion we had received of his Underſtanding and Diſpoſition, we proceeded to explain to him the actual Situation in which the whole Houſe of Mahomed Ally had been placed, in conſequence of the Violation of the Alliance by that Prince, and by his Succeſſor Omdut ul Omrah. The Curioſity of the Prince being naturally excited by this Converſation, connected with his previous Knowledge of the Manner in which the Conferences with Ally Huſſain had terminated, we proceeded to diſcloſe to the Prince the Nature of the Rights acquired by the Company; the indiſpenſable Neceſſity of exerciſing thoſe Rights for the Eſtabliſhment of an adequate Security for our Intereſts in the Carnatic; and the great Reluctance with which the Britiſh Government would feel itſelf compelled to uſe its Power for the Attainment of that Object, which could not fail of producing the entire Humiliation of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally.

A long deſultory Converſation enſued on the different Points of this Queſtion, the Subſtance of which has been ſtated in an earlier Paſſage of this Report, and it ended in a Declaration of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah of his Acknowledgment of the Right acquired by the Company under the Diſcovery made at Seringapatam; and of his Readineſs to afford, in the Event of his Elevation to the Muſnud, that Satisfaction and Security which your Lordſhip and the Governor General had deemed to be neceſſary to the Preſervation of our Intereſts in the Carnatic.

Having

No. 4. *continued.*

Having accordingly deſcribed to the Prince the entire Outline of the Arrangement propoſed for the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, on the Baſis of this Propoſition, it was agreed that the Arrangement ſhould be prepared in the Form of a Treaty, to be diſcuſſed at an Interview appointed for the next Day.

July 25.—Having accordingly prepared the Draft of the Treaty, we proceeded to the Tent, for the Purpoſe of diſcuſſing with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah the general Principles, and the particular Articles of the Agreement propoſed by your Lordſhip.

The Prince having acceded to the fundamental Articles, in conformity to his Acknowledgment of the preceding Day, directed his Attention to that Article which ſtipulates, that a Fund ſhall be appropriated for the Expence of maintaining the Family of the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah: he ſtated, that although it could not be incumbent on him to interrupt on this Account an Arrangement ſo beneficial to the different Branches of the Family, and to himſelf in particular; he yet felt it to be intimately connected with his Reputation and Honour to urge their Situation upon your Lordſhip's moſt indulgent Conſideration. We explained, in conſequence, to Azeem ul Dowlah, that the Motives of the Britiſh Government for entering into any Diſcuſſion for the Purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an amicable Adjuſtment, could be founded on no other Wiſh than that of preſerving the Family from that State of Degradation, into which it was about to have been precipitated, by the faithleſs Conduct and by the perverſe Spirit of the Councils of its principal Members; and we reminded the Prince, that in making him the Inſtrument of re-eſtabliſhing the Alliance, it was neceſſary to furniſh him with the moſt powerful Means of ſecuring the Attachment of the Family, by rendering the Amount of the Stipends or Jaghires to be allotted for its Support dependant on the Pleaſure of the Britiſh Government; which Communication with his Highneſs would proceed to apportion the Amount to be appropriated for this Purpoſe, according to the Merits of the Individuals concerned.

In diſcuſſing that Part of the Treaty which ſtipulates the Acknowledgment of the Debts due by his Anceſtors to the Company, the Prince expreſſed his Senſe of the Reaſonableneſs of that Stipulation; but ſtated diſtinctly and repeatedly that he did not conſider himſelf involved by that Article in any perſonal Reſponſibility for the Amount of theſe or of any other Debts. We expreſſed our entire Concurrence in his Highneſs's Interpretation of the Article; and a Clauſe was added to the Article, for the expreſs Purpoſe of obviating any Doubt on this Point.

The remaining Clauſes of the propoſed Treaty having been diſcuſſed and aſſented to, the Prince affixed his Signature to a Perſian Draft of the propoſed Treaty, binding himſelf to execute a more formal Inſtrument at the Period of his intended Inſtallation.

In concluding our Report of this Conference, we cannot omit to ſtate to your Lordſhip, the Impreſſion made on our Minds by the decorous Deportment, Moderation, and good Senſe, by which Azeem ul Dowlah diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon this ſudden Elevation from a State of Penury and Wretchedneſs to the Poſſeſſion of princely Magnificence, Honours, and Rank.

July 26th.—This Morning we had the Satisfaction of preſenting his Highneſs the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah in a formal Manner to your Lordſhip, and of ſubſequently

quently conducting him, as the oſtenſible future Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Ameer Baugh, the Reſidence of his Highneſs's Father the late Ameer ul Omrah. No. 4. *continued.*

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
By Cloſe.

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,
Chief Secy of Govt.

No. 5.

Copy of the TREATY between the Company and his Highneſs the Nabob Mahomed Ali, dated in 1792; commonly called Lord Cornwallis's Treaty.

TREATY between the Honourable Eaſt India Company and the Nabob of Arcot.

WHEREAS a certain Engagement was entered into between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and his Highneſs the Nawaub of the Carnatic, bearing Date 24th February 1787, for the Purpoſe of cementing an everlaſting Friendſhip with each other, and of contributing mutually towards the Defence of the Carnatic, and Countries dependent thereon; whereby it was ſtipulated that the ſaid Company ſhould maintain a Military Force, and that the ſaid Nawaub ſhould pay Annually a certain Sum of Money ariſing from the Revenues of the Carnatic, and ſhould furniſh ſufficient and ſatisfactory Security, under certain Conditions expreſſed in the ſaid Engagement, for the regular Payment of the Sum ſtipulated to the ſaid Company: And whereas it appears by the Repreſentations of the ſaid Nawaub, contained in a certain Letter addreſſed by him to the Governor General, &c. &c. dated the 18th of the Month Shawal 1206 Hejeree, (correſponding with the 9th June 1792,) that the Reſources of the Carnatic are not competent to enable him to perform the Stipulations in the ſaid Engagement: And whereas it further appears, that the Security which the ſaid Nawaub agreed in the above-mentioned Engagement to furniſh for the due Payment of the ſtipulated Sum to the ſaid Company, is in its Nature inadequate to the End intended: And whereas certain Agreements have alſo been entered into between the ſaid Company and the ſaid Nawaub, for the Diſcharge of certain Debts due by the ſaid Nawaub to private Perſons, it has been mutually agreed, in conſequence of the above written Circumſtances, that the Engagement aforeſaid ſhall henceforth be conſidered by the Contracting Parties as annulled, and no longer of Effect or in Force: And in lieu thereof, the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. &c. inveſted with full Powers on the Part of the ſaid Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company to direct and controul the Affairs of the ſaid Company in the Eaſt Indies, in the Name of and for the ſaid Company, their Heirs and Succeſſors, on one Part; and the Nabob Wallah Jah, Ameer ul Hind, Omdut ul Moulk, Aſoph ul Dowlah, Unevar ul Deen Khan Behauder, Zuffer Jung, Sepah Salar, Nabob of the Carnatic, in his own Name, and for himſelf and his Succeſſor his eldeſt Son Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah, Meyun ul Moulk, Aſſud ul Dowla Haſſein, Ally Khan Behauder, Zool Sicar Zung, and his Heirs and Succeſſors,

No. 5. *continued.*

ceſſors, on the other Part, agree to the following Articles, which ſhall be binding on the reſpective Contracting Parties for the Purpoſes contained therein, notwithſtanding all or any of the Conditions ſtipulated in the Engagement dated 24th February 1787, to the contrary.

Article 1ſt.—The Friends and Enemies of either of the Contracting Parties ſhall be conſidered the Friends and Enemies of both.

Article 2d.—In order to execute the foregoing Article in its full Extent, the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company agree to maintain a Military Force, and the Nawaub Wallah Jah Behauder agrees to contribute Annually a certain Sum of Money hereinafter mentioned, as his Share of the Expence of the ſaid Military Force; the ſaid Nawaub further agreeing that the Diſpoſal of the ſaid Sum, together with the Arrangement and Employment of the Troops ſupported by it, ſhall be left entirely to the ſaid Company.

Article 3d.—It is hereby alſo agreed, that for the further Security and Defence of the Countries belonging and ſubject to the Contracting Parties in the Carnatic, &c. that all Forts ſhall be garriſoned by the Troops of the ſaid Company; and in the Event of War breaking out in the Carnatic and Countries appertaining to either Party, and dependant on the Carnatic, or contiguous thereto, it is agreed, for the better Proſecution of it, that as long as it ſhall laſt, the ſaid Company ſhall poſſeſs full Authority over the Carnatic, except the Jaghires belonging to the Family of the ſaid Nawaub, amounting to Star Pagodas 2,13,911, which, on Condition of the good Behaviour of the Jaghiredars of the ſaid Jaghires, and of their Fidelity to the ſaid Nawaub and to the ſaid Company, ſhall be continued to them, ſubject to the Pleaſure of the ſaid Nawaub only, and except alſo certain Charities amounting to Star Pagodas 21,366, ſubject to the ſame Conditions as are mentioned with reſpect to the Jaghires, and ſhall collect the Revenues thereof, the ſaid Company hereby engaging that, during ſuch War, they will pay to the ſaid Nawaub One-fifth Share of the Net Revenue ariſing therefrom; and that at the Concluſion of the War, the Carnatic ſhall be reſtored to the ſaid Nawaub, except in certain Caſes, which are hereinafter mentioned.

Article 4th.—The Nabob Wallah Jah agrees to pay to the ſaid Company, for the Purpoſe of mutual Defence, the Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas Annually, as his Share of the Expence for the Military Force, and alſo in conſequence of certain Agreements entered into by him with the ſaid Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, for the Purpoſe of liquidating certain Debts due by the ſaid Nawaub, a further Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas Annually, which further Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas ſhall ceaſe on the full Liquidation of the Debts above mentioned, and the Sum of 9,00,000 of Star Pagodas only ſhall continue to be paid by the ſaid Nawaub to the ſaid Company.

Article 5th.—The ſaid Nawaub having agreed to pay the aggregate Sum of 15,21,105 Star Pagodas, as mentioned in the 4th Article, determines that the Tributes or Peſhcuſh, payable by the Poligars, as more particularly mentioned in the Schedule No. 1, hereunto annexed, ſhall be collected by the ſaid Company, who agree to make the Collection thereof at their own Expence and Riſk, and that they will not encreaſe the Demand on the ſaid Poligars beyond the Sum mentioned in the ſaid Schedule, except in the Caſe hereinafter mentioned, nor charge to the ſaid Nawaub, either the

the Expence attending the Collection, or any Deficiencies that may ariſe thereon, but will give Credit to the ſaid Nawaub Annually for the aforeſaid Tributes or Peſhcuſh, in Part Payment of the Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas above-mentioned, without any Deduction whatever; although the Contracting Parties have, in the preſent Inſtrument, agreed that the Sum of 2,64,704 Pagodas 20 F. 26 C. be deducted from the Sum of Nine Lacs of Pagodas, as the Amount of the Tributes or Peſhcuſh from the Poligars; yet, ſhould it on future Enquiry appear that the ſaid Poligars ought, by virtue of any exiſting and lawful Engagements, to pay a larger Sum, it ſhall be demanded of them, and any Addition that ſhall thus be made to the Sums mentioned in the ſaid Schedule, ſhall be deducted from the Sum of Nine Lacs, in like Manner with the Sum of 2,64,704. 20. 26; and a ſimilar Deduction ſhall in conſequence be made in the Kiſtbundy hereinafter mentioned. It is however mutually agreed, that the Diminution of this aggregate Sum, which ſhall take place on the full Liquidation of the Debts as ſpecified in the 4th Article, ſhall make no Change in this Article, which ſhall, notwithſtanding ſuch Diminution, remain in full Force. No. 5. *continued.*

Article 6th.—The ſaid Company, deſirous of preſerving the Rights of Sovereignty over the ſaid Poligars to the ſaid Nawaub, engage, to the utmoſt of their Power, and conſiſtent with the Realization of the Tributes or Peſhcuſh from them, to enforce the Allegiance and Submiſſion of the ſaid Poligars to the ſaid Nawaub in all cuſtomary Ceremonies, and in furniſhing the Poligar Peons according to eſtabliſhed Cuſtom for the Collection of the Revenues, the Support of Government, and for the Protection of the Property of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Nawaub's Country, promiſing that all Acts of Authority ſhall be exerciſed in, and all Accounts of Revenue (of which Accounts the ſaid Nawaub, if he ſo wiſhes, ſhall be Annually furniſhed with Copies) ſhall bear his the ſaid Nawaub's Name. For the better Execution of this and the 5th Article, the ſaid Nawaub promiſes to furniſh to the ſaid Company, that is to ſay to their Repreſentatives the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, the neceſſary Orders, under his Seal and Signature, addreſſed to each Poligar, and to the Purport hereof, without Delay.

Article 7th.—After deducting from the above mentioned Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas, which forms a Part of the aggregate Sum of 15,21,105 Star Pagodas, mentioned in the 5th Article, the Amount of the Tributes or Peſhcuſh from the Poligars, as ſpecified in the Schedule No. 1, the ſaid Nawaub agrees to pay Annually the remaining Sum, being 6,35,295 : 15 : 54, together with the further Sum of 6,21,105 for the Purpoſe mentioned in the 4th Article, making the Sum of Star Pagodas 12,56,400 : 15 : 54,—at the following Periods.

On the 1ſt September	- - - - -	1,00,000
1ſt October	- - - - -	1,00,000
1ſt November	- - - - -	1,00,000
1ſt December	- - - - -	1,00,000
1ſt January	- - - - -	1,00,000
1ſt February	- - - - -	1,00,000
1ſt March	- - - - - -	1,50,000
1ſt April	- - - - - -	1,50,000
1ſt May	- - - - - -	2,00,000
1ſt June	- - - - - -	1,56,400 : 15 : 54
Star Pagodas	- - -	12,56,400 : 15 : 54.

And

No. 5. *continued.*

And it is mutually agreed, that on the full Liquidation of the Debts before mentioned, when the Payment of the Sum of Star Pagodas 6,21,105, ſhall ceaſe by virtue of the 4th Article, a Reduction in equal Proportion ſhall take place in the above Inſtalments.

Article 8th.—The ſaid Nawaub engages to make good to the ſaid Company the Payments of the Sums, according to the Inſtalments or Kiſtbundy contained in the 7th Article; and if, contrary to his ſincere Intentions and Exertions, any of the ſaid Sums ſhall not be fully paid at the Expiration of Fifteen Days from the Time limited, in that Caſe the ſaid Nawaub agrees, that the ſaid Company ſhall aſſume the Management of and make the Collection of the Revenues from the Diſtricts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2. hereunto annexed, according to the following Conditions; and for this the preſent Engagement ſhall be conſidered ſufficient Authority, the ſaid Company, through their Preſident and Council at Fort St. George, giving immediate and explicit Information, according to the Tenor thereof, to the ſaid Nawaub, who ſhall, on the Arrival of the Company's Officers in the ſaid Diſtrict, recall all his Officers, except one in each Diſtrict; which Officer ſhall remain at the Sudder Cutcherry, and ſhall be furniſhed Annually, by the Officer of the ſaid Company, with Copies of the Sudder Cutcherry Accounts, of the Groſs Collections, and of the Net Receipts, under the Atteſtation of the Officer of the ſaid Company, and of the Sudder Omlah of the Diſtrict.

Firſt.—The ſaid Company ſhall aſſume the Management of ſuch Diſtrict or Diſtricts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collections, ſhall equal the Amount of the Kiſt which ſhall have fallen in Arrear.

Second.—The ſaid Company agree, that a Deduction ſhall take place proportionably from the Amount of each of the Ten Kiſts above mentioned, equal to the Amount of the Net Revenue of the Diſtrict or Diſtricts which ſhall have been aſſumed as above, ſuch Deduction commencing from the Day that the Aſſumption ſhall take place. It is alſo mutually agreed, that an Account, called Balance Account, ſhall be immediately opened for this and other Purpoſes hereinafter mentioned, bearing an Intereſt of 8 per Cent. per Annum, between the ſaid Nawaub and the ſaid Company; in which the ſaid Nawaub ſhall be debited for the Balance accrued in his above ſtipulated Payments, and alſo for the Amount deducted as above from the Ten Kiſts, and ſhall be credited for the Net Revenue collected from the ſaid Diſtrict or Diſtricts, the ſaid Company continuing to exerciſe Authority in, and to make the Collections from the ſame, until, in conſequence of the full Liquidation of the Debts and Diminution of the Annual Sum, to be for that Purpoſe paid by the Nawaub to the ſaid Company, according to the 4th Article, the ſaid Balance Account ſhall be equal on the Debit and Credit Side, and nothing ſhall remain due to the ſaid Company, then the ſaid Diſtrict or Diſtricts ſhall revert to the Management of the ſaid Nawaub.

Third.—Whenever the ſaid Diſtrict or Diſtricts thus aſſumed ſhall be reſtored, according to the above Condition, it is agreed, that in caſe of any of the Kiſts for the Sum remaining (after the Deduction of the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas; that is to ſay, for the Sum of 6,35,295 : 15 : 54, be not paid Fifteen Days after the Expiration of the Time limited, the ſaid Company ſhall poſſeſs equal Power to aſſume the Diſtricts mentioned in the ſaid Schedule No. 2. as in the firſt Inſtance, and ſhall accordingly aſſume ſuch Diſtrict or Diſtricts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collection, ſhall equal the Amount of the Kiſt

which

which ſhall have fallen in Arrear, from which they ſhall realize the Balance that ſhall have ariſen in the Payment of the Kiſts, and ſhall give Credit to the ſaid Nawaub for the Surplus and ſubſequent Net Revenues, in part Payment of the Sum of Star Pagodas 6,35,295 : 15 : 54. And in this Caſe the Management of the Diſtrict or Diſtricts thus aſſumed ſhall for ever continue in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Company, any Thing contained in the 3d Article of the preſent Engagement to the contrary notwithſtanding: And the ſaid Company agree to give the Nawaub Credit for the Revenue ariſing therefrom. No 5. *continued.*

Fourth.—In order to prevent any Loſs ariſing to either Party from this Meaſure, it is mutually agreed, that the Diſtrict or Diſtricts which ſhall thus be aſſumed by the ſaid Company, ſhall be entire, as mentioned in the ſaid Schedule, and not Parts of Diſtricts.

Fifth.—In conſequence of this Meaſure, whereby the Diſtricts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2, become reſponſible for any Arrears that may accrue in the Payment of the above ſtipulated Kiſts, the ſaid Nawaub agrees that he will not grant Tunkaws or Aſſignments on any Account on the Revenues thereof; and if, contrary to this Condition, any Tunkaws or Aſſignments ſhould exiſt, where the ſaid Diſtricts or any of them ſhall be aſſumed by the ſaid Company, ſuch Tunkaws or Aſſignments ſhall be declared by the ſaid Company and the ſaid Nawaub to be of no Value, nor ſhall they remain in Effect.

Sixth.—It is agreed between the Contracting Parties, that the above deſcribed Balance Account ſhall be Annually adjuſted, and a Committee, conſiſting of Four reſpectable and capable Perſons, of which Two ſhall be nominated by the ſaid Company, and Two by the ſaid Nawaub, ſhall aſſemble on the 1ſt Day of Auguſt of every Year, commencing with 1793, for the Purpoſe of adjuſting and drawing out a fair and equitable Statement thereof.

Article 9th.—In caſe the ſaid Nawaub ſhall at any Time have Occaſion for any Number of Troops for the Collection of his Revenues, the Support of his Authority, or the good Order and Government of his Country, the ſaid Company agree to furniſh a ſufficient Number of Troops for that Purpoſe, on public Repreſentation being made by the ſaid Nawaub to the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, of the Neceſſity of employing ſuch Troops, and of the Objects to be obtained thereby. And the ſaid Nawaub agrees to defray the additional Expence of ſuch Troops, ſo long as they may be employed at his Requeſt. This additional Expence being the Sum over and above the Expence of ſuch Troops while in Garriſon or at fixed Quarters; and it ſhall be at the Option of the ſaid Nawaub to reimburſe the ſaid ſurplus Expence, either on the Concluſion of the Service on which ſuch Troops may have been employed, in Money, or to add it to the Debit Side of the Account called Balance Account, and more particularly explained in the Second Condition of the 8th Article.

Article 10th.—The ſaid Nawaub ſhall receive regular Information of all Negociations which ſhall relate to declaring War or making Peace, wherein the ſaid Company may engage, and the Intereſts of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned; and the ſaid Nawaub ſhall be conſidered as an Ally of the ſaid Company in all Treaties which ſhall in any Reſpect affect the Carnatic, and Countries depending thereon, or belonging to either of the Contracting Parties contiguous thereto; and the ſaid Nawaub agrees that he will not enter into any Negociation or political Correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the Conſent of the ſaid Company.

No. 5. *continued.*

This Treaty, conſiſting of Ten Articles, and having Two Schedules annexed thereto, marked No. 1 and No. 2, ſhall be in Force and have Effect from 12th Day of July 1792, (correſponding with the 22d Day of the Month Zekaida 1206 Hejeree); and the Contracting Parties having affixed their reſpective Seals and Signatures to Two Counterparts on the Dates undermentioned; that is to ſay, The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c. ſhall affix his Seal and Signature to one Counterpart, on the Part of the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company; and the Nawaub Walla Jah Behauder, Nawaub of the Carnatic, ſhall affix his Seal and Signature to another Counterpart, ſhall be exchanged.

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk Houſe, this 22d Day of Zekaida 1206, and 12th Day July 1792.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *G. F. Cherry,*
Perſian Tranſlator to the Gov[r] General.

SCHEDULE, No. 1.

LIST of Polygars, with the Amount of their reſpective Tributes or Peſhcuſh, as mentioned and referred to in the 5th Article of the accompanying Treaty, in force from 12th Day July 1792, correſponding with 22d Day of Zekaida, 1206 Hegira.

			S. P. F. C.
Camar Yackum Nair	Vencategherry	- - - - - -	21,673 10 64
Vencataput Nair	Caleſhe	- - - - - -	10,775 — —
Juppaty Rammanaud	Sydapoor - - M. P.	6,000 — —	6,600 — —
Bomrauze	- - - - - -	- - - - -	32,586 9 —
Princewaſs Row	Arnee - - - R.	10,000 — —	2,857 5 11
Butehey Naih	Marangapoory	12,093 12 —	
Lingama Naike	Nallum	8,598 12 —	
Zongama Naigh	Comavandy	10,483 12 —	
Saumy Naik	Ramgunny	11,731 4 —	
Mootea Naik	Petta Molingy	9,556 4 —	
Combia Naik	Venamatapotam	6,400 — —	
Boſamopa Naik	Youmula	642 2 —	
	Rupees	60,505 14 —	16,154 26 20
Maduram Sing Pettaputty Ramnautporam	- - - - - -	- - - - -	62,857 5 11
Warriar Tarver, Mapilla in the Room of the Ranee and infant Heireſs of	Shevigungo	- - - - -	50,000 — —
Polygars of the Diſtrict	Madura	- - - - -	3,751 — —
Varayoo Narama Vunnyan	Shevigeruy	11,176 — —	

Yeſrapa

SCHEDULE, No. 1.—*continued.*

No. 5. *continued.*

			S. P. F. C.
Yefrapa Naik	Ellaporam	11,176 — —	
Madurapah Taven	Wootamaley	8,128 — —	
Cootala Taven	Nadoorvarcoocky	1,574 8 —	
Indera Talwen	Talwencotta	609 6 —	
Saule Talewen	Soumden	508 — —	
Tady Taleven	Cadombar	1,016 — —	
Nulla Cooty	Lingumputty	314 — —	
Chaturoyen	Woorcad	304 8 —	
Choca Tulevan	Maucuhy	1,016 — —	
Cutaboon Naik	Pandllem Country	11,176 — —	
Androoconda Vunnyan	Ellyarumpuny	6,096 — —	
Numja Naik	Malemondy	1,016 — —	
Erapa Naik	Negataporam	6,604 — —	
Sevemaul Naik	Caudelloody	1,320 8 —	
Pedenna Naik	Attingherry	1,727 2 —	
Chinnum Naik	Munnarcotta	2,540 — —	
Avalapa Naik	Pawaly	1,168 4 —	
Reddy Coody Vunnyan	Aligoopoory	108 7 —	
Geokillapa Naik	Gettaputty	1,168 5 —	
Colingada Gundon	Callarputty	6,604 — —	
Chinnamunga Tavers	Chocumputta	6,604 — —	
Comur Naik	Saupetoor	5,791 2 —	
Golapa Naik	Laudioor	1,930 4 —	
Ena Chinnama Naick	Zelmurry	1,016 — —	
Totta pa Naick	Chinnulgoody	1,696 5 —	
Annechy Naick	Colatoor	1,016 — —	
Tomichy Naick	Parvor	3,332 5 —	
Triffennada Tawen	Shatoor	5,080 — —	
Paule Taleren	Ovideahporam	1,224 3 —	
Vanda Tawen	Gollingundon	365 8 —	
Chuckrums		1,03,409 5 —	57,450 — —
	Total Star Pagodas		2,64,704 20 26

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk Houſe, this

A true Copy.

(Signed) *G. F. Cherry,*
Perſian Trans^r to Govr General.

Signed and Sealed at Fort William in Bengal, this

No. 5.
continued.

SCHEDULE, No. 2.

LIST of the Diſtricts, with the Amount of the Net Revenues from each, at which they ſhall be eſtimated and aſſumed, according to the 8th Article of the accompanying Treaty in force, from 12th July 1792, (correſponding with 22 Zekaida 1206 Higera.)

Tinnevelly	Net Revenue	4,06,508
Madura		64,945
Trichinopoly including Warriore, Pollom, and Arrialore		2,51,139
Nellore		3,31,783
Ongolr		93,334
Pulnaud		24,657
Northern Diviſion of the Arcot Province		1,69,404
	Star Pagodas	13,41,770

By the Firſt Condition of the 8th Article of the ſaid Treaty, it is agreed, that the ſaid Company ſhall aſſume the Management of ſuch Diſtrict or Diſtricts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collection, ſhall equal the Amount of the Kiſt which ſhall have fallen in Arrear. The ſaid Company therefore, by virtue of this Condition, ſhall aſſume a Diſtrict or Diſtricts from among the above named, the Net Revenue of which ſhall be as near as poſſible equal to the Amount of the Kiſt which ſhall have fallen in Arrear.

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk Houſe, this

Signed and Sealed at Fort William in Bengal, this

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *G. F. Cherry,*
Perſ^{n} Trans^{r} to Governor Genl.

No. 6.

Copy of a TREATY between the Company and AZEEM UL DOWLAH; dated 31ſt July 1801.

TREATY for ſettling the Succeſſion of the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for veſting the Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

WHEREAS the ſeveral Treaties, which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and their Highneſſes, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to cement and identify the Intereſts of the Contracting Parties: And whereas in conformity to the Spirit of this Alliance, the ſaid Company did, by the Treaty concluded on the 12th of July 1792, with the late Nabob Walajah, relinquiſh extenſive pecuniary Advantages acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787, with the View and on the Condition of eſtabliſhing a more adequate Security for the Intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic: And whereas ſubſequent Experience has proved that the Intention of the Contracting Parties has not been fulfilled by the Proviſions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded between them: And whereas the Munſub of the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot has now become vacant: And whereas the Right of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, founded upon the hereditary Right of his Father the Nabob Ameer ul Omrah Behauder, to ſucceed to the Rank, Property, and Poſſeſſions of his Anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, has been acknowledged by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company: And whereas the ſaid Company, and his ſaid Highneſs the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, have judged it expedient that a new Treaty ſhall at this Time be executed, for the Purpoſe of ſupplying the Defects of all former Engagements, and of eſtabliſhing the Connection between the ſaid Contracting Parties on a permanent Baſis of Security in all Times to come: Wherefore the following Treaty is now eſtabliſhed and concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the Sanction and Authority of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley, K. P. Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, on Behalf of the ſaid United Company, on the one Part; and by his Highneſs the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Omrah, Mader ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, Showkut Jung Sepah Salar, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, on his own Behalf, on the other Part; for ſettling the Succeſſion to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for veſting the Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Article 1ſt.—The Right of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder to ſucceed to the State and Rank, and the Dignities dependent thereon, of his Anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, is hereby formally acknowledged and guaranteed by the Honourable Eaſt India Company to his ſaid Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, who has accordingly ſucceeded to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot.

No. 6. *continued.*

Article 2d.—Such Parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the ſaid Eaſt India Company and their Highneſſes, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are calculated to ſtrengthen the Alliance, to cement the Friendſhip, and to identify the Intereſts of the Contracting Parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed; and accordingly the Friends or Enemies of the one Party ſhall be conſidered to be the Friends or Enemies of both Parties.

Article 3d.—The Honourable Company hereby charges itſelf with the Maintenance and Support of the Military Force neceſſary for the Defence of the Carnatic, and for the Protection of the Rights, Perſon, and Property of the ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder; and with the View of reviving the fundamental Principles of the Alliance between his Anceſtors and the Engliſh Nation, the ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder ſtipulates and agrees, that he will not enter upon any Negociation or Correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the Knowledge and Conſent of the ſaid Engliſh Company.

Article 4th.—It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that the ſole and excluſive Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of all the Territories and Dependencies of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, together with the full and excluſive Right to the Revenues thereof (with the Exception of ſuch Portion of the ſaid Revenues as ſhall be appropriated for the Maintenance of the ſaid Nabob, and for the Support of his Dignity) ſhall be for ever veſted in the ſaid Engliſh Company; and the ſaid Company ſhall accordingly poſſeſs the ſole Power and Authority of conſtituting and appointing (without any Interference on the Part of the ſaid Nabob) all Officers for the Collection of the Revenues, and of eſtabliſhing Courts for the Adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature.

Article 5th.—It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that One-fifth Part of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic ſhall be Annually allotted for the Maintenance and Support of the ſaid Nabob and of his own immediate Family, including the Mahel of his late Highneſs the Ameer ul Omrah, the ſaid Fifth Part ſhall be paid by the Company in Monthly Inſtalments of Twelve Thouſand Star Pagodas; and, whatever Circumſtance may occur affecting the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, the ſaid Inſtalments ſhall not be leſs than Twelve Thouſand Star Pagodas. Whatever Balance of the ſaid Fifth Part may remain due at the Expiration of each Year, ſhall be liquidated upon a Settlement of the Accounts; and the ſaid Fifth Part ſhall be at the free Diſpoſal of the ſaid Nabob, conſiſtently with the Principles of the ſaid Alliance.

Article 6th.—The Fifth Part of the Revenues, as ſtated in the preceding Article, ſhall be calculated and determined in the following Manner; viz. all Charges, of every Deſcription, incurred in the Collection of the Revenue, the Amount of the Jaghire Lands, ſtated in the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1787, at Pagodas 2,13,421, and the Sum of Pagodas 6,21,105, appropriable to the Liquidation of the Debts of the late Mahommed Ally, ſhall, in the firſt Inſtance, be deducted from the Revenues of the Carnatic, and after the Deduction of thoſe Three Items ſhall have been made, One-fifth Part of the remaining Net Revenue (including the Poligar Peſhcuſh, which ſhall always be calculated at the Sum of Star Pagodas 2,64,704:20:26, according to the Treaty of 1792) ſhall be allotted for the Maintenance of the ſaid Nabob, and for the Support of his Highneſs's Dignity.

Article

No. 6. *continued.*

Article 7th—Whereas it was ſtipulated by the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, that the Sum of Six Lacks, Twenty-one Thouſand One Hundred and Five Star Pagodas, ſhould Annually be applied to the Diſcharge of certain regiſtered Debts due by the late Nabob Mohammed Ally to his private Creditors, under Agreements concluded between his Highneſs and the Honourable Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, until the ſaid regiſtered Debt ſhould be liquidated; the Honourable Engliſh Company accordingly hereby charges itſelf with the Annual Payment of 6,21,105 Pagodas from the Revenues of the Carnatic, until the Remainder of the ſaid regiſtered Debt ſhall be liquidated.

Article 8th.—Whereas certain Debts are due to the ſaid Company by the Anceſtors of the ſaid Nabob: And whereas it is expedient, in order that the preſent Treaty may include a complete Arrangement of all Affairs depending between the ſaid Company and the ſaid Nabob, that an Adjuſtment ſhould be made of the abovementioned Debts; wherefore the ſaid Nabob formally and explicitly acknowledges the Debt, commonly called the Cavalry Loan, amounting with its Intereſt to Star Pagodas 13,24,342:6:47, and alſo the Portion of the regiſtered Debt, heretofore paid by the ſaid Company to the Creditors of the late Nabob Walajah (according to the annexed Schedule) to be juſt Debts: And whereas, excluſively of the abovementioned Debts, other unadjuſted Debts alſo remain, which were referred to the Adjuſtment and Deciſion of the Governor General in Council of Bengal: And whereas the ſaid unadjuſted Debts have not been determined according to that Intention, the ſaid Nabob hereby engages, that whenever the ſaid Determination ſhall be made, his Highneſs will acknowledge to be a juſt Debt the Amount of the Balance which ſhall be ſo declared to be due to the ſaid Company. It is not, however, the Intention of this Article, to cauſe any Diminution from the Fifth Part payable to the ſaid Nabob, but, on the contrary, it is ſpecified that no Deduction ſhall be made from the Revenue on any Account whatever, excepting the Three Items ſtated in the 6th Article, previouſly to the Determination of his Highneſs's Proportion.

Article 9th.—The Engliſh Company engages to take into Conſideration the actual Situation of the Families of their Highneſſes the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, as well as the Situation of the principal Officers of his Highneſs's Government; and the Britiſh Government ſhall charge itſelf with the Expence chargeable on the Revenues of the Carnatic, of a ſuitable Proviſion for their reſpective Maintenance. The Amount of the above mentioned Expences, to be defrayed by the Company, ſhall be diſtributed with the Knowledge of the ſaid Nabob, in ſuch Manner as ſhall be judged proper.

Article 10th.—The ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder ſhall, in all Places, on all Occaſions, and at all Times, be treated with the Reſpect and Attention due to his Highneſs's Rank and Situation as an Ally of the Britiſh Government, and a ſuitable Guard ſhall be appointed from the Company's Troops for the Protection of his ſaid Highneſs's Perſon and Palace.

Article 11th.—The entire Defence of the Carnatic againſt Foreign Enemies, and the Maintenance of the internal Tranquillity and Police of the Country, having been hereby transferred to the Britiſh Government, his ſaid Highneſs engages not

to

No. 6. *continued.*

to entertain or employ in his Service any armed Men without the Conſent of the Britiſh Government; who will fix, in concert with his Highneſs, the Number of armed Men neceſſary to be retained for the Purpoſes of State. Such armed Men as his Highneſs may, in conſequence of this Article, engage in his Service, ſhall be paid at the excluſive Coſt and Charge of the ſaid Nabob.

Article 12th.—The Hon. Eaſt India Company ſhall, in conformity to the Stipulations of this Treaty, enter upon the excluſive Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, on the Day of and his ſaid Highneſs the Nabob ſhall iſſue Orders to all his Civil and Military Officers, to transfer the Diſtrict or Diſtricts under their reſpective Charge to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Company to manage the ſaid Diſtricts; and alſo to deliver to the Perſons appointed all Records, Accounts, and official Papers, belonging to their reſpective Cutcherries or Officers.

This Treaty, conſiſting of Twelve Articles, having been executed by Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforeſaid, on the one Part, and his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah on the other Part, is hereby mutually interchanged; the ſaid Edward Lord Clive engaging that a Copy of the ſaid Treaty ſhall be tranſmitted to Fort William, for the Purpoſe of being ratified by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley, Governor General in Council; and that as ſoon as the ratified Treaty ſhall be received from Bengal, it ſhall be delivered to his ſaid Highneſs, who will then return to his Lordſhip the Copy which he now receives.

In the Hand-Writing of Azeem ul Dowlah.

(God is Gracious.)

I Azeem ul Dowlah having peruſed and fully comprehended the ſeveral Articles of the above Treaty, have approved and conſented to the Whole of the ſaid Articles. In witneſs whereof I affix my proper Signature;

the Beiz of
Azeem ul Dowlah

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Separate and Secret Article.

Whereas his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, by the 8th Article of the Treaty now concluded, has acknowledged the Debt called the Cavalry Loan, due by his Highneſs's Family to the ſaid Company, amounting to Pagodas
And whereas no Account has been yet taken of the Public Treaſure of the late Government; It is ſtipulated and agreed, that his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſhall immediately enter upon an Inveſtigation of the State of the Public Accounts and Treaſure, and that if, in Communication with the Britiſh Government, the ſaid Treaſure ſhall be found adequate to the Purpoſe, a Portion of it ſhall be

be immediately applied to the entire Liquidation of the ſaid Debt called the Cavalry Loan, in ready Money. No. 6. *continued.*

In the Hand-writing of Azeem ul Dowlah.

(God is Gracious.)

I approve and conſent to this ſeparate and ſecret Article. In witneſs whereof I affix my proper Signature;

the Beiz of
Azeem ul Dowlah.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

No. 7.

Copy of a DECLARATION of the Governor of Fort St. George; dated 31ſt July 1801.

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the Authority of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies.

AN Alliance of the moſt intimate Union and Friendſhip has long ſubſiſted between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Family of their Highneſſes Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut: By the Aid of that Alliance his late Highneſs Mahommed Ally was enabled, under Providence, to ſupport his Pretenſions to the Poſſeſſion of the Carnatic at the Death of his illuſtrious Father, to defeat the Power of his Enemies in Arms, and finally to eſtabliſh his Authority in the Government of Arcot and its Dependencies, on the Foundations of the Britiſh Power.

For the Defence and Protection of the valuable Poſſeſſions thus acquired by the united Arms of the Engliſh Company and of the Nabob of Arcot, various Treaties and Obligations have been eſtabliſhed, by which it was intended that the Intereſts, Security, and Power of both Parties in the Carnatic Payen Ghaut ſhould be cemented and identified. In conformity to the Faith and Spirit of theſe Engagements, the Honourable Company has invariably applied, not only the Reſources derived from that Alliance, but the whole Power of the Britiſh Empire in India, to maintain the Government of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic againſt all their Enemies, and has cauſed them to be acknowledged by Foreign States as the Allies of the Britiſh Nation. By theſe Means, and by the unabated Exertion of its whole Power, the Engliſh Nation was enabled, during the War which continued from the Year 1780 to the Year 1783, to ſupport the Pretenſions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and to reſcue his Dominions from the Violence of Hyder Ally Khan, and of his Succeſſor Tippoo Sultaun, who, by the Aſſiſtance of the French

No. 7. *continued.*

Nation, had been enabled to conquer a conſiderable Part of the Carnatic, and to eſtabliſh their Authority over the greateſt Portion of the territorial Poſſeſſions of the ſaid Nabob.

To ſupport the Authority of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and to ſecure the Britiſh Intereſts in the Carnatic, it became expedient for the Contracting Parties to enter into ſpecific Engagements for the Maintenance of an adequate Military Eſtabliſhment. The Engliſh Company accordingly bound itſelf by a Treaty, bearing Date in the Month of February 1787, to maintain the whole Military Force required for the Protection of the Territories of the Allies; in conſideration of which Engagement the Nabob Mahomed Ally agreed, among other Conditions, and under certain Penalties therein ſpecified, to pay an Annual Subſidy, amounting to Fifteen Lacs of Star Pagodas.

According to the farther Stipulations of that Engagement, rendered neceſſary by Experience for the mutual Safety of the Contracting Parties, the Engliſh Company, in the Year 1790, charged itſelf with the Adminiſtration of the Civil Government, in addition to the Military Defence of the Carnatic, in a critical Juncture of Affairs, when the Ambition and implacable Enmity of the late Tippoo Sultaun compelled the Britiſh Government in India to reſort to Arms for the Support of its Rights, and for the Protection of its Allies.

At the Concluſion of the War in the Year 1792 (the ſucceſsful and glorious Termination of which tended in the moſt direct Manner to ſecure the Safety and Proſperity of the Poſſeſſions of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic) the Britiſh Government reſtored the Civil Government of the Carnatic to his Highneſs, thereby manifeſting the ſtricteſt Adherence to the Stipulations of the exiſting Engagements of 1787; but the Britiſh Government did not confine itſelf to the mere Diſcharge of the Stipulations of its exiſting Engagements; its Views were extended to an enlarged and liberal Conſideration of the Principles of the Alliance ſubſiſting between the Company and the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

At that Period of Time, the Nabob Mahommed Ally, relying on the friendly Diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government, repreſented, in the moſt urgent Manner to the Marquis Cornwallis, the Inadequacy of his Highneſs's Reſources to diſcharge the pecuniary Engagements of the Treaty of 1787; and the Governor General, acting in conformity to the Spirit of the Alliance and Friendſhip ſo long ſubſiſting between the Nabobs of the Carnatic and the Engliſh Company, relieved his Highneſs from the burthenſome Terms of that Engagement, thereby ſurrendering the pecuniary Rights acquired by the Company under the Treaty of 1787, for the Purpoſe of promoting the Tranquillity, Comfort, and Intereſts of the Nabob Mahommed Ally.

With this liberal View of the Principles of the Connexion eſtabliſhed between the Britiſh Government and the Nabob of Arcot, an indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787 was framed; and by a ſubſequent Treaty, bearing Date in the Month of July 1792, the pecuniary Contribution of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, towards the general Defence and Protection of the Rights and Poſſeſſions of the Allies, was diminiſhed from Fifteen to Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas. The Spirit of Moderation by which the Britiſh Councils were guided in reſpect to this Alliance, was unequivocally manifeſted by a farther Stipulation

for

for the Purpoſe of ſecuring to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the Son and Preſumptive Heir of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, the Succeſſion to the Territories of his Father, on the Terms and Conditions of the Treaty of 1792. No. 7. *continued.*

In return for this Relinquiſhment of a conſiderable Portion of its pecuniary Reſources, the Engliſh Company obtained no other Advantages than an extended Renewal of the territorial Security, already provided by the Treaty of 1787, for the Performance of the Nabob Mahommed Ally's pecuniary Engagements, and a Repetition of his Highneſs's previous Obligation not to contract Alliances, nor to enter into Correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the Knowledge and Concurrence of the Britiſh Government; conformably therefore to this indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787, the Government of the Carnatic was reſtored to the Nabob Mahommed Ally: On the Death of his Highneſs the Nabob Mahommed Ally, in the Year 1795, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſucceeded to the Poſſeſſion of his Father's Territories, according to the Proviſions of the Treaty of 1792.

The Nabob Mahommed Ally, as well as his Son and Succeſſor, had repeatedly granted Tuncaws or Aſſignments of Revenue on the Diſtricts pledged to the Company, in direct Violation of the Treaty of 1792, and to the manifeſt Injury of the territorial Security provided by the Company for its Intereſt in the Carnatic. The Britiſh Government however continued to extend to their Highneſſes the indulgent Operation of the beneficial Conditions of the Treaty of 1792, by abſtaining from the Exerciſe of the juſt Rights acquired againſt their Highneſſes under the expreſs Stipulations of that Engagement, and under the acknowledged Interpretation of the Law of Nations.

Under theſe Circumſtances the Britiſh Government might juſtly have required from the Houſe of Mahommed Ally, not merely the exact and rigid Obſervation of the Treaty of 1792, but a zealous and cordial Attachment to the Spirit of an Engagement, under which the Nabobs of the Carnatic had found the moſt ample Protection, accompanied by the moſt indulgent and liberal Conſtruction of every Stipulation favourable to their ſeparate Intereſts, and by the moſt lenient Relaxation of thoſe penal Articles, the Obligation of which their Highneſſes had reſpectively incurred by violating the Article of the Treaty of 1792, relative to the Grants of Tuncaws or Aſſignments of Revenue on the Diſtricts pledged to the Company.

It is with the deepeſt Concern that the Governor in Council is compelled to declare, that thoſe ancient Allies of the Company, the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been found not only deficient in every active Duty of the Alliance, but unfaithful to its fundamental Principles, and untrue to its vital Spirit.

In the full Enjoyment of the moſt abundant Proofs of the Moderation, Indulgence, and good Faith of the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mahommed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, actually commenced and maintained a ſecret Intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, the determined Enemy of the Britiſh Name, founded on Principles and directed to Objects utterly ſubverſive of the Alliance between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company, and equally incompatible with the Security of the Britiſh Power in the Peninſula of India.

After

No. 7. *continued.* After the Fall of Seringapatam, the Britiſh Government obtained Poſſeſſion of the original Records of Tippoo Sultaun; the Correſpondence of that Prince's Ambaſſadors, during their Reſidence at Fort St. George in Attendance on his Sons the hoſtage Princes, in the Years 1792 and 1793, eſtabliſhed ſufficient Ground of Apprehenſion, that their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahommed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, had entered into a ſecret Intercourſe with the late Tippoo Sultaun of a Nature hoſtile to the Britiſh Intereſts in India. The Enquiries of the Britiſh Government have been ſince directed to aſcertain a Fact ſo intimately connected with the Security of its Rights in the Carnatic. The Reſult has eſtabliſhed the following Propoſitions by a Series of connected written and oral Teſtimony.

Firſt.—At the very Period of Time when the Nabob Mahommed Ally appealed to the Generoſity of the Britiſh Government for an indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787, his Highneſs had already commenced a ſecret Negociation for the Eſtabliſhment of an intimate Intercourſe with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, without the Knowledge of the Britiſh Government, and for Purpoſes evidently repugnant to its Security and Honour.

Second.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah (who was empowered by the Nabob Mahommed Ally to negociate the Treaty of 1792 with the Britiſh Government, and who actually negociated that Treaty for himſelf and for his Father) was actually employed at the ſame Period of Time, under his Father's Authority, in negociating for himſelf and for his Father the Terms of the ſaid ſeparate and ſecret Intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun.

Third.—The Tendency of the ſaid Intercourſe was directed to the Support of Tippoo Sultaun in Victory and Triumph over all his Enemies.

Fourth.—In the Month of December 1792, the Nabob Mahommed Ally imparted ſecret Information to Tippoo Sultaun, regarding the Sentiments and Intentions of the Britiſh Government in India, with relation to the hoſtile Views and Negociation of Tippoo Sultaun at the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad; and on the firſt Intelligence of the War between Great Britain and France in the Year 1793, the Nabob Mahommed Ally imparted ſecret Information to Tippoo Sultaun, reſpecting the Views and Power of France in India and in Europe, and reſpecting the intended Operations of the Britiſh Forces againſt the French Poſſeſſions in the Carnatic. And the Nabob Mahommed Ally conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun ſecret Admonitions and friendly Advice reſpecting the moſt favourable Seaſon, and the moſt propitious State of Circumſtances, for the Violation of Tippoo Sultaun's Engagements with the Honourable Company.

Fifth.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was employed by his Father or one of the Agents to convey ſecret Intelligence, friendly Admonition, and ſeaſonable Advice to Tippoo Sultaun, through the confidential Agents of Tippoo Sultaun, who were furniſhed with Inſtructions from the ſaid Sultaun of Myſore, to receive ſuch Communications from the ſaid Nabob of the Carnatic, and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Sixth.—A Cypher was compoſed and actually introduced into the ſeparate and ſecret Correſpondence between the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Tippoo Sultaun; the original Key of the ſaid Cypher, diſcovered among the Records of Seringapatam, is in the Hand-writing of the confidential Moonſhee (or Secretary) of the Nabob Mohammed Ally and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the ſaid Cypher was delivered by a confidential Agent of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Ambaſſador of Tippoo Sultaun, for the expreſs Purpoſe of being tranſmitted to Tippoo Sultaun.

Seventh.—The Terms employed in the ſaid Cypher, particularly thoſe intended to deſignate the Britiſh Government and its Allies, the Nizam and the Maharatta State,

State, united in a defenſive League againſt Tippoo Sultaun, contain the moſt powerful internal Evidence that the Communications propoſed to be diſguiſed by the ſaid Cypher, were of the moſt hoſtile Tendency to the Intereſt and Objects of the ſaid Alliance, and calculated to promote the Cauſe of Tippoo Sultaun in oppoſition to that of the ſaid Allies. No. 7. *continued.*

Eighth.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah under his own Hand-writing, in the Month of Auguſt 1794, corroborated the Evidence of his Intention to complete the Purpoſes herein deſcribed, of the ſecret Intercourſe which he had negociated with Tippoo Sultaun; and the Continuance of the ſame Intention is manifeſted by Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and from his confidential Agent, addreſſed to the ſuppoſed Agent of Tippoo Sultaun in the Year 1796, ſubſequently to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Acceſſion to the Government of the Carnatic under the Treaty of 1792.

Ninth.—At the Commencement and during the Progreſs of the late juſt, neceſſary, and glorious War with the late Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the utmoſt Extent of his Means and Power, purſued the Objects of his ſecret Intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, by a ſyſtematic Courſe of Deception, with reſpect to the Proviſion of the Funds neceſſary to enable the Britiſh Troops to march into Myſore, as well as by a ſyſtematic and active Oppoſition to the Supply and Movement of the allied Army through different Parts of the ſaid Nabob's Dominions.

Tenth.—The Stipulations contained in the 15th Article of the Treaty of 1787, and the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792, by which the Nabobs of the Carnatic were bound not to enter into any political Negociations or Correſpondence with any European or Native Power or State, without the Conſent of the Government of Fort St. George, or of the Company, formed a fundamental Condition of the Alliance between the ſaid Nabob and the Company; and the Violation of the ſaid Stipulations neceſſarily involved the entire Forfeiture, on the Part of the Nabob, of all the Benefits of the ſaid Alliance.

Eleventh.—The Nabob Mohammed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah have violated the ſaid Stipulations, and have thereby forfeited all the Benefits of the ſaid Alliance; and the Nabob Mohammed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having violated the ſaid Stipulations for the expreſs Purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an Union of Intereſts with Tippoo Sultaun, thereby placed themſelves in the Condition of public Enemies to the Britiſh Government in India.

It is manifeſt, therefore, that the Intentions of the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been uniformly and without Interruption hoſtile to the Britiſh Power in India, and that thoſe Intentions have been carried into Effect to the full Extent of the actual Power poſſeſſed by their Highneſſes reſpectively, at the ſeveral Periods of Time in which they have acted in purſuance of their Syſtem of Co-operation with the Enemy.

By acting on theſe Principles of Conduct, the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah not only violated the Rights of the Company, but by uniting their Intereſts with thoſe of the moſt implacable Enemy of the Britiſh Empire, the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah actually placed themſelves in the Relation of public Enemies to the Britiſh Government, dangerous to the Extent of their reſpective Power, and active according to the Means and Opportunities

No. 7. *continued.*

afforded to them by the Circumſtances of the Moment, and eſpecially by the moſt ſevere Exigency and Preſſure of War; every Principle therefore of public Law releaſe the Britiſh Government from the intended Obligations of the Treaty of 1792; and every Conſideration of Self-defence and Security authorized the Company to exerciſe its Power in the Manner moſt expedient for the Purpoſe of fruſtrating the hoſtile Councils of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, modelled upon the artful Example actuated by the faithleſs Spirit, and ſanctioned by the teſtamentary Voice of his Father.

In proceeding to exerciſe this Right, it was painful to the Britiſh Government to be compelled to expoſe to the World all theſe humiliating Proofs of the Ingratitude and Treachery of the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, towards that Power which has uniformly proved their Guardian and Protector; and in acting from the Impreſſion of this Sentiment, the Britiſh Government was more deſirous of conſulting its own Dignity, than of admitting any Claims on the Part of thoſe infatuated Princes to its Generoſity and Forbearance.

In conformity to this Spirit of Temperance and Moderation, it was the Intention of the Britiſh Government to have made a formal Communication to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of the Proofs which had been obtained of his Highneſs's Breach of the Alliance, with the View of obtaining, by the moſt lenient Means, Satisfaction for the Injury ſuſtained by the Britiſh Government, and Security againſt the future Operation of the hoſtile Councils of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Circumſtances of Expediency, connected with the general Intereſts and Policy of the Britiſh Government, interrupted the Communication of this Document to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; the intermediate Illneſs of his Highneſs protracted the Execution of that Intention, and his ſubſequent Death fruſtrated the Wiſh of the Britiſh Government to obtain from that Prince ſatisfactory Security for the Rights pledged to the Company in the Carnatic.

The Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has not affected the Rights acquired by the Britiſh Government under the Diſcovery of his Breach of the Alliance. Whatever Claim the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah may be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs to the Company's Support of his Pretenſions to the Government of the Carnatic, is founded on the Grounds of the Right of Omdut ul Omrah to the Aſſiſtance of the Company in ſecuring his Succeſſion to the Nabob Mohammed Ally in the Government of the Carnatic, was founded on the expreſs Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792. The Reſult of the Propoſitions ſtated in this Declaration has eſtabliſhed abundant Proof, that the fundamental Principles of the Alliance between the Company and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as well as the expreſs Letter of the Treaty of 1792, had been abſolutely violated and rendered of no Effect by the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, previouſly to the oſtenſible Concluſion of that Inſtrument. It is manifeſt, therefore, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah could derive no Rights from the formal Ratification of that Treaty, the vital Spirit of which had already been annihilated by the hoſtile and faithleſs Conduct of his Highneſs, and that the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by forming an intimate Union of Intereſts with Tippoo Sultaun, had actually placed themſelves in the Relation of public Enemies to the Britiſh Empire in India.

Whatever

No. 7. *continued.*

Whatever Claim to the Company's Protection and Support the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah may derive from his ſuppoſed Father, had been utterly deſtroyed by the hoſtile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah; it follows, therefore, that the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah has ſucceeded to the Condition of his Father, which Condition was that of a public Enemy; and, conſequently, that at the Death of Omdut ul Omrah, the Britiſh Government remained at Liberty to exerciſe its Rights, founded on the faithleſs Policy of its Ally, in whatever Manner might be deemed moſt conducive to the immediate Safety and to the general Intereſts of the Company in the Carnatic.

Before the Britiſh Government proceed to exerciſe this Right, founded on the Violation of the Alliance, and on the Neceſſity of Self-defence, it was deſirous of manifeſting its Attention to the long eſtabliſhed Connexion between the Company and the Houſe of Omdut ul Omrah, by ſacrificing to the Sentiments of national Magnanimity and Generoſity the Reſentment created by his Highneſs's flagrant Breach of the Alliance. In the Spirit of thoſe Councils therefore, with which it had been the Intention of the Britiſh Government to demand Satisfaction and Security from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to avoid the Publication of Facts ſo humiliating to the Family of that Prince, the Britiſh Government communicated to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, Knowledge of the Proofs now exiſting in the Poſſeſſion of the Government at Fort St. George of the Violation of the Alliance, at the ſame Time the Britiſh Government manifeſted a conſiſtent Adherence to the Principles of Moderation and Forbearance, by opening a Latitude to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah to form, by Means of an amicable Adjuſtment, that Satisfaction and Security which the hoſtile and faithleſs Conduct of his ſuppoſed Father had entitled the Britiſh Government to demand, and which the Dictates of Prudence and Self-defence compelled it to require.

The reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, by and with the Advice of the Perſons appointed by his Father's Will to aſſiſt his Councils, has perſiſted in oppoſing a determined Reſiſtance to this Demand, thereby exhibiting an unequivocal Proof that the Spirit which actuated the hoſtile Councils of the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, has been tranſmitted with unabated Vigour to the ſuppoſed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, ſecured in its Operation under the ſanctimonious Forms of their teſtamentary Injunctions, and preſerved with religious Attachment by the oſtenſible Deſcendant of that Prince.

Fruſtrated in the Hope of obtaining, from the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Reparation for its Injuries and Security for its Rights, the Britiſh Government is now reluctantly compelled to publiſh to the World the Proofs of this flagrant Violation of the moſt ſacred Ties of Amity and Alliance, by the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and the hereditary Spirit of Enmity manifeſted by the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah to the Intereſts of the Britiſh Government. The Duty and Neceſſity of Self-defence require the Britiſh Government, under the Circumſtances of this Caſe, to exerciſe its Power in the Attainment of an adequate Security for its Rights; Juſtice and Moderation warrant, that the Family of Omdut ul Omrah ſhall be deprived of the Means of completing its ſyſtematic Courſe of Hoſtility; Wiſdom and Prudence demand, that the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah ſhall not be permitted to retain Poſſeſſion of Reſources dangerous to the Tranquillity of the Britiſh Government in the Peninſula of India.

Wherefore

No. 7. *continued.*

Wherefore the Britiſh Government, ſtill adhering to the Principles of Moderation, and actuated by its uniform Deſire of obtaining Security for its Rights and Intereſts in the Carnatic, by an Arrangement founded on the Principles of the long ſubſiſting Alliance between the Company and the Family of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, judged it expedient to enter into a Negociation for that Purpoſe with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, the Son and Heir of Azeem ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and the immediate Great Grandſon by both his Parents of the Nabob Anwer ud Deen Khan of bleſſed Memory. And his Highneſs the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder having entered into Engagements for the expreſs Purpoſe of reviving the Alliance between the Company and his illuſtrious Anceſtors, and of eſtabliſhing an adequate Security for the Britiſh Intereſts in the Carnatic, the Britiſh Government has now reſolved to exerciſe its Rights and its Power, under Providence, in ſupporting and eſtabliſhing the hereditary Pretenſions of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder in the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut.

And, for the more full Explanation of the Grounds and Motives of this Declaration, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, by and with the Authority of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, has cauſed atteſted Copies and Extracts of ſeveral Documents diſcovered at Seringapatam to be annexed hereunto, together with an Extract from the Treaties of 1787 and 1792.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secry to Govt.

Fort St. George, 31ſt July 1801.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secry.

APPENDIX to the Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, bearing Date the 31ſt July 1801.

No. I.

Extracts from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khaun and Alli Rezza Khaun, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 26th Tuckee 1220, (anſwering to about the 15th June 1792.)

THE following Converſation took place at a Viſit made by the Princes to the Nabob Wallajah on the 21ſt Tuckee 1220, (anſwering to about the 10th of June 1792.)

We preſented Nuzzurs of Eleven Gold Mohurs to the Nabob Wallajah, of which his Highneſs took one, and riſing embraced us and ſaid, "May God long preſerve Tippoo Sultaun, who is the Pillar of the Religion of Mahomed. Night and Day I uſed to be abſolved in this Contemplation, and to pray for his Highneſs's Proſperity; I call God to witneſs this Fact, becauſe the Confederacy of Three Allies was for the Subverſion of the Mahomedan Religion. It is ſolely

to

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

to be attributed to the Divine Goodneſs, that the Prayers of us Sinners have been accepted. Believe it true, that I from my Heart deſire the Welfare of the Sultaun."

When the Princes and we took leave of the Nabob Wallajah, and were going away, he came up to us, and with a great deal of Warmth deſired us to ſtay, as he had ſomething to ſay to us. We replied we were ready. He then told us, that his Life was now drawing to a Cloſe; that for what had hitherto taken place between his Highneſs and your Majeſty there was no Remedy; but now, merely out of a Regard to the Faith (of which your Majeſty was a Pillar) he was deſirous of eſtabliſhing a cordial Harmony with your Majeſty; and if we, having in view the Claims of both Parties (upon our Endeavours) would in the Preſence of God exert ourſelves for this Purpoſe, the Almighty would reward us, and both Parties would reap the Benefits of this Event, which were great and numberleſs; that although his Highneſs wanted to prevent the War between your Majeſty and the Three Allied States, yet that Nizam Alli Khaun, at the latter Period of his Life, was thus preparing for Futurity, by exerting himſelf for the Deſtruction of Religion. It was ſolely from a Regard to the Faith, that his Highneſs did not encourage the Meaſure, and that he now declared that, in a thouſand Points of View, it was adviſeable that perfect Harmony ſhould reign between your Majeſty and his Highneſs. We replied, that we would undoubtedly report all this to your Majeſty.

Farther Extract.

ON the 24th of Tuckee (13th June 1792) Wallajah, Omdut ul Omrah, and Huſſien Nawauz Khaun, younger Son of Wallajah, Lord Cornwallis, and General Meadows, came to viſit the Princes. They ſat Two Hours (about Three Quarters of an Hour Engliſh) and talked a great deal with them. His Highneſs took Occaſion to obſerve, that we conſidered him to have been an Enemy, whereas he declared in the Preſence of God, that he was not, and is not; that, on the contrary, he was a Friend and Well-wiſher; and that he had oppoſed the Breach between your Majeſty and the Three Allied States to ſuch a Degree, that every one decided in his own Mind, that inwardly your Majeſty and his Highneſs were one; and he deſired us to aſk Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows, who were preſent, whether he ſaid true or not.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Perſian Tranſ to the S. G.

No. II.

Extract of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 3d of Sumree of the Year Schir 1220, A. N. Mahomed (anſwering to about the 21ſt June 1792.)

WE had the Honour to receive your Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter, dated 8th Turkee (about the 28th May 1792) giving Cover to a Slip of Paper, upon which were written two Couplets on the 28th Turkee. We have from the firſt underſtood the Writing, your Majeſty knows of, as your Majeſty has explained it,

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

and when Occaſion requires, will act in conformity to your Majeſty's Commands. Your Majeſty has deſired that we will not diſcloſe this Subject to any Perſon. God is our Witneſs that we have, from the Commencement of our Service to the preſent Time, inviolably kept your Majeſty's Commands, which we conſider as a religious Obligation; and we declare to your Majeſty that we have not divulged, neither will we divulge them to any one: We are the Servants of God, the Diſciples of Mahomed, and the Dependents of your Majeſty, during our Lives, and never will. An Obſervance of the Secrets of our Maſters is enjoined by the Khoran. By the Grace of God, and through the Bleſſing of the Salt of your Majeſty, the King of Kings, we have never infringed and never will infringe this Injunction in the ſlighteſt Degree upon any Occaſion.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*

&c. &c.

No. III.

Tranſlation of an ARZEE from Alli Rezza Khan and Gholaum Alli Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 4th of Sumree of the Year Schir 1220 A. N. Mahomed (anſwering to about the 22d June 1792.)

* There is evidently an Error in theſe Dates.

ON the 14th Jaffree* (about 23d July 1792) we had the Honour to receive by Two Meſſengers your Majeſty's Letter, dated 8th Sumree * (about the 26th June 1792) encloſing a Slip of Paper containing a Couplet. We were before acquainted with the Meaning of the Couplet, as explained by your Majeſty, and accordingly have before this written to your Majeſty in conformity thereto, and and will ſtill continue, as Occaſion may require, to write to your Majeſty. Your Majeſty deſires that we will not divulge the Circumſtance to any one. Refuge of the World! we conſider the Concealment of the Commands and Secrets of our Superiors in the Light of a religious Duty; not to divulge the Orders of Princes is enjoined by the Khoran, and this is a Duty impoſed upon all Servants by the Word of God. Who would be ſo forgetful of his God, and regardleſs of Religion, as to ſacrifice, by a Diſcloſure of Secrets committed to his Charge, his preſent and future Happineſs? In the Preſence of Almighty God, we declare to your Majeſty, that from the Time we entered your Majeſty's Service to the preſent Moment, a Term of Eleven Years, none but Almighty God is or or ſhall be privy to the Commands with which you have entruſted us. Such is our Fidelity, that Divine Providence may perhaps, through its Bleſſings, proſper us in this and a future State, and keep us ſupported in Reſpectability and Credit near your Majeſty. All farther Particulars will be fully made known to your Majeſty from the Arzees which we have ſucceſſively diſpatched to you. The Princes, who are in Health, beg to offer their moſt humble Reſpects to your Majeſty.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

No. IV.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 16th of Jaafree of the Year Schir 1220 A. N. Mahomed, (anſwering to about 4th Auguſt 1792.)

ON the 8th Tehejeh (29th July 1792) the Nabob Wallajah ſent a Meſſage to us by Mahomed Abdoolla Khan, that the following Day, being that preceding the Eed, he would, if we deſired it, pay a Viſit to the Princes, as he was very anxious to ſee his Sons (as he called them.) In reply, we begged he would give our Reſpects, and repreſent to his Highneſs, that the Houſes of the Princes, and they themſelves, were his own, and that the Princes were his Gueſts, that he was their Superior, and his Company there would afford them much Happineſs; but that, if he wiſhed it, we ourſelves would moſt readily attend him. Accordingly at One Pans of the following Day (about 9 o'Clock) Walajah, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and Haſſein Newauz Khan, paid a Viſit to the Princes, and taking them upon his Knees for about Two Hours, bleſſed them, and ſaid, May God long and permanently preſerve the Shadow of Tippoo Sultaun extended over you and me, ſince in this Age the Preſervation of Religion depends upon him alone. I have paſſed my Eightieth Year, and in that Time many are the Things I have ſeen and done, and experienced. What is paſſed is paſſed, and God only knows what Futurity may bring to light. At preſent the Maintenance of Religion reſts with Tippoo Sultaun, and may God preſerve and keep him victorious and triumphant. I do not ſay this merely in your Preſence; but I ſay it, taking to witneſs Him who knows all that is hidden. Night and Day, after the Prayers of the Day, and on Friday after public Devotion, I offer up my Prayers (meaning for Tippoo Sultaun) and require the People alſo to do the ſame. His Highneſs ſpoke to us alſo in Terms of great Warmth and Friendſhip, and after ſitting Two Hours went away. As Walajah had paid a Viſit to the Princes, it became neceſſary that they ſhould return it, and conſequently they waited upon him the next Day, which was the Eedoo Zoha (or Feaſt of the Camel); the Nawaub, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and the other Sirdars, came out to meet them as on the Feaſt Day, and having aſſiſted the Princes in alighting from their Palanquins, took them within the Houſe, where he repeatedly careſſed them both, and ſaid—" God preſerve the Sultaun in Safety, for through him alone theſe " Rituals and Obſervances of the Faith (alluding probably to the Eed) yet remain."—He then obſerved to us—" In my firſt Converſation with you, I ſpoke to you upon the Subject of eſtabliſhing a Friendſhip and Harmony between me and Tippoo Sultaun. Have you intimated it to him, and have you received a favourable Anſwer?—We replied, that we had ſet forth to your Majeſty, Word for Word, the friendly Sentiments his Highneſs had expreſſed, and that your Majeſty had written in reply, that Friendſhip, Union, and brotherly Regard had from the Beginning been eſtabliſhed among the Profeſſors of Iſlamiſm, as was evinced by the Teſtimony of the Holy Book, agreeably to the Preſcriptions of which your Majeſty wiſhed, that cordial Friendſhip and Attachment ſhould, without Prejudice or Partiality, be eſtabliſhed between the Followers of the Faith, as the Means of ſupporting the Religion of Mahomed:" And that your Majeſty added,—" God preſerve the Nawaub Walajah, who is a Prince, and one of the Leaders of the Faithful, and a Pillar of the Faith.—At the Term, 'a Pillar of

the

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

the Faith,' the Nawaub could not ſuppreſs his Tears, and ſaid, " I am what I know myſelf to be."—Tell the Sultaun, that *he* is the Pillar of the Faith; and may God preſerve him and grant him a long Life, ſince I and all Muſſulmen derive Support from him; for otherwiſe the State of Affairs here is evident.—That which is evident does not require Explanation."—We alſo, in conformity to your Majeſty's Commands, mentioned to his Highneſs in a becoming and ſuitable Manner, whatever there was to ſtate upon the Subject of Friendſhip and Attachment. His Highneſs replied, " In conſideration of the Complexion of the Times, the State of which is manifeſt, and that the Support of the Religion of Mahomed in this Country entirely depends upon the Sultaun, my nightly and daily Prayer is offered up for his Good." He then ſaid to the Princes—" Oh! my Sons! if my Life and Property can be of any Service to you, God is Witneſs that I will not refuſe them to you."—He then gave Orders to the Superintendant of the Gardens, to carry every Day Fruits and Flowers to the Prince, before his (the Nabob's) own Children; and ſaid to us—" You are not acquainted with the State and Order of Affairs here. Conſider me from my Heart your Well-wiſher and ſincere Friend; and at all Times be aſſured, that in whatever I may be able to effect your Benefit, either by Word or Deed, I will not decline my Exertions. What I ſaid and wrote to his Lordſhip upon the Subject of making Peace, God well knows who was then or is now deſirous of it. His Lordſhip, however, poſſeſſed uncontrouled Authority, was a Man of Wiſdom, and liſtened to the Advice of others, and my Obſervations made an Impreſſion upon me. God preſerve you and me from the wicked Deſigns of others." Major Doveton and another Officer, being of the Party, his Highneſs appealed to them, obſerving, that they had been preſent at the Time, and could ſpeak to the Truth or Falſity of what he ſaid. Major Doveton replied, that it was very true; and that ſeveral Engliſh Gentlemen were conſequently much diſpleaſed with his Highneſs. That one Day, when his Highneſs had aſſembled all the Gentlemen, under Pretence of giving them an Entertainment, but really for the above Purpoſe, and had accordingly ſuggeſted pacific Meaſures, the Expediency of which he urged in a thouſand Ways, they were ſo diſpleaſed that they went away without partaking of the Entertainment; nay, that to their Animoſity might be attributed the Aſſumption of his Highneſs's Country: That when the Orders were received from the King of England to reſtore the Country, they framed the Pretence among themſelves that his Highneſs was too much attached to Tippoo Sultaun; and that the Reſtitution of his Country would conſequently be an impolitic Meaſure: But his Lordſhip maintained his Opinion ſingly, and, diſregarding the Animoſity of all the others againſt his Highneſs, delivered to him (his Highneſs) the Country, agreeably to the Directions of his Majeſty. The Story is very long. We have only written to your Majeſty a very ſmall Part of it. At preſent the Commanding Officer of the Fort, and the other Engliſh Gentlemen who are here, behave towards the Nawaub Walajah as if they were his Servants. The Princes ſtaid Two Hours with his Highneſs, and at the Time of Departure were preſented by him with Two Khellauts of Embroidery for the Tenanch, Two Kulgus, and Two Surpaiſhes of the fineſt Jewels. We made endleſs Apologies, and requeſted that he would excuſe our Acceptance of them. He ſaid, " This is a Feſtival, and I have given to my Sons and my whole Family new Garments. Theſe are alſo my Children, and I entertain for them even a greater Degree of Regard, and I muſt not neglect them; theſe Things poſſeſs little Value, and it is not your Province to interpoſe between me and my Children." In like Manner his Highneſs preſented Gholaum Alli Khaun with a Khellaut, conſiſting of a Khulgu and Surpaiſh, me with a Surpaiſh and Khellaut, and Shirkh Soliman Khan

Khan with another. He then took a Hand of each of the Princes, and deſcending from the upper Part of his Houſe, accompanied them to the outer Door of the Toſhuk Honnah, where he took Leave of them. Omdut ul Omrah, and his other Sons, attended them to the Road, where they left them, after ſeeing them into their Palanquins, and the Nabob at parting embraced them with the greateſt Warmth. Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

We have thus communicated to your Majeſty the Particulars of the friendly Conduct of the Nabob Walajah and the other Sirdars; in fact, the Diſpoſition of all Ranks of People is equally favourable, for whenever the Princes go out any where, Thouſands of them ſtand in the Street, and offer up Prayers for your Majeſty's Proſperity. On Feſtivals and on Fridays in Congregation, all the Muſſulmans firſt offer up their Prayers for your Majeſty's Preſervation. May God fulfil them! Upon our Return dancing Girls and Muſicians, &c. were ſent with the Prince's Retinue, and after our Arrival at the Prince's Houſe, and ſitting there for Two Hours, danced, and were then diſmiſſed.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c. &c.

No. V.

Extract from a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Alli Rezza Khan and Gholaum Alli Khan; dated at Seringapatam, the 16th of Hejree, of the Year Schir 1220 from the Birth of Mahomed.

I HAVE received and underſtood the Contents of your Arzee, intimating the diſtinguiſhed Kindneſs and Regard with which the Nawaub Walajah treats my Sons, and the ſincere Friendſhip which he entertains towards me. It is evident that the Nawaub is a Pillar of the Mahomedan Religion, the Elect of the Almighty, a Man of Dignity and worldly Experience; whatever Favour and Attention he may ſhew towards my Sons, who are his Gueſts, and you, I ſhall aſſuredly conſider as a Kindneſs conferred upon myſelf. This Circumſtance has afforded me much Pleaſure.

My Hopes from Almighty God and his Divine Meſſenger are, that the Nawaub will do whatever may tend to the Support of the Religion of Mahomed, and that he will give the neceſſary Attention to this Point. You will mention to him that he muſt conſider my Sons as his own; that, in conformity to the Command of God and the Prophet, the Improvement of Friendſhip among the Profeſſors of Iſlamiſm will be beneficial to various Concerns both Spiritual and Temporal, and that, deeming me attached to our common Religion and to his Highneſs's Perſon, he will direct his Attention accordingly; you will alſo ſtate to the Nawaub the other Points of Friendſhip, which you have repeatedly heard from my Mouth.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

No. VI.

KEY to a CYPHER found among the Records at Seringapatam, and received at Calcutta on the 2d of March 1800.

OH God, glorious and exalted! Oh Prophet of God! May the Bleſſing of the Lord be upon him. Religion. Biſhteh.

The Nabob Walajah,
the Friend of Mankind.

Alli Rezza,
the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip.

The Power of God,
A Saddle.

Hearts,
Sons.

The Nabob Tippoo Sultaun,
the Defender or Protector of the Faith.
Nothing or Nonentity,
Nizam ul Dowlah.
The Victorious,
A Scymeter.
A State or Dominion,
A Ring.
The Faith Religion,
Gholaum Alli Khan.
Nawaub Laheb,
The Spring, a Flower Garden.
A Letter, *an Interview.*
Benevolent, *the Hand.*
A Heart, *A Seal.*

The Engliſh,
Newcomers.
The Mean or Deſpicable,
The Mahrattas.
A Flower,
A Preſent.
⊖
The Reſtorer of the Faith,
Omdut ul Omrah.

⊖ The Writing of Omdut ul Omrah.

These Words are written by one of Tippoo Sul aun's Moonſhees.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*
&c. &c.

No. VII.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan to Tippoo Sultaun.

THE Departure of Alli Rezza Khan at this Time, in conformity to the Orders of the Preſence, is very expedient, eſpecially for the Purpoſe of bringing to a favourable Iſſue the Propoſitions of Lord Cornwallis, and the †*Well-wiſher of Mankind*, which is moſt ardently to be wiſhed.

† The Deſignation of the Nabob Welajah in the Cypher.

There are many Points which cannot be committed to Paper, and can only be communicated in Perſon; at this Time the Friendſhip and Goodwill of both Sirdars is from God, and the royal Auſpices: The Particulars of this Summary, which is an unlooked for Good, will be made known to your Majeſty by the verbal Repreſentations of Alli Rezza, who attends the Preſence eſpecially for that Purpoſe; although it is contrary to the Rules of Reſpect to preſume to give an Opinion upon this Subject, yet I am emboldened by my long Attachment and my Senſe of the Duty I owe your Majeſty; when your Majeſty ſhall have maturely deliberated

deliberated upon and fully brought home to your Mind the Repreſentation of both the Sirdars, from a Conſideration of the Changeableneſs of the Times, your Majeſty's agreeing to this Affair—(upon the Principle recommended in the Words of Hafiz, of Shiraz; the Mercy of God be upon him! With Friends, Cordiality; with Enemies, Diſſimulation)—ſeems highly expedient and advantageous to your Majeſty's Intereſts. Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. VIII.

Tranſlation of a Copy of a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to the Nawaub Walajah.

IN the Name of the moſt merciful God! After reiterated Praiſes and unbounded Adoration to the Almighty, who aſſembled the Body of Muſſulmans under the Banners of Mahomed, and lighted the Torch of mutual Attachment among them, and Praiſe to the choſen of Prophets, who promulged the ſaying, "All Muſſulmans are Brothers," and took upon himſelf the Taſk of Interceſſion for all Believers; and after intimating my Deſire of being perſonally known to your Highneſs, and which, as it exceeds the Power of the Pen to deſcribe, muſt be left to the Heart to conceive, I have the Honour to repreſent that the Receipt of your Highneſs's kind Letter after ſo long a Lapſe of Time—(according to the ſaying, "all Things depend upon the appointed Seaſon")—rejoiced me extremely, and your Highneſs's obliging Recollection of me excited my Acknowledgments, and I return Thanks to Almighty Providence for the joyful News of the Welfare of the Well-wiſher of Mankind *(meaning the Nawaub himſelf)*; my delaying to addreſs your Highneſs has been owing to my not having been favoured with any Letters from your Highneſs. By the Grace of God! your Highneſs is pre-eminent, characterized for all praiſe-worthy Qualities, and acquainted with all Affairs. It is probable that your Highneſs's Delay in writing to me may have been occaſioned by the particular Circumſtances of the Times, and in conſequence I alſo have delayed to write, elſe I ſhould have written to you an hundred Times. Now by the Receipt of your Highneſs's Letter, and the Account of your Highneſs's Friendſhip and Attachment, which I have had from the verbal Communication of the High in Rank, **the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip*, the Truſty. I am certain that (according to the Words of the Prophet, the Union of the Muſſulmans is as that of the Soul with the Body) that Warmth of Attachment, original Affection, implanted among Muſſulmans, exiſts between us. My Hope from Almighty God, and my Confidence in the Prophet is, that, according to the Command of God, and of the Prophet, which is well known to all Muſſulmans, all the Faithful will exert themſelves with Heart and Soul in maintaining and rendering permanent the Religion of Mahomed upon your Highneſs, who is one of the Heads of the Faith; this is an abſolute Duty, and I am confident that your Highneſs will by all Means conſtantly employ your Time in performing what is obligatory on you; and I am perfectly ſatisfied that you will ſhew that Kindneſs which is becoming your exalted Station, towards my Two Sons, your Gueſts, and who are as your own. I hope that regarding me inwardly and as your Well-wiſher, and that of all Muſſulmans, you will

Vide Key to the Cypher No. VI.

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

will continue to rejoice me by Letters; you will learn my Father's Sentiments from the Repreſentations of the High in Rank, *the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip.*

Dated 11th of Takree of the Year Sikir 1220, from the Tenth of Mahomed, (correſponding with the 29th of November 1792.)

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. IX.

Tranſlation of a Copy of a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Omdut ul Omrah, the Nabob of the Carnatic.

AFTER reiterating Praiſes and unbounded Adoration to the Almighty, who hath adorned the Multitude of the Profeſſors of Iſlamiſm with the Gem of Religion, and lighted the Torch of Friendſhip for each other in the Region of the Heart, and endleſs Thanks worthy of the laſt of the Meſſengers of God (Mahomed) who with his prophetic Tongue ſpoke this divine Saying, "That all Muſſulmans are Brothers;" and who was pleaſed to take upon himſelf the Taſk of Interceſſion for all Believers; and after intimating my Deſire of perſonal Communication, and which, as it exceeds the Power of the Pen to deſcribe, muſt be left to the Heart to conceive, I ſet forth my Object: By the Grace of God the moſt ſincere Attachment and perfect Unanimity have from the Beginning been eſtabliſhed among the Believers of the enlightened Doctrine of Mahomed, but every Event has its proper Seaſon, and hence no Opportunity has yet offered for the external Demonſtration of our mutual Regard. Now however the Receipt of your kind Letter, replete with the friendly Sentiments with which our Hearts are mutually impreſſed, has doubly added to my ſincere Attachment and cordial Regard; when I learnt alſo from the Intimation of the High in Rank, *the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip*, the Truſty, of your great and noble Qualities, and the ſincere Friendſhip and Cordiality you entertain towards me, my Happineſs was greater than Language can adequately expreſs; may God realize this Source of Happineſs; that is to ſay, that perfect Attachment and Union among the Followers of Iſlaum, which is the greateſt Gift of the Almighty, and than which nothing is more eſſential to the temporal and eternal Intereſts of Mankind. May God render it attainable, and may he preſerve us firm in the Faith of Mahomed, the boundleſs Benefits reſulting from which will by the divine Grace be manifeſted.

I am confident that you will direct your Attention to the Adjuſtment of Affairs between me and the *Well-wiſher of* Mankind, who is the chief and principal of the Profeſſors of Iſlamiſm; and that deeming me from my Heart your Well-wiſher, you will always keep me in your Recollection by your friendly Letters: All other Particulars may be made known to you from the Repreſentations of the High in Rank.

May Proſperity and Happineſs attend you!

Dated the 15th of Zakru of the Year Schir 1220, (anſwering to the 29th of November 1792.)

(A true Tranſlation)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

No. X.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan to Tippoo Sultaun.

(Without Date.)

ON the Second of Rehmany of the Year Schir 1200, Mohummudee (anſwering to about the 14th January 1793) the Nabob Walajah ſent a Meſſage by Khadir Nawaz Khan to this Effect,—Whatever Animoſity and Eſtrangement formally exiſted between us (meaning himſelf and Tippoo Sultaun) are now, thank God, completely removed. If the ſlighteſt Trace of them remain in my Heart, I am no Muſſulman, nay of another Sect; and on the Part of the Hyderee Sircar alſo, I am confident the ſame friendly Sentiments are entertained: God knows, and the Prophet is witneſs, on the moſt deliberate Reflection and deep Conſideration, I ſee no one Sirdar who has at Heart the Intereſts of the true Faith except Tippoo Sultaun, and after him this Sinner (of whom the ſame may be ſaid in ſome Degree). In the ſecond Place, the Sight of the Princes gives new Force to the Attachment and Regard that my Heart feels; indeed it is ſuperfluous to expreſs this; hence I offer up my moſt earneſt Prayers to God for the Welfare of the Sultaun, and the Proſperity of the Affairs of the Hydree Circar. From the Impulſe of theſe Sentiments it is requiſite that I ſhould communicate ſome Articles of Intelligence, which are as follows: I have always kept ſtationed in Bengal ſeveral Perſons of the higher Claſs, for the Purpoſe of collecting and tranſmitting ſecret Intelligence daily. In the Paper of Intelligence which came on the 25th of Rubuoſſaunce 1207 (10th of December 1793) it is ſtated, that Sir Charles Mulet, the Engliſh Reſident at Poonah, has written to Lord Cornwallis, that numerous Meſſengers from the Khodadad Sircar daily paſs to and fro between Seringapatam and Poonah; whence it would ſeem that Tippoo Sultaun was endeavouring to form a cloſe Connection and Affiance with the Poonah Government, and through that Government with the Mogul (Nizam Alli Khan); and that deeming this Information of Importance, he had written it to his Lordſhip. The Members of Council in Bengal on hearing this, are ſaid to have ſtated their Opinion to his Lordſhip, that Tippoo Sultaun was infringing the Settlement which had taken place between him and his Lordſhip, and was entertaining Views of a ſiniſter Nature; that, for Example, the Sultaun withheld Payment of the Kiſts, as preſcribed in the Treaty, and refuſed to releaſe the European and other Priſoners, Subjects of the Company; that this Sort of Diſcourſe had excited ſome Degree of Suſpicion, nay even of Alarm in his Lordſhip's Mind. Such is the preſent State of Affairs: What, in the Judgment of this Well-wiſher, now appears expedient is this, in a ſhort Time his Lordſhip will go to Europe; the Princes, pleaſe God, will ſoon return, and the Kiſts are in a Courſe of Payment; after his Lordſhip's Departure, the Liquidation of the Kiſts and other Points, whatever may be his Highneſs's (Tippoo's) Pleaſure, will be right and proper; at preſent it is better to be ſilent upon every Thing, becauſe at this Time his Highneſs's Honour would at all Events be called in queſtion. When another ſhall arrive from Europe, the Imputation will in every Reſpect and in every Meaſure fall upon him.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

Appendix to No. 7 *continued.*

Note—The following Extract is preceded by an Account of the Nabob Walajah's having invited the Princes to an Exhibition of Fireworks, on Occaſion of the Eed or Feſtival. The Governor of Madras lent his Garden for the Purpoſe.

No. XI.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 22d Ahmedy of the Year Sehir 1221, A. N. M. (anſwering to about 2d of May 1793.)

THE Princes having arrived at the Garden, the Nawaub Walajah ſent Omdut ul Omrah to them, deſiring him to remain in Attendance upon the Princes as long as they ſhould ſtay at the Entertainment. Omdut ul Omrah accordingly attended the Princes at the Exhibition of Fireworks until Nine o'Clock at Night, when he took leave and went away. At parting Omdut ul Omrah ſaid to us, "You will give my reſpectful Compliments, by way of Remembrance to his Majeſty, and inform him that he may conſider me from my Heart attached to him, and that, pleaſe God, at a proper Occaſion my Fidelity towards him ſhall be made manifeſt to him."

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*

&c. &c.

No. XII.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Kan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 25th Behauree of the Year Sehir 1221, A. N. Mahomed (anſwering to about the 5th of June 1793.) ↄC

REFUGE of the World! Yeſterday *the Well-wiſher of Mankind* ſent the following Meſſage by Khadar Newaz Khan: "At this Time a complete Rupture has taken place between the Engliſh and French. The Story of the King of the French and their domeſtic Commotions are well known. Six or Seven European Powers have united for the Deſtruction of the French, and you will ſoon hear that the Whole of the French Territory has been divided amongſt others. The Engliſh (Troops) here at Madras will proceed in a Day or two againſt Pondicherry. Although there is a Body of Troops in that Place, yet domeſtic Diſſentions have riſen to the utmoſt Pitch there, and nothing will be done, and the Place will at length be taken. My Object in mentioning this Event is this:—The Vakeel of the Ahmedy Sircar, who was at Pondicherry, has lately, it ſeems, returned to the Preſence (Tippoo Sultaun). Pleaſe God, there is no Doubt that the Sultaun keeps in View all the Ups and Downs of the Time. At this Time no Kind of Aſſiſtance will be afforded; but out of that Friendſhip which I feel for the Sultaun, I recommend that the Vakeel remain a ſhort Time at the Preſence, and alſo that Epiſtolary Correſpondence be diſcontinued for a ſhort Time. Although a friendly Connexion has long ſubſiſted with the French on the Part of the Ahmedy Sircar, yet, conſidering the Circumſtances of the Times, it is not adviſeable (that is to maintain

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

tain an Epiſtolary Correſpondence with the French); ſhould there be any Point of Urgency to communicate, there is no Objection to do it verbally. For God's Sake, let not the Sultaun aſcribe what I ſay to a wrong Motive; I am actuated ſolely by my good Wiſhes in making this Communication. Since the Day that a cordial Union took place between us, let me be no longer a Muſſulman, nor a Servant of God, if I have not always offered up my Prayers for the Sultaun's Good, and afterwards for my own May the Almighty preſerve firm and uninjured the Mahomedan Church, and the Safety of the Sultaun!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XIII.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 15th of Sumree, of the Year Sehir 1221, A. N. M. (anſwering to about the 23d July 1793.)

THE Nawaub Walajah has repeatedly ſent Word to us, by Khadir Newaz Khan, that he had ſomething of a ſecret Nature which he wiſhed to ſay to us in private; adding, that if we would go under Pretence of ſeeing a Moſque which his Highneſs has built, he would ſend Omdut ul Omrah alone to meet us. Accordingly on the 17th of Tuckee (anſwering to about the 21ſt of June 1793) we went to the Moſque; whither Omdut ul Omrah repaired alſo. On the left of the Moſque is the Tomb of a celebrated Devotee (by Name Futtah Shah) who died about Six Months ago, and erected at his Highneſs's Expence. Under Pretence of performing the Fautehah (or Prayers for the Dead) Omdut ul Omrah took our Hands and carried us into the Tomb. When there, he aſked us whether we had full Powers from your Majeſty, or were under the Neceſſity of making Reference upon every Subject. We replied, that we had been a Year and more in Attendance here, during which Period many Points of Buſineſs had been negociated, and continued to be negociated, by us; and that, pleaſe God, our Proceedings were and would be approved and confirmed by your Majeſty; and that with his (Omdut ul Omrah's) Knowledge of this, his Queſtion appeared very extraordinary to us. That it was proper to put to Vakeels, that we were only Servants and Well-wiſhers of the Sircars; and that we had Powers to act in any Thing that appeared to us calculated to promote your Highneſs's Intereſt and Welfare; but in the other Caſe not. Omdut ul Omrah was much pleaſed, and, ſmiling, ſaid to us, "So it ought to be." He then delivered the following, on the Part of the Nawaub Walajah:—That for a very long Time there had been, without a Cauſe, a Veil (or want of Cordiality) between his Highneſs and your Majeſty, which had been productive of Injuries to both; but now that, by the Favour of God, a Syſtem of Harmony, ſuch as is becoming among the Profeſſors of Iſlamiſm, had taken place, his Highneſs confidently hoped from God, the prime Cauſe of all, that the Time paſt might be amply redeemed; that for his Highneſs's own Part, conſidering from his Heart himſelf, his Country, and his Property, to belong to your Majeſty, he had made it a teſtamentary Injunction to his Children and Family, taking God and his Holy Prophet to witneſs, to pray Night and Day for the Pillar of Faith (that is to ſay) your Majeſty; and to conſider their Proſperity and Welfare

as

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as inſeparably connected with your Majeſty; that we muſt aſcertain your Majeſty's Wiſhes on this Head in a Manner ſatisfactory to both, and if your Majeſty ſhould be, from your Heart, ſolicitous of this propoſed cordial Harmony, his Highneſs would, under the Teſtimony of God and his Prophet, detail to us his Sentiments fully at the Time of our Departure, which, pleaſe God, would ſoon take place. May it pleaſe your Majeſty! His Highneſs is in Expectation of an Anſwer from you to theſe Points, and we ſhall repreſent to his Highneſs whatever Reply your Majeſty may direct us to make. Pleaſe God we ſhall hereafter have Occaſion to addreſs your Majeſty, notifying our Succeſſion; the Affairs you know of.

May the Sun of Proſperity, &c. &c.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XIV.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezaa Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun (without Date,)

PRIOR to this we communicated to your Majeſty the Circumſtances of the Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah's coming to the Moſque; our Meeting there, and his communicating to us ſeveral Points, with which Particulars your Majeſty muſt ere this have become acquainted. On a ſubſequent Day, the 3d of Sumree, we ſent a Meſſage to him, purporting that we were going to the Garden to ſee and arrange the Effects we had with us; and that if he alſo would come there, under Pretence of taking the Air, we ſhould be very happy. Accordingly on the next Day we went to the Garden with Omdut ul Omrah. We ſat together for Four Hours, (about an Hour and a Half Engliſh); and Omdut ul Omrah diſcourſed in the moſt undiſguiſed Manner on the Part of the Nawaub Wallajah, as well as on his own, of the Sincerity of their Friendſhip, Attachment, and Regard.

He alſo made uſe of ſome particular Expreſſions of his Attachment, requiring us upon Oath not to commit them to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until our Return to your Majeſty. "Since" ſaid he, "I have expreſſed myſelf as I have done merely from my Regard for the Faith, and from my Friendſhip and Goodwill towards *the Defender (or Protector) of the Faith.* Pleaſe God, you will ſhortly be with his Majeſty, when you will communicate them in Perſon." We anſwered, that we would act as he deſired, and not divulge what he had ſaid to any one.

Vide Key to the Cypher No. VI.

Protector of the World! Concerning the Affair with which your Majeſty is acquainted, we have, under ſuitable Pleas, and a proper Introduction, prevailed upon Omdut ul Omrah to lay the Foundation of it, and he is exerting himſelf with Zeal in this Buſineſs. Pleaſe God, we will inform your Majeſty of the Reſult.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

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No. XV.

Extract from a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan; dated 28th Sumree of the Year Sehir 1221, A.N.M. (anſwering to about the 6th of Auguſt 1793.)

I HAVE underſtood what you have written relative to the Conferences with Omdut ul Omrah: I deſire that you will privately commit to Paper his Diſcourſe with you, and ſend the ſame to me. You will alſo write me Information of the Tranſaction, with which you are acquainted.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XVI.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 24th of Jaafree of the Year Sehir 1221, A.N.M. (anſwering to about the 31ſt Auguſt 1793.)

(After the uſual Form of Addreſs.)

WE have had the Honour to receive your Majeſty's Two gracious Letters, giving Cover to a Paper containing a Form of Obligation, and a Queſtion of Orthodoxy, by the Hands of Mahomed Bewan.—We aſſembled all the Servants, high and low, belonging to the Sircar, and communicated every Thing to them; and enjoined them, that on the next Day, which was Friday, they ſhould all bathe, put on their beſt Cloaths, and attend us. On that Day Gholaum Alli Khan was indiſpoſed (as he ſtill continues), and therefore I, Alli Rezza, carried all the Servants of the Sircar with me to the Jaumah Moſque: There were preſent the Cauzy of the City, the Khuttub (or Preacher) Syed Mahomed, a Perſon of great Learning, and others, to the Number of near a Thouſand; and likewiſe the Sons of the Nawaub Walajah. As it happened the Koſtba was well adapted to our Purpoſe. After the Friday's Prayers were over, I cauſed all of them to ſit down, and firſt applied to the Cauzy, and other Perſons of Learning who were preſent, to have the Koſtba delivered in the Hindooſtanny Language, in order that every Body might underſtand it. One of them accordingly explained the Contents of the Koſtba, which comprized the Command of God to wage Holy Wars, not to take to Flight in combating with Infidels; to form an Union among all the Profeſſors of Iſlamiſm; and other Obligations of the Faith. I then aſked the Cauzy what was the Law, if any Muſſulman acted contrary to theſe Commands? to which the Cauzy replied, That, according to the Duties and Obligations of Muſſulmans, whoever neglected to act up to the Commands was a Sinner. Upon which I remarked, it was very extraordinary that, notwithſtanding the Notoriety of this and the great Plurality of Muſſulmans, they ſhould ſo depart from the Obligations of the Faith as to take up their Abode in ſuch a Place, and chooſe to render Obedience to thoſe of a different Perſuaſion. God grant it may turn out well for the Muſſulmans of this Place! I then ſaid, it is written that the Prayers which are offered up in the Koſtba in favour of a Prince who fights for the Faith, are accepted of God; but the Prayers in favour of thoſe who do not are rejected. Either reconcile the Law in

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this Inſtance to the Care of him in *whoſe Name you have read the Koſtba, or elſe conform to the Law; why are you knowingly guilty of Sin? To this he replied, "All Things depend upon their appointed Seaſon." After this I aſked, according to the Law of the Faith, what was the Duty of Servants? he anſwered, The Sentence of the Khoran is plain, "Obey God and his Prophet, and thoſe of yourſelves who are placed in Authority over you."—In other Words, the Moſt High God hath blended Obedience to the Sovereign with Obedience to himſelf, and to his Meſſenger; hence it is incumbent upon all Servants to do that which belongs to Fidelity, and to the Intereſts of Religion. I anſwered, that although this, that is Obedience to the Prince, was a Duty indiſcriminately binding upon all Muſſulmans, yet I wanted after Prayers (the Bleſſing of which I prayed might deſcend upon every Individual) to take an Obligation from the Servants of the Khodadad Sircar. Accordingly, after I and all the Servants of the Ahmedy Sircar had finiſhed the Prayers in conformity to your Majeſty's Commands, I addreſſed all the People, and ſaid, "The Error of which ye have hitherto been guilty is, for the Sake of God and of his Meſſenger, forgiven on the Part of his Majeſty."—Upon this they, one by one, aroſe and declared, that ſince all their Errors had been forgiven on the Part of your Majeſty, they now, under the Teſtimony of God, his Meſſenger, and the Holy Book, bound and engaged themſelves, that hereafter, as long as they lived, their Conduct ſhould manifeſt nothing elſe than Fidelity, Devotion, Truth, and Zeal; that they would never be guilty of Flight in the Face of an Enemy, of Theft, of lying, of injuring, wiſhing ill, or of Enmity towards thoſe who wiſhed well to the Khodadad State, nor of any Thing that belonged to Treachery and Ingratitude; adding, that they would never ſwerve from this Engagement a Hair's Breadth; that they would cultivate Friendſhip and Union with the Followers of the Faith, and among one another; that they conſidered the Honour of all Muſſulmans as an Object of individual Concern, and would never commit Oppreſſion and Violence upon any one, either by Word or Deed. After this a Fautchah (or Service for the Souls of the Dead) was performed, and Prayers that the Khodad Sircar might be triumphant and victorious. We then came out of the Moſque, and halting in the Area of it, I took an Engagement from the Hindoos with me to this Effect; that as they derived their Support from the Ahmedy Sircar, they engaged upon Oath, and upon the Faith of their Poorauns, that they would be faithful to the Duties committed to their Charge; that their Conduct ſhould ever manifeſt Fidelity, without their ever being guilty of Theft; or falſe ſpeaking or writing: To this they added, that if they departed a Hair's Breadth from this Engagement, they ſhould conſider it tantamount to their having killed and eaten of a Cow in the Holy City; and that they ſhould be conſidered as Delinquents againſt the Sircar.

* Shah Allum.

Protector of the World! Mahomed Dewan verbally communicated to us your Majeſty's Commands, that we ſhould not ſuffer ourſelves to feel any Apprehenſion in fulfilling this Ceremony. Cheriſher of the World! We can only feel Apprehenſion and Heſitation in not obeying the Orders of the Preſence. What Apprehenſion can we entertain in Obedience and Submiſſion to Commands, ſuch only is the Apprehenſion we felt in the preſent Inſtance. The Commands of the Preſence are impoſed upon their Servants, not upon others; Princes and Governors who entertain Servants, do ſo for the Purpoſe of experiencing from them Obedience and Devotion to their Intereſts; and if they exact from them the Obligations and Conditions of Obedience, Fidelity, and Devotion, what Harm is there in it? Others who every Sunday aſſemble in Church, and, according to their Laws and Regulations,

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Regulations, deliver Precepts and Admonitions, who entertain Troops, and exerciſe them daily, do ſo with a View to the Adjuſtment of their own Concerns. If we alſo, with a View to the Arrangement and Adjuſtment of our Concerns, take Obligations and Engagements from our Servants, where is the Objection? Pleaſe God, this Meaſure, which your Majeſty has ſuggeſted, your having taken Obligations and Engagements from the Servants in Attendance upon your Majeſty, and your directing us to do the ſame here, is highly proper, expedient, and adviſeable; and in Sight of Men of Underſtanding, the good Effects and Benefits of it are endleſs and without Bounds. The Meaſure was neceſſary too; for what is the Meaning that there ſhould not be an Union among the Profeſſors of the Faith; that they ſhould not devote themſelves to the Intereſts of their Maſters, and that, diſregarding the Claims of Gratitude, they ſhould turn their Backs upon the Enemy in the Day of Battle; theſe Engagements and Obligations are very proper, and involve many Advantages; farther Particulars will be made known to your Majeſty by the verbal Repreſentations of Mahomed Dewan, who attended, and was an Eye Witneſs to all that paſſed. A Liſt of the Servants who are here preſent, and who entered into the Engagements, is encloſed.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XVII.

Tranſlation of a Note, written with a Pencil upon Half a Sheet of Poſt Paper, with an Envelope of Engliſh Paper, by his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah; apparently addreſſed to Gholaum Alli Khan.

GOOD Faith is the Law for (or Practice of) Syeeds. I complain of frequent Neglects; let me be ſometimes called to Remembrance; at all Events the Intelligence of the Marriage of the Princes has rejoiced me. The Preſents uſual on ſuch Occaſions from my Father will be ſent, or (it may be interpreted) are now ſent. Repeat the following Couplet on my Part to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

In the Preſervation of thy Perſon is the perpetual Permanence of the Faith.
Let him not remain who wiſheth not thy Preſervation.

Make my Complaints to his Highneſs of his not Writing to me; if Permiſſion be required (for ſtating thoſe Complaints) you will obtain it. To the Princes Reſpect; to Rezza Alli Khan Compliment. Gholaum Huſſain.

Dated 14th Mohurrum 1209, (correſponding with the 12th Auguſt 1794.)

(A true Copy.)

(Signed). *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

No. XVIII.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from Mahomed Ghyauſs and Mahomed Ghoſe Khan, Ambaſſadors from Tippoo Sultaun to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic; dated 6th of Takree of the Year Shaud 1223, A. N. Mahomed, (anſwering to about 17th December 1795.)

THE humbleſt of the Servants of his Majeſty, the Shadow of God, Tippoo Sultaun, King, Defender of the Faith, may his Dominion endure for ever! Mahomed Ghyauſs and Mahomed Ghoſe, after performing the Ceremonies of Obeiſance, humbly repreſent to thoſe who ſtand in the enlightened Preſence.

Prior to this we had the Honour to forward an Addreſs to your Majeſty from Ryacottah, whence we proceeded, and by regular Stays, arrived on the 28th near Tirmulkerry.

From that Place we wrote a Note to Khader Newaz Khan, which we diſpatched by Hircarrahs; a Reply arrived, ſignifying that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was much rejoiced at our Approach, and deſired that we would proceed with all poſſible Expedition; adding, that an Habitation was prepared for our Reception: At about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon we arrived there, and immediately a Gentleman waited upon us, and told us he was come to perform the Rights of Hoſpitality. We anſwered, that it was perfectly conformable to his Highneſs the Nabob's known Kindneſs and Urbanity: He then cauſed Firewood and earthen Pots to be brought, and told us he had brought a Hundred Rupees for our immediate Expences. We anſwered, that we were come on an Occaſion of Condolence, what Neceſſity was there for Money? He was very importunate with us to accept it, but we made him carry it back. He returned with it however again, and again we ſent him back with it. About Eight o'Clock at Night, Khader Newaz Khan himſelf came, and told us that the Nabob was much diſpleaſed; however, if we would not accept the Money he would ſend us dreſſed Proviſions. We replied, that, as we were his Highneſs's Gueſts, he might do ſo for a Day or two: After paying Khader Newaz Khan the Compliment of the Paun and Ottur, we let him take leave. In the Morning his Highneſs ſent us Proviſions from his own Kitchen; this was continued for Three Days, and was continuing longer, but we ſent Word to Khader Newaz Khan, in the moſt earneſt Manner, that for Three Days it was very well, but if the Practice was continued we ſhould be under the Neceſſity of ſending the Proviſions back.

Immediately on our Arrival at Tirmulkerry, we ſent our Compliments by a Choldar to the Governor, who returned for Anſwer, that he was happy to hear of our Arrival. The next Day an European, named Grant, who commands the Governor's Body Guard, came to ſee us, and invited us to wait next Day on the Governor, who would conduct us to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. We accordingly next Day went to the Governor's, to whom we delivered your Majeſty's Letter, and the Khelaut (or honorary Dreſs). The Governor aſked after your Majeſty's Health, and we replied in ſuitable Terms; after complimenting us with the Paun and Flowers and Roſe Water, he told us that he would introduce us early the next Morning to the Nabob. We then took Leave and returned Home, and ſent Notice to Khader Newaz Khan, that the Governor had poſtponed the intended Viſit of that Day, but that we were deſirous only of conſulting his Highneſs's

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Highneſs's Pleaſure, and ſhould act as his Highneſs might direct; he returned for Anſwer, that it was no Matter, we might come the Day following. Early the next Morning we went to the Governor, and taking him with us we proceeded to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and delivered the Khelaut of Mourning and Letter of Condolence; his Highneſs was very much pleaſed, and converſed about your Majeſty's Health, and other Subjects, a whole Hour (23 Minutes.) He then complimented us with the Paun and Ottur, and allowed us to depart; on our taking Leave he took our Hands, and obſerved to us with a great deal of Anger, that we were his Gueſts, and it was not proper for us to decline receiving Proviſions, conjuring us for God's Sake not to ſend back the Proviſions which ſhould be ſent us while we remained here. We reſiſted as much as poſſible by Argument, but his Highneſs would not liſten to our Refuſal, and again conjured us by Oath not to return the Proviſions which ſhould be ſent to us while we remained; we could ſay no more and returned Home. The next Day his Highneſs, having ſent for Nuſſur ul Dowlah, appointed the next Day for our again attending him, and we then delivered the Khelaut and Letters which were for him (Nuſſur ul Dowlah.) He alſo made Enquiries after your Majeſty's Health, to which we made a ſuitable Reply. His Highneſs then gave us the Ottur and Paun, and ſuffered us to take leave. The Day after we again went to the Durbar, taking with us the Letter and Khelaut of Congratulation, the Jewels and Horſes. We delivered the Letter and Khelaut, preſented Nuzzers of Five Rupees each, and ſat down. His Highneſs, with the greateſt Degree of Kindneſs, placed us cloſe to himſelf, and launched out into great Praiſes of your Majeſty, and appeared delighted with the Subject, telling us that it was his Intention to ſend for us, and ſay what he had to ſay in private; adding, that our Arrival at this Time was extremely proper. His Highneſs told us, that he had committed the late Nabob Walajah's Body to the Earth, at the Shrine of the Saint named Mucktdoom Sahib, at Mylapore, to be removed in Four Months.

May the Sun of Proſperity always continue to ſhine.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XIX.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from Mahomed Ghyaſs and Mahomed Ghoſe Khan, deputed by Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the former (without Date.)

AFTER diſpatching our Arzee, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſent for us and ſpoke a good deal upon the Subject of Friendſhip between the Two States; and then ſaid to us, "You are both come on the Part of my Friend, and I do not deſign to part with you ſoon." We replied, that we certainly conſidered both States as one, but that at preſent ſome preſſing Buſineſs required our Return, and therefore we muſt requeſt him to give us leave to depart. Upon which he ſaid, that pleaſe God he would ſoon do ſo; but, ſaid his Highneſs it is not proper in you to ſend back the Proviſions, as you have repeatedly done ſo. I ſwear to God, that as

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long as you remain here, I ſhall ſend you Proviſion, and you muſt alſo, for my particular Satisfaction, wear Clothes that I will provide you; you muſt not return them. We ſaid in Reply what appeared ſuitable to the Occaſion, but his Highneſs would not liſten to it, but renewed his Adjuration, and giving us the Ottur and Paun diſmiſſed us. The next Day, the 12th Takree, at Three in the Afternoon Khadir Newaz Khan came with Cloth and Taylors, and told us it was his Highneſs's Command to him, to ſee the Cloth cut out before us and fitted to us; we conteſted the Point to the utmoſt with Khadir Newaz Khan, but he told us his Highneſs had taken an Oath, and that it was not proper in us to refuſe. At length he cauſed Four Pieces of ſpotted Muſlin, and Four Pieces of * for each of us, to be cut out, and ſet the Taylors to work, with Injunctions to get the Whole ready by the Evening.

* Manuſcript effaced.

From Sunday, during Five or Six Days, the Rains were inceſſant. On the Sixteenth, when it ceaſed a little, Khadir Newaz Khan ſent a Meſſage, that the Rain had latterly prevented our receiving our Diſmiſſion, but now the Khelauts for your Majeſty, the Elephants and Horſes, &c. would be ſent on that Day, and that the following Day his Highneſs would ſend for us, and give us our Diſmiſſion. Accordingly, at about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, an Elephant and Five Horſes, Two Khelauts of Embroidery, and Two Pieces of Jewellery, one a Khulgu, and the other a Surpaiſh, beſides a large Box ſealed, in which were Khelauts of ſpotted Muſlin, &c. and another Box alſo ſealed, containing the Otturdawn and Paundaun, were brought by Daood Khan, and the Keeper of the Wardroke, &c. who deſired us to take Charge of theſe Articles, and convey them ſafely to your Majeſty; that his Highneſs had moreover ſent Two Khelauts of Embroidery for us, and that he would ſend for us the following Day, and after having communicated to us that he had to ſay, would give us Leave to depart. At their Deſire we took a Memorandum of the Articles. The next Day we were prevented from waiting upon his Highneſs by the Violence of the Rain. On the 3d Day, at about Nine o'Clock A. M. his Highneſs ſent Word to us to come in the Clothes which had been nearly made, as it would be a great Gratification: To pleaſe him we accordingly did ſo. After many Salaams his Highneſs, with the Appearance of great Satisfaction, aroſe, and taking our Hands ſaid, Now am I extremely happy. We then ſat in a private Place, when his Highneſs expatiated during Two Hours with great Warmth upon the Subject of Union and Friendſhip; after which he gave us the Ottur and Paun, and ſuffered us to take leave and we returned Home. At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon we received a Note from Khadier Newaz Khan, ſtating that his Highneſs ſent 2,000 Rupees for our Horſes, and 300 Rupees for the Three Duffadars, Naik of Hircarrahs and Duffadar (or Hoad) of Khidmutgaes. We, in the Preſence of his Highneſs's Naik of Hircarrahs, made Preſents to his Highneſs's Servants out of that 2,000 Rupees. We write this for your Highneſs's Information.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c.

Note.—The Original of the following Tranſlation is written in the ſame Hand as the Nabob of Arcot's Letters invariably are; but on the Cover, in Place of the Seals, are written the Name of "Gholaum Huſſain;" and in the Place of Direction,

Direction, "Gholaum Alli." The Date of its Receipt is the 9th Rejeb 1211, (correſponding with the 8th January 1797.) Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

No. XX.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to Gholaum Alli Khan.

AFTER a Lapſe of Time, and the Moment my Heart was deſirous of learning Accounts of your Health, I had the Pleaſure to receive your friendly Letter; and I was gratified by the News of your Welfare.

I have fully comprehended the ſeveral Points contained in that Letter; you will become acquainted with the Circumſtances alluded to from the Communications of Mahomed Ghyauſs and Mahomed Ghoſe Khan. Deeming me deſirous of receiving the pleaſing Accounts of your Health, you will gratify me by communicating them.

(Endorſement on the Letter by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Monſhees.)

Received the 10th of Rehmaunu of the Year Shaud 1223, A. N. Mahomed, anſwering to the 9th Rijib 1211 Hegeree, (correſponding with the 8th January 1797.)

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XXI.

Tranſlation of a LETTER, under the Seal of Khader Newaz Khan, to Gholaum Alli Khan.

DEEMING my Deſire of the Honour of a Meeting, which is replete with Happineſs, beyond the Power of Writing, or Speech to expreſs, I proceed to repreſent the Purpoſe of this Addreſs.

Your kind Letter, intimating that you had been indiſpoſed after your leaving this Place, but that your Health was completely reſtored, has reached me, and its Contents have been underſtood. Although I am concerned at the Accounts of your Indiſpoſition, my Thanks are offered up to Almighty God for your Recovery. What you write of the Satisfaction of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Behaudar, may his Shadow be extended! Upon the Intimation of my Attachment, has called forth my higheſt Thanks and endleſs Praiſes; and I beg you will preſent my reſpectful Acknowledgments for his Kindneſs and Favours towards me. I have been from firſt to laſt endeavouring, that, through the Favour of God, the Degree of Union between theſe Two choſen of the Lord (meaning the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun) which is calculated to promote the Happineſs of God's People, may daily be ſtrengthened and cemented, and mutual Friendſhip and Attachment be confirmed and eſtabliſhed; and Thanks to the Almighty, that the Syſtem of Harmony and Union has acquired the requiſite Degree of Stability and Firmneſs, (literally, that as it ſhould be, ſo it is)—Always believe me anxious for the News of your Welfare, and conſtantly praying for your Health and Happineſs.

(Endorſement

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

(Endorſement on the Letter by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonſhees.)

Received the 10th Rehmauny of the Year Shaud 1223 A. N. Mahomed, anſwering to the 9th Rejeb 1211 Hegeree, (correſponding with the 8th January 1797.)

(Superſcription on the Cover.)

Be it honoured by the reſpected Peruſal of Syed Gholaum Ali Khan Behaudar, Muſheddy (i. e. Muſhud, a Place in Khoroſan.)—Be his Favour perpetual!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

Extract from the TREATY concluded in 1787, between the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 15th.

" WHENEVER the Company ſhall enter into any Negociation wherein the Intereſts of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned, the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George ſhall communicate the Proceedings to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, as the firm Ally of the Company; and alſo the Direction of the combined Force of the Country is committed entirely to the Honourable Company or their Repreſentatives.—It is nevertheleſs underſtood, that his Highneſs ſhall be informed of all Meaſures, which ſhall relate to the declaring of War, or making Peace with any of the Princes and Powers of Hindoſtan, ſo far as the Intereſts of the Carnatic may be immediately concerned; and the Name of his Highneſs ſhall be inſerted in all Treaties regarding the Carnatic; and his Highneſs will not enter into any political Negociations or Controverſies with any State or Power, without the Conſent or Approbation of the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George."

Extract from the TREATY concluded in 1792, between the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 10th.

" THE ſaid Nabob ſhall receive regular Information of all Negociations which ſhall relate to declaring War or making Peace, wherein the ſaid Company may engage, and the Intereſts of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned; and the ſaid Nabob ſhall be conſidered as an Ally of the ſaid Company in all Treaties, which ſhall in any Reſpect affect the Carnatic and Countries depending thereon, or belonging to either of the Contracting Parties contiguous thereto; and the ſaid Nabob agrees that he will not enter into any Negociations or political Correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the Conſent of the ſaid Company."

(True Copies.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secretary.

No. 8.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General to his late Highneſs the Nabob.

[Written 28th May 1801.]

Mem.—This Letter is preſented on a Suppoſition, that it is the ſame which is required by the 11th Order of the Honourable Houſe, and therein deſcribed as having been ſhewn by Meſſrs. Webbe and Cloſe to the Regents on the 15th July 1801.

To the Nabob of ARCOT.

FOR ſome Time paſt your Highneſs muſt have obſerved, that although I have received various Communications from you with relation to the internal Government of the Carnatic, and to the general State of your Affairs, I have not deemed it conſiſtent with my public Duty to return any Reply to any other Letters, which I have had the Honour to receive from your Highneſs, excepting thoſe containing the uſual Interchange of Compliments between your Highneſs and the Britiſh Government; the Cauſe of my Silence is of the moſt ſerious Nature, and has occaſioned the deepeſt and moſt ſincere Regret to my Mind.

The Succeſs of our Arms againſt the late Tippoo Sultaun, has brought to light many important and extraordinary Tranſactions. My Determination on the Subject of the Proofs which I poſſeſs has been formed after the fulleſt Deliberation; and after the moſt diſpaſſionate Review of all the Circumſtances of the Caſe, I have communicated my final Opinion to Lord Clive, with my poſitive Directions to carry into Effect, without Delay, thoſe Arrangements which the Nature of the Caſe appears to me to require, for the Security of the Britiſh Intereſts in the Carnatic. Lord Clive will enter into a full Explanation of all the Evidence which has been diſcovered at Seringapatam, and will alſo ſtate to your Highneſs the Purport of the Inſtructions which he has received from me. I requeſt your Highneſs to conſider Lord Clive to be fully authorized by me to terminate the requiſite Arrangements, and under this View of the Queſtion, I truſt that you will not expect from me any Interruption to the courſe of thoſe Meaſures which I have judged to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, and which I have directed Lord Clive to accompliſh without further Reference to my Authority.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
P. T. to the Governor.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secr^{y} to Government.

No. 9.

Copy of PROCEEDINGS of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the ſigning of the Treaty between the Company and Azeem ul Doulah.

To His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis WELLESLY, K. P.
Governor General in Council at Fort William.

My Lord,

LORD Clive has had the Honour of informing the Governor General of the Demiſe of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic, on the 15th Inſtant. His Excellency has alſo been apprized by his Lordſhip of the Meaſures adopted by Lord Clive, in conformity to the ſeparate Diſpatches of the Governor General, for eſtabliſhing the Rights and Intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic, on the permanent Baſis of territorial Security.

2. Thoſe Diſpatches, and the Reſult of Lord Clive's Meaſures for the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, having been communicated to us; we have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency in Council, that a Treaty has been this Day concluded, ſubject to the Ratification of the Governor General in Council, for ſettling the Succeſſion to the Soubehdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for veſting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Company.

3. The ſeparate Diſpatches of Lord Clive will have explained to his Excellency the Governor General the Cauſe which prevented his Lordſhip from communicating to the late Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, the Nature of the Governor General's Inſtructions, founded on the written and oral Teſtimony taken at Seringapatam; the ſubſequent Demand made by Lord Clive of an adequate Security for the Britiſh Intereſts in the Carnatic, from the reputed Son of Omdut ool Omrah; the poſitive and formal Rejection by that Perſon of an amicable Adjuſtment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, founded on the Rights acquired by the Company, from his reputed Father's Violation of the Alliance, and of the expreſs Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; the ſubſequent Motives of Lord Clive for opening a Negociation with the Prince Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder, for the Purpoſe of reviving the Alliance between the Family of his Highneſs and the Britiſh Government, founded on the Inſtructions of the Governor General to avoid the Humiliation of the Family of the Nabob Mahomed Alli, if it ſhould be practicable to obtain by Negociation the Security required for our Rights in the Carnatic, and finally the Terms of the Arrangement which has been concluded by the Deputies under the immediate Authority of Lord Clive; theſe Points having been fully ſtated in his Lordſhip's ſeparate Diſpatches, we truſt that it will be ſufficient for us to refer the Governor General in Council to thoſe Diſpatches, with the Expreſſion of our entire Concurrence in the Arrangements adopted by Lord Clive under his Excellency's ſeparate Inſtructions.

4. We

No. 9. *continued.*

4. We have now the Honour of tranſmitting to your Excellency in Council, an official Copy of the Treaty, which has this Day been executed, and interchanged by us, with the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder; and we recommend that a ratified Copy of the Treaty may be tranſmitted to us with all practicable Expedition, for the Purpoſe of being delivered to his Highneſs.

5. The Change of Circumſtances ariſing from the Conduct of Alli Huſſein, and the Perſons appointed to aſſiſt his Counſels, has rendered it neceſſary for Lord Clive to introduce a correſpondent Change in the Structure of the Declaration tranſmitted to his Lordſhip by the Governor General. We have the Honour of ſubmitting to your Excellency in Council, a Copy of the Declaration, in the Form in which we ſhould judge it adviſeable to publiſh that Paper, if your Excellency ſhould deem the Publication of it to be expedient.

6. It is our Intention that a Copy of the Declaration in this Form ſhall be immediately tranſmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay, and to the Reſidents at Hyderabad and Poona, for the Purpoſe of communicating to them the Grounds on which the Succeſſion to the Soubehdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, have been ſettled and eſtabliſhed; but we ſhall uſe no further Means for the Diſtribution of that Document, unleſs we ſhould receive Inſtructions for that Purpoſe from your Excellency in Council.

7. In concluding an Arrangement involving Conſequences of ſo much Importance to the Britiſh Intereſts in India, it is impoſſible for us not to feel a Degree of Anxiety correſpondent to the Magnitude of the Subject, until we ſhall be honoured by the Receipt of the Determination of your Excellency in Council on this Tranſaction. In the mean while, anticipating with Confidence the Concurrence of your Lordſhip's Sentiments with our own, we offer our Congratulations to your Excellency in Council on the Concluſion of an Arrangement, by which the Rights and Intereſts of Great Britain in the Carnatic have at length been fixed on the ſolid Foundation of territorial Security.

8. We have the Honour to inform your Excellency in Council, that his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder has this Day been inſtated in the Muſnud of his Anceſtors, as Nabob Soubehdaur of the Carnatic, with every Mark of public Reſpect from the Britiſh Government, and with every practicable Degree of Splendour conformable to the Uſages of India.

9. It is our Intention to diſpatch the Whim Packet immediately for the Purpoſe of conveying to the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors our Diſpatches on the Subject, which is now ſubmitted to the Governor General in Council.

We have the Honour to be,
My Lord, with great Reſpect,
Your Excellency's,
Moſt obedient and humble Servants,

(Signed) *Clive,*
J. Stuart,
Wm. Petrie,
E. W. Fallofield.

Fort St. George,
31ſt July 1801.

No. 10.

Copy of the Correſpondence between the Governor General and the Governor of Fort St. George, on the Subject of the Carnatic; from the Period of the Death of his late Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah, to the Elevation of Azeem ul Dowlah to the Muſnud.

(Official, N° 18.)

To His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the Honour of informing your Lordſhip, that his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah departed this Life about Nine o'Clock this Morning.

The Arrangement which I informed your Lordſhip had been made for the Preſervation of Order at the Palace of Chepauk, upon the Occurrence of his Highneſs's Death, hath completely anſwered the Purpoſes intended by that Meaſure; and I have the Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordſhip that entire Tranquillity prevails throughout the Neighbourhood of Chepauk and of Madras. This Meaſure of Precaution proved to be entirely ſatisfactory to the Mind of the late Nabob, from the Time his Highneſs became acquainted with the Intention of it.

Tippoo Padſha (or Hiſſum ul Mulk) the Fourth Son of the late Mahommed Ally, from whom principally I expected an Attempt to excite a Commotion on the Death of the Nabob, is at preſent under the Protection of the Troops ſtationed at Chepauk.

Previouſly to the Receipt of your Lordſhip's Diſpatches committed to the Charge of Mr. Webbe, I had determined to take immediate Meaſures, on the Demiſe of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for exerciſing the Government of the Carnatic on the Part of the Company; but ſince the Receipt of thoſe Diſpatches, which define more diſtinctly your Lordſhip's Wiſhes in regard to the Mode of executing that Intention, I have judged it adviſable to ſuſpend the Declaration of the Right of the Britiſh Government to aſſume the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of the Carnatic, and to preſerve the gracious Appearance of National Forbearance and Moderation as long as it might be conſiſtent with the actual Security of the Britiſh Intereſts.

With

No. 10. *continued.*

With this View I deputed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe to the Palace of Chepauk, for the Purpoſe of conferring with the principal Officers of the late Nabob upon the Subject of any Arrangement which it might have been the Intention of his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah to provide, for adminiſtering the Affairs of his Family and of his Government.

An authentic Will was produced to the Deputies, under the Seal and Signature of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, appointing his reputed Son Alli Huſſain Khan (Tadjh ul Omrah) to be Heir and Succeſſor to all his Highneſs's Poſſeſſions of every Deſcription, and nominating Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan to be the Guardians and Supporters of his Highneſs's reputed Son.

In conformity to my conditional Inſtructions, the Deputies proceeded to diſcloſe to the Guardians, Tuckia Ally Khan and Nejeeb Khan, the Nature of the Diſcoveries which had been made reſpecting the Breach of the Alliance between the Company and the late Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by the hoſtile Conduct of their Highneſſes. Having explained, during this Conference, the entire Grounds on which the Right of the Company to uſe its Diſcretion in ſecuring the Intereſts pledged to it in the Carnatic is founded, the Deputies preſſed Tuckia Ally Khan and Nejeeb Khan, to concur in a Negociation for an amicable Adjuſtment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, rather than to compel the Britiſh Government to proceed to the Exerciſe of its own Rights and Power.

The Plea of Delay, founded on the Decency and Neceſſity of providing for the immediate Funeral of the late Nabob, was urged in a Manner ſo conſiſtent with public Decorum, and with the Feelings natural to the Family of his Highneſs on this Occaſion, that Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Webbe judged it expedient to allow a Latitude until Seven o'Clock To-morrow Evening for the Declaration of a final Anſwer to the Propoſition of an Adjuſtment by Negociation. In granting this Latitude, the Deputies were careful to refuſe all Validity to the Will of the late Nabob, and concluded the Conference by an Aſſurance to the Guardians, that upon their Anſwer to be given at the next Conference, would abſolutely depend either the Acknowledgment of the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah by the Company, or the Neceſſity of aſſerting the Rights of the Company, by proceeding to exerciſe the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic.

The Guardians having declared their Intention to give a categorical Anſwer at the Time propoſed, I ſhall be prepared, at the Expiration of it, to act according to the Termination of the Conference, either by acknowledging the Succeſſor of Omdut ul Omrah, and receiving Poſſeſſion of the Carnatic through the Channel of Negociation, or by aſſerting the Right of the Company, and immediately proceeding to exerciſe the Government of the Carnatic.

I ſhould have availed myſelf of the earlieſt Opportunity of opening a Negociation with his late Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, upon the Grounds of your Lordſhip's Diſpatches, but having ſatisfied myſelf, upon the ſolemn Declaration of his Highneſs's Phyſician, taken on Oath, that the Communication of important Buſineſs at the Time of my receiving your Lordſhips's Inſtructions might have been attended with fatal Conſequences to the Life of the Nabob, I refrained informing his Highneſs of the Arrival of thoſe Diſpatches; the gradual

No. 10. *continued.* Decay of the Nabob has ſince continued to render it impracticable for me, on the ſame Motives of Humanity, to make any Communication to his Highneſs founded on your Lordſhip's Inſtructions.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
15th July 1801.

(A true Copy.) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secy.

(Official, N° 19, Secret.)

To His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. IN my Diſpatch of the 15th Inſtant, I had the Honour of communicating to your Lordſhip my Intention of endeavouring to effect an Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic through the Channel of Negociation.

2. I have conſidered that to be a Mode of Adjuſtment ſo preferable to the Exerciſe of the Rights of the Britiſh Government, by the Aſſertion of its Power, that I judged it to be adviſeable, in my verbal Inſtructions to the Deputies, to provide, that their unceaſing Attention ſhould be directed to the Accompliſhment of that Object. The Conferences opened in conſequence, were conducted in a Manner entirely conformable to this Principle. The Khans, appointed by the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for the Aid of his reputed Son, were apprized by Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe of the poſitive Grounds of Right, on which it was the Determination of the Britiſh Government to obtain Security for its Intereſts in the Carnatic; at the ſame Time every Argument of Conciliation and Perſuaſion was urged by the Deputies, founded on the long eſtabliſhed Connection between the Company and the Family of the Nabob Walajah; on the humiliating Conſequences of publiſhing to the World the Evidence of the hoſtile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah diſcovered at Seringapatam; and on the different Degrees of Dignity, Splendour, and Comfort, which would attach to the reputed Son of that Prince under Circumſtances of friendly Accommodation, or of hoſtile Reſiſtance to the Demand of Security on the Part of the Britiſh Government.

3. The Negociation was interrupted at its earlieſt Stage by a Refuſal on the Part of the Khans, appointed to aſſiſt the Son of Omdut ul Omrah, to acquieſce in the Demand contained in the fundamental Propoſition of the Deputies for territorial Security, to the Extent of veſting the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic excluſively in the Hands of the Britiſh Government. To this Demand the Khans oppoſed an uniform Reſiſtance; and the Deputies would have been juſtified in bringing the Negociation to a Concluſion on this Point of Difference. Reaſon however exiſted for believing, that their Conduct was not conformable to the Sentiments of the young Man; it was conſiſtent with the Motive for proceeding by Negociation, that every practicable Degree of Facility ſhould be given to that Plan of Arrangement. An Opportunity was therefore offered to Ally Huſſain,

of

of declaring his genuine Sentiments; and accordingly, in a ſeparate Converſation with myſelf, he diſtinctly ſtated that he had not participated the Councils of his Aſſiſtants. No. 10. *continued.*

4. In conſequence of this Declaration, it was my Intention to have relieved the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah from the Situation in which he appeared to have been placed by the Conduct of his Father's confidential Miniſters. A ſecond Meeting was accordingly appointed for the Purpoſe of completing the Arrangement neceſſary to the Acknowledgment of Ally Huſſain's Title, and for the Eſtabliſhment of territorial Security for the Rights of the Company. At this ſubſequent Conference, which was alſo conducted without the Preſence of his Aſſiſtants, Ally Huſſain retracted his Declaration of the preceding Day; he expreſſed his unequivocal Concurrence in the Sentiments of the Khans, together with his Reſolution not to depart from the Reſult of their Councils; and declared his Reſolution to meet, at whatever Hazard, the Conſequences of refuſing this reaſonable Demand of Security on the Part of the Britiſh Government.

5. Having exhauſted all the Means in my Power of impreſſing on the Mind of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Son, a juſt Senſe of the Right, acquired by the Company under the Violation of the Alliance, or of the Determination of the Britiſh Government to exerciſe that Right for the Attainment of an adequate Security, I was reluctantly compelled to diſcontinue all farther Communication with the immediate Family of Omdut ul Omrah.

6. The Detail of thoſe Conferences, which it is my Intention to tranſmit at a future Period of Time to your Excellency, will evince that the Deputies appointed by me have adhered to the Spirit of Moderation and Temperance, which I had preſcribed for the Conduct of the Negociation; for although the Negociation was formerly ſuſpended by the Rejection of the firſt Propoſition, a full Communication was made both to Ally Huſſain ſeparately, and to his Adviſers jointly, of the Plan of Arrangement intended by your Excellency for the Preſervation of his Father's Family from entire Humiliation: Your Excellency will alſo obſerve, that Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son (who is of an Age to appreciate the Conſequences of his own Conduct) and his Adviſers, have ſignified their final Rejection of this fundamental Propoſition, under the Expreſſion of their entire Belief of the Exiſtence of your Lordſhip's Orders, and under the Impreſſion of the fulleſt Knowledge of the Conſequences of that Rejection.

7. The Failure of my Endeavour to accompliſh an Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, by a conciliatory Negociation with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, was as little expected by myſelf as by your Excellency. The Delay which has in conſequence occurred, was inſeparable from this Mode of Procedure; but whatever temporary Inconvenience may attach to it, I have no Doubt that your Lordſhip will conſider me to have adhered, in the Purſuit of an amicable Adjuſtment, to the Spirit of your Councils, Inſtructions, and Wiſhes.

8. The Intention of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic, through the Channel of an amicable Negociation, having been fruſtrated by the unexpected Reſiſtance oppoſed to my Demands by the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, it remained for me to apply the Principles

No. 10. *continued.*

'Principles of your Lordſhip's Policy and Orders to the Change of Circumſtances, and the actual Condition of the Caſe.

9. The Reſult of the Propoſitions, founded on the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance, by the Conduct of Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, eſtabliſhes the Right of the Britiſh Government to exerciſe its Power in ſuch a Manner, and to ſuch an Extent, as ſhall be judged adviſeable for the Attainment of an adequate Security for its Rights and Intereſts in the Carnatic. The Mode of exerciſing that Right is therefore limited to Conſiderations of Expediency: The Diſpatches which I have had the Honour of receiving from your Lordſhip by Mr. Webbe, leave no Doubt in my Mind, that your Excellency conſiders that to be the moſt expedient Mode of exerciſing our Right and Power, which ſhall be moſt conſiſtent with the Magnanimity of Moderation and Forbearance, under the Injuries we have ſuſtained, and moſt conformable to the Nature of the Connection ſo long ſubſiſting between the Company and Mahomed Ally.

10. The Attainment of an adequate Security by Means of Negociation from the immediate Family of Omdut ul Omrah, has been rendered impracticable, under the Letter of your Lordſhip's laſt Inſtructions, by Ally Huſſain's Rejection of the fundamental Propoſition for that Purpoſe; but the Spirit of your Lordſhip's proviſional Orders, under Date the 26th of March 1800, is ſtill applicable to the actual Circumſtances in which the Affairs of the Carnatic have now been placed. Conſiderations, independent of thoſe connected with our external Relations, are ſuggeſted by the State of our domeſtic Affairs: The Rebellion in the Southern Provinces has aſſumed a more formidable Aſpect than could have been expected; and although the Force aſſembled is, I truſt, ſufficient for the Suppreſſion of it, the Movement of Troops required for that Purpoſe has unavoidably ſo reduced the appointed Force of the Provinces, as to render extremely inconvenient any Meaſure calculated to augment the Number of diſaffected Perſons. During the recent Negociations, Circumſtances have occurred which eſtabliſh my Belief of the Exiſtence of a very conſiderable Treaſure in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the late Nabob, and it is of great Importance that ſo pregnant a Source of Miſchief ſhould not now be thrown into a Scale adverſe to our Intereſts.

11. The Object of the Orders which I am inſtructed by your Excellency to carry into Effect, is the Attainment of an adequate Security founded on the Poſſeſſion of Territory; if that Object ſhould be attainable with the Conſent of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally, it is manifeſt that the Degree of Security will be greater, than if the ſame Object ſhould be obtained by the Exerciſe of our Power, even under the Qualification of our indiſputable Right; becauſe ſuch a Mode of Procedure is calculated to conciliate the Affections of our Muſſulman Subjects, inſtead of inflaming the diſcontented State of their Minds, and to ſecure at leaſt a negative Application of the ſuppoſed Treaſure to the ordinary Uſe of the Family, inſtead of diverting it to the Purpoſes of Treachery or Hoſtility.

12. On a Review of all theſe Circumſtances and Conſiderations, I have judged the Principles of your Lordſhip's Orders to remain in full Force, although the Mode of applying them has failed with reſpect to the ſuppoſed Son of Omdut ul Omrah; but every Conſideration of our general Policy, of Expediency with reſpect to our external Relations, and of Prudence with regard to our internal

ternal Tranquillity, requires, in my Judgment, that the actual Eſtabliſhment of our Security on the Baſis of Right to exerciſe the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, ſhould be accompanied by the gracious and conciliatory Meaſure of eſtabliſhing a Branch of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally in a Degree of Rank and Splendour, ſuited to its long ſubſiſting Connection with the Company, and conſiſtent with the actual Circumſtances of the Carnatic. No. 10. *continued.*

13. I have already apprized your Lordſhip by my private Diſpatches, that, under the Impreſſion of theſe Sentiments, I had directed my Attention to the Situation of Azeem ul Dowlah, the only Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah, and that in determining to advance him eventually to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, I had conſidered myſelf at Liberty to extend to the preſent Situation of the Affairs of the Carnatic, the proviſional Inſtructions contained in your Lordſhip's Diſpatch of the 26th of March 1800. Having adopted, in conſequence of this Intention, the neceſſary Meaſures of Precaution for removing the Reſtraint impoſed during a long Period of Time, by the Family of Omdut ul Omrah, on the Perſon of Azeem ul Dowlah, I directed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe to open a Negociation with that Prince, upon the Grounds of the Rights acquired by the Company, from the Violation of the Alliance on the Part of his Family; and upon the Wiſh of the Britiſh Government to avoid, as far as might be conſiſtent with its actual Security, the Humiliation of this ancient and illuſtrious Houſe.

14. I have the Honour of acquainting your Lordſhip, that the Negociation has been brought to a ſucceſsful Determination, and I encloſe the Draft of a Treaty * which Azim ul Omrah has bound himſelf to execute in a more formal Manner, as ſoon as Circumſtances may be ſufficiently advanced to admit the Execution of a public Inſtrument.

* Vide Copy of Treaty tranſmitted in the Diſpatch from the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, dated 31 July 1801; —No. 6. p. 33.

15. In providing a ſuitable Maintenance for the Succeſſor of Omdut ul Omrah, I have thought it more adviſeable to render the Amount dependant on the general Proſperity of the Country, than to fix an unconditional Stipend for the Support of his Dignity: This Mode of Arrangement, while it cannot encroach upon our Security, is calculated to qualify the entire Transfer of the Civil Government of the Carnatic to the Hands of the Britiſh, with the Preſervation of an active Principle for ſecuring an Union of Intereſts between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company in the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of the Country; and this Mode poſſeſſes the farther Recommendation of relieving the Proviſion for the Maintenance of the Nabob from the Appearance of a mere Penſion. On the ſame Grounds of Reaſoning, I have judged it expedient to ſecure the Income of the Nabob from the Effects of any conſiderable Failure in the Revenues of the Carnatic. On the Principle adopted, I expect that the Income of the Nabob will not much exceed Two Lacks of Pagodas, and the future augmented Income will probably never exceed the Sum of Three Lacks of Pagodas.

16. I have adopted the Principle ſtated in your Lordſhip's Letter to his Highneſs the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of the 24th April 1799, containing the Plan of a propoſed Treaty for the complete Adjuſtment of all his Highneſs's Affairs with reſpect to the Company, and a Clauſe has accordingly been introduced into the preſent Treaty, by which Azeem ul Dowlah formally acknowledges, on the Part of himſelf and of his Predeceſſors heretofore Nabobs of the

No. 10: *continued.*

Carnatic, the Debts due by their Highneſſes to the Company on Account of the Cavalry Loan, and on Account of the Proportion of the Conſolidated Debt of 1777, paid by the Company to the Creditors of the Nabob Mahommed Ally. By the ſame Clauſe his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah has further bound himſelf to acknowledge, as a juſt Debt, the Amount which ſhall be decided to be the juſt Balance of the unadjuſted Accounts referred to the Determination of the Governor General in Council, by his late Highneſs the Nabob Mahommed Ally.

17. I have judged it to be my Duty to ſtimulate this formal Acknowledgment of the Debts due to the Company by the Nabobs of the Carnatic, not more from the Deſire of providing a final Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, than from a Regard to Juſtice in ſecuring to the Public a Portion of whatever Sum may eventually be appropriated to the Liquidation of the floating Debt of the late Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. I have conſidered this Duty to be the more urgent, from the Reports now prevailing with reſpect to the Progreſs already made towards an Arrangement for the Conſolidation of thoſe Debts, and from the manifeſt Neceſſity of ſecuring, in ſuch an Event, a more adequate Proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic for the Defence of the Territories ſubject to this Preſidency.

18. I have introduced into the Declaration tranſmitted to me by your Lordſhip, ſuch Alterations as the Change of Circumſtances appears to have rendered neceſſary; and I have now the Honour of ſubmitting to your Excellency a Copy of the Declaration,* in the Form in which it is my Intention to tranſmit it to the Reſidents of Hydrabad and Poonah, and to the Government of Bombay. I ſhall not take any farther Means for the Publication of this Paper, until I may become acquainted with your Lordſhip's Sentiment on that Subject.

*Vide Copy of Declaration accompanying Diſpatch from the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, of 31ſt July 1801;—N° 7. p. 37.

19. It is neceſſary to apprize your Lordſhip, that upon the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, I conſidered it to be inconſiſtent with my Deſire of negociating an amicable Adjuſtment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, to iſſue the Orders I had propoſed previouſly to the Receipt of your Excellency's Diſpatches, to tranſmit to the Officers of the Company for the Purpoſe of authorizing them to exerciſe the Government of the Carnatic. The Delay which has in conſequence occurred in the transfer of Authority, is not likely to produce any ſerious Inconvenience, particularly with reſpect to the Revenue, at this Seaſon of the Year; and it will enable me to tranſmit, together with the Orders of the Governor in Council to the Officers of the Company, thoſe of his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah to the Officers of the late Government, for the regular and formal Eſtabliſhment of the Authority of the Company in the Civil Government of the Carnatic.

20. Circumſtances connected with the Situation of his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah, and of the Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, will render it neceſſary to poſtpone the Ceremony of inſtalling his Highneſs for a ſhort Period of Time; and until theſe Arrangements can be adjuſted, it will be impracticable to tranſmit the Treaty in an official Diſpatch from the Governor in Council, for the Purpoſe of being notified by the Governor General in Council.

21. Since the Termination of the Conferences with the Khans, on the Part of Omdut ul Omrah's Son, I have received from them an Addreſs, containing a formal Communication of the Succeſſion of Ally Huſſain to the Rank and Titles appointed

No. 10. *continued.*

pointed by the Will of his ſuppoſed Father, together with an Intimation of the Readineſs and Deſire of that Perſon to perform the Obligations of the Treaty of 1792. This Communication was immediately ſubſequent to a poſitive, formal, and perſonal Declaration from myſelf, that I could no longer conſider Ally Hüſſain to have any Pretenſions to thoſe Titles, in conſequence of the Refuſal on his Part to afford the Degree of Security required by your Lordſhip's Orders. The Conduct of thoſe Khans, and of Ally Huſſain, has ſince been conformable to this Affectation of independent Rights. The poſitive and direct Communication of the Intention of the Britiſh Government, has not deterred thoſe Perſons from proceeding to the ordinary Ceremonies of inſtating Ally Huſſain in the oſtenſible Rank of Nabob of the Carnatic. This Mode of Procedure manifeſts, on the Part of Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son, and of his Adviſers, a ſyſtematic Adherence to the Spirit of Hoſtility which animated that faithleſs Ally, and a perfect Obedience to the teſtamentary Counſels of his Father. I have therefore been compelled to guard againſt the Conſequences which ſuch an Appearance of Oppoſition to the Britiſh Authority is calculated, and may be intended to produce on the internal Tranquillity of the Country; and I have judged it expedient for that Purpoſe to take complete Poſſeſſion of the Palace of Chepauk, by Means of the Britiſh Troops, and to cloſe the public Offices until the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſhall be inſtated.

I have the Honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
27th July 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

By the Right Honble Lord Clive.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A true Copy.) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Sec^y.

(Official, N° 20.—Moſt ſecret.)

To his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. THE general Grounds of Belief of the Exiſtence of a very large Treaſure in the Family of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, has been conſiderably ſtrengthened by Circumſtances which have occurred during the recent Negociations with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah; I have therefore judged it to be my Duty to endeavour, by the preſent Arrangements, to provide that a Proportion of the Treaſure ſhould be appropriated to the Liquidation of the Cavalry Loan.

2. No Doubt can exiſt of the Juſtice or of the Expediency of ſuch a Proviſion; but under the actual Circumſtances of the Caſe I fear that conſiderable Difficulties will be oppoſed to the Execution of it. The Prince Azeem ul Dowlah has been ſo long excluded from the Knowledge of public Affairs, at the Durbar of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that it may be practicable to conceal from his Knowledge the Mode in which the Treaſure may have been diſtributed, if (as may be expected) the greateſt Portion of the Treaſure has been diſpoſed of among

No. 10. *continued.*

among the Female Part of the late Nabob's Family, or if it ſhould have been depoſited in the interior Apartments of the Palace, the Recovery of it muſt be attended with much Embaraſſment: The Neceſſity of reſorting to the Meaſures requiſite for that Purpoſe, could not fail of rendering the Elevation of Azeem ul Dowlah unwelcome to many Branches of the Family, and impede, to a certain Extent, that general Submiſſion to the Arrangement concluded with him, which I conſider it of Importance to conciliate from all our Muſſulman Subjects.

3. In this View of the Queſtion I have judged it adviſeable to ſtipulate with Azeem ul Dowlah a ſeparate and ſecret Article, providing for the eventual Diſcharge of the Cavalry Loan from the Treaſures which may be diſcovered. The Knowledge of the Exiſtence of this Article, after Azeem ul Dowlah ſhall have been eſtabliſhed in the Saubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, not being liable to the Inconveniences which render the Diſcovery at preſent inconvenient, it is my Intention to keep this Article profoundly ſecret; and I truſt that your Lordſhip will conſider me to have provided by this Mode the beſt Security for the Diſcharge of the Debt which is conſiſtent with the extreme Delicacy of the Queſtion, and with the Advantages of relieving the firſt Meaſures of Azeem ul Dowlah's Government from the ungracious Conſequences of demanding the immediate Reſtoration of the public Property.

4. I have the Honour of encloſing a Copy of the Article for your Lordſhip's Information.

I have the Honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Clive.

Fort St. George,
27th July 1801.

By the Right Honble Lord Clive.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y^ to Gov^t^.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^y^.

No. 11.

Copies and Extracts of LETTERS from the Governor General and the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; relative to the Revolution in the Carnatic, and the Aſſumption of its Government by the Company.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. YOUR Honourable Committee has been already made acquainted, by the Diſpatches of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, with the written Evidence diſcovered at Seringapatam, of the treacherous Conduct of their Highneſſes the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

2. On the Receipt of the Governor General's ſeparate Diſpatches, Lord Clive, in conformity to his Excellency's Deſire expreſſed in a private Diſpatch, appointed Mr. Webbe, the Chief Secretary of this Government, and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, the Reſident in Myſore, to be Commiſſioners, for the Purpoſe of conducting the oral Examinations neceſſary to complete the Proofs of theſe moſt extraordinary Tranſactions.

3. The Report of the Commiſſioners, with the Proceedings, was received by Lord Clive, and tranſmitted to his Excellency the Governor General, in the Month of May 1800, with a Diſpatch from Lord Clive, containing his Lordſhip's Sentiments on the Reſult of the Enquiry inſtituted at Seringapatam.

4. Circumſtances connected with our general Policy and Intereſts, rendered it expedient for the Governor General to poſtpone his Excellency's Determination, with reſpect to the Meaſures to be adopted in conſequence of this flagrant Violation of the Ties of Amity and Alliance by the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. The Cauſes of this unavoidable Delay are explained in a recent Diſpatch, received by Lord Clive from the Governor General, containing the Reſult of his Excellency's Deliberation on this important Queſtion, together with his Lordſhip's Inſtructions in regard to the Nature and Extent of the Security to be required for the Rights and Intereſts of the Company in the Carnatic.

5. During the Time when this Subject was under the Conſideration of the Governor General, the State of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Health became ſo precarious, as to portend Conſequences fatal to the Exiſtence of his Highneſs.

No. 11. *continued.*

6. At an early Period of Time, after the Diſcovery of the Papers found at Seringapatam, the Governor General had judged it expedient and prudent to tranſmit eventual Inſtructions to Lord Clive, applicable to the Contingency of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Death, previouſly to the Determination of the Meaſures which might be rendered neceſſary to our Safety by the Detection of the faithleſs and hoſtile Conduct of his Highneſs. Lord Clive was alſo enabled to receive Inſtructions from the Governor General, applicable to the Contingency of the Nabob's Death, ſubſequently to the Determination of the Syſtem of Policy to be purſued for the future Security of our Intereſts in the Carnatic.

7. Theſe Diſpatches were entruſted by the Governor General, together with his Excellency's verbal Inſtructions, to Mr. Webbe, who arrived at Fort St. George previouſly to the Diſſolution of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. Although the important Meaſures connected with the Execution of the Governor General's Orders, rendered Lord Clive extremely anxious to demand, at the earlieſt practicable Period of Time, an adequate Security for the Britiſh Intereſts againſt the hoſtile Councils of his Highneſs, yet the extreme Debility of Omdut ul Omrah appeared, upon the Affidavit of his Highneſs's Phyſician, to be ſuch as to deter Lord Clive from communicating to his Highneſs the Arrival of the Governor General's Diſpatches. The ſubſequent Death of Omdut ul Omrah, which happened on the 15th Ult. fruſtrated the Intention of Lord Clive to open a Negociation with his Highneſs according to the Inſtructions of the Governor General.

7. On the Demiſe of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Lord Clive deputed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe to open a Conference with the principal Officers of the late Government, for the Purpoſe of demanding from the Succeſſor of Omdut ul Ormah the Security required by the Inſtructions of the Governor General.

See N° 4. p. 8.

8. The Manner in which thoſe Conferences were conducted, is deſcribed in a Report of the Deputies; and the Reſult of them was a Declaration by Ally Huſſain (the reputed Son, and the Heir appointed by the Will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah) of his final Reſolution not to acquieſce in Lord Clive's Demand of Security to the Extent conſidered by the Governor General, and by his Lordſhip, to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to the Security of the Britiſh Intereſts.

9. During theſe Conferences with the Perſons appointed by Omdut ul Omrah to aſſiſt the Councils of his Highneſs's reputed Son, the Deputies nominated by Lord Clive endeavoured to impreſs on the Minds of thoſe Khans the Nature of the Proofs eſtabliſhed on the written and oral Teſtimony taken at Seringapatam; and no Means of Aſſurance, Argument, or Perſuaſion were omitted, which could tend to convince thoſe Perſons of the Exiſtence of the Governor General's Orders, founded on the Inſtructions of your Honourable Committee, and of Lord Clive's ſerious Determination to carry thoſe Orders into Effect, to the Extent of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Intereſts of the Company in the Carnatic. Under the Circumſtances of the recent Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and of the indeterminate State of the Affairs of his Highneſs, ſome Degree of Delay was inſeparable from theſe Negociations; but we have no Doubt that your Committee will conſider the Inconveniences ariſing from that Delay, to be compenſated by the Generoſity of affording to the Family of Omdut ul Omrah, in this Spirit of Temperance and Moderation, ſufficient Leiſure to appreciate the

ſerious

No. 11. *continued.*

ſerious Effects of this alternative Choice on its immediate Intereſt. The Khans appointed to act on the Part of Ally Huſſain having perſiſted to refuſe to the Deputies the Security required by the Governor General, Lord Clive judged it to be his Lordſhip's Duty, previouſly to the Adoption of the Meaſures dependant on that Refuſal, to obtain, if poſſible, a Knowledge of the genuine Sentiments of Ally Huſſain himſelf on this important Propoſition. Lord Clive accordingly held two perſonal Interviews with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, at which none of the Officers or Adviſers of the late Government were preſent, the Place at which theſe Interviews were held being within the Encampment of the Britiſh Troops. The Mode of this Meeting was attended with the further Advantage of affording to Ally Huſſain immediate Security and Protection in the Event of his deſiring to relieve himſelf from the deſperate and infatuated Councils of his Adviſers. At theſe perſonal Interviews, the Nature of the Rights acquired by the Britiſh Government was explained to Ally Huſſain; the Determination to exerciſe thoſe Rights was ſtated; and the Conſequences of a Refuſal on his Part to afford, in an amicable Manner, the Security required by the Britiſh Government, were announced in the moſt ſerious and formal Manner by Lord Clive to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah. In reply to this Communication, Ally Huſſain diſtinctly and formally ſtated his Reſolution to adhere to the Councils of the Khans appointed to aſſiſt, and to refuſe, with a perfect Knowledge of the Conſequences of that Refuſal, to accede to the Demand for the Eſtabliſhment of an adequate Security for the Intereſts and Rights of the Company in the Carnatic.

10. In conſequence of the Reſiſtance, unexpectedly oppoſed by Ally Huſſain to this reaſonable Demand, it remained for Lord Clive to apply the Inſtructions and Authority conveyed to his Lordſhip by the Governor General to the actual State of Circumſtances. In proceeding to exerciſe the Rights of the Britiſh Government, which the Conduct of Ally Huſſain had compelled his Lordſhip to aſſert, Lord Clive ſtill judged it to be conſiſtent with the Sentiments of National Magnanimity and Generoſity, that the Britiſh Government ſhould refrain from the Exerciſe of the Company's Power, and from the abſolute Humiliation of the Family of Mahomed Ally, if an adequate Security could be obtained through the Channel of an amicable Adjuſtment. Under the Impreſſion of theſe Sentiments, Lord Clive directed his Attention to the Claims and to the Situation of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder. This Prince is the only Son by a formal Marriage of the late Ameer ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and is the immediate Great Grandſon, by both his Parents, of the Nabob Ameer ud Deen Khan, the Founder of the Family. The Rights of Omdut ul Omrah, founded on the Treaty of 1792, having been vitiated by that Prince's Violation of the Alliances, and of the Stipulations of that Inſtrument, the hereditary Claims of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally deſcended to the Second Branch of the Family, repreſented by the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, the Son of Ameer ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

11. As ſoon as the Reſtraint impoſed by the Family of Omdut ul Omrah on the Perſon of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah could be removed, Lord Clive directed the Deputies, Mr. Webbe and Lieut. Col. Cloſe, to open a Communication with that Prince, for the Purpoſe of reviving the Alliance between his Anceſtors and the Company, and of eſtabliſhing the Rights and Intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic on a permanent Baſis of Security. The Grounds of the Reaſoning in which this Determination was founded, are ſtated in a ſeparate See N° 12.

Diſpatch

No. 11. *continued.* Diſpatch from Lord Clive to the Governor General, to which we refer your Honourable Committee.

12. The Prince Azeem ul Dowlah having been informed by the Deputies, of the Foundation on which the Right of the Britiſh Government to demand an adequate Security was ſupported, and of the Nature of the Security required, ſignified his Acknowledgment of that Right, and his Willingneſs to afford, in the Event of his Elevation to the Muſnud of his Anceſtors, the Security demanded by the Authority of the Governor General. The Deputies accordingly proceeded to frame a written Engagement on theſe Principles, which was executed by the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah.

13. In conformity to this Arrangement we have acknowledged Azeem ul Dowlah to be Nabob of the Carnatic, and refer your Committee to the detailed Grounds of this Meaſure to a Declaration, which has been tranſmitted to the Governor General in Council, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Governor of Ceylon, and to the Reſidents at Hydrabad and Poonah; for this Purpoſe we alſo refer the Committee to the Treaty, which has been concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder.

See N° 7.

Ibid.

14. The Mode of providing for the Support of the Dignity of his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, is conformable to the Principles on which the Alliance between his Highneſs's Family and the Company has been revived and eſtabliſhed. By theſe Means the Intereſts of his Highneſs will become united with thoſe of the Company in the general Proſperity of the Carnatic; and while the actual Security of the Britiſh Intereſts, provided by the preſent Arrangement, remains undiminiſhed, the Mode of ſupplying a Fund for the Expences of the Family in the Manner ſuitable to its Rank, and to the Dignity of the Britiſh Government, by the Allotment of a Proportion of the Public Revenues for that Purpoſe, is entirely relieved from the degrading Name and Appearance of a ſtipendiary Maintenance.

15. In conformity to the Plan deſcribed in the Governor General's Letter of the 24th April 1799, to the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for including in the Treaty, at that Time propoſed to his Highneſs, a complete Adjuſtment of all the Affairs of his Highneſs, and of his Highneſs's Anceſtors, which yet remain unadjuſted with the Company, Lord Clive deemed it to be his Duty to ſtipulate an entire Adjuſtment of the Debts due by the Family of the Nabob to the Company. His Highneſs having aſſented to this Demand, a Clauſe has accordingly been introduced into the Treaty, by which the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah acknowledges on his own Part, and on that of his Anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, the Debt commonly called the Cavalry Loan, and the Debt ariſing from the Proportion of the Conſolidated Debt of 1777, paid by the Company to the private Creditors of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, to be juſt Debts due to the Company, together with the Intereſt ariſing thereon. His Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah farther binds himſelf to acknowledge, as a juſt Debt due to the Company, the Amount which may be pronounced by the Governor General in Council, to be the juſt and fair Balance of the unadjuſted Accounts between his Family and the Company, according to the Engagement by which the Nabob Mahomed Ally bound himſelf to abide by the Deciſion

ciſion of the Governor General in Council, when his Highneſs referred thoſe Accounts to the Determination of the Supreme Government. No. 11. *continued.*

16. It will be obvious to your Honourable Committee, that the Intention of Lord Clive, in ſtipulating this Article of the Treaty, was directed to ſecure to the Company the Appropriation of the Sum of Six Lacks and Twenty-one Thouſand Pagodas, unincumbered by any Deductions, to the Diſcharge of the Public Debt due to the Company, as ſoon as the Conſolidated Debt of 1777 ſhall have been liquidated, under the exiſting Engagements with the Conditions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

17. The Object of ſecuring this Sum, for the Liquidation of the Debt due to the Company, did not appear leſs important to Lord Clive, than the Expediency of providing that, under any Circumſtances which may occur, a more adequate Proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic ſhould be applied to the Military Defence of thoſe valuable Poſſeſſions, than can now be appropriated to that Purpoſe. The calamitous Impoveriſhment of every Source of Wealth and Population, of which the Cauſes have been repeatedly ſtated to your Honourable Committee, leaves no immediate Expectation that the Net Revenues of the Carnatic will exceed the Sum of Nineteen Lacks of Star Pagodas. This Fund, after allotting a ſufficient Sum for the Support of the Expences of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, for the Maintenance of the principal Officers, Miniſters, Dependants, and Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and for the Payment of the Amount appropriated to the Liquidation of the Conſolidated Debt of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, will afford a Sum probably not exceeding Nine Lacks of Pagodas for the Defrayment of the Charges of defending theſe extenſive Territories.

18. That Sum exceeds, by a very ſmall Amount, the Proportion of the Revenue which the Province of Tanjore contributes to the general Exigencies of the State, and bears a very inadequate Proportion, either to the Expence of defending the Carnatic, or to the Rate of Aſſeſſment levied for the Public Protection in every other Part of the Territories ſubject to this Preſidency. The preſent Deduction of Six from Fifteen Lacks of Pagodas, is therefore ſo diſproportioned to the preſent Revenues of the Carnatic, that we can indulge no very ſanguine Hope of an immediate Augmentation of our pecuniary Reſources from the Adminiſtration of the Civil Government of the Carnatic. The progreſſive Decline of the Revenues of the Carnatic may be conſidered to have approached that Stage, at which your Committee have been prepared to expect the entire Failure of the Nabob's Government, and, under the exiſting Engagements, the Augmentation of our Reſources muſt be proportioned to the gradual Reſtoration of the Wealth and Proſperity of the Country; every Conſideration, therefore, of the actual Expence of protecting the extenſive Provinces of the Carnatic, every View of the indiſpenſable Neceſſity of maintaining an adequate Military Force for the Defence of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Peninſula of India, and every Motive of Attention to the alarming Preſſure on the Finances of this Preſidency, required Lord Clive to eſtabliſh, by the preſent Treaty, the beſt poſſible Security for a more adequate Application, in future, of the Public Revenues of the Carnatic to the Exigencies of the Public Service.

19. We feel great Pleaſure in congratulating your Honourable Committee on the Completion of an Arrangement, which has at length ſecured the Britiſh Intereſts

No. 11. *continued.*

in the Carnatic on the ſolid Baſis of territorial Poſſeſſion; and which is, at the ſame Time, calculated to confirm the Reputation of our National Magnanimity, Generoſity, and Moderation. We have no Doubt, that your Honourable Committee will concur in our Sentiments, that the Negociation, which has terminated in the Accompliſhment of theſe important Objects, has been conducted in a Manner conſiſtent with the liberal Policy of the Nation, unbiaſſed by the adventitious Advantage which might have been derived from the early Excitement of a Competition, founded on the Variety of adverſe Intereſts dependent on the Determination of the Britiſh Councils.

We have the Honour to inform you, that, in conformity to the Terms of the Treaty, the Inſtallation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah was completed on the 31ſt Ult. accompanied with every Demonſtration of public Reſpect, ſupported by every poſſible Degree of Splendour, and confirmed under the Obſervance of the moſt formal Procedure. We have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble Servants,

(Signed.) *Clive,*
T. Stuart,
Wm Petrie,
E. W. Fallofield.

Fort St. George, 3d Auguſt 1801.

Extract of a LETTER from Marquis WELLESLEY, to the Secret Committee.

Dated Moonghyr, 28th Sept. 1801.

THE principal Documents reſpecting the final Settlement of the Carnatic, have already been forwarded to you from Fort St. George; I have the Honour to annex to this Diſpatch Copies of ſuch Documents*, relating to that Subject, as are now at this Preſidency. The Georgiana will touch at Madras, in order to take Duplicates of the Papers already tranſmitted to your Honourable Committee from that Preſidency, with ſuch farther Advices, reſpecting the State of the Carnatic, as the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be prepared to tranſmit to Europe. The Mornington Packet will convey to you a Review, which I am now preparing, of the Circumſtances which have led to the late Arrangements in the Carnatic; in the mean while the Diſpatches from Fort St. George, will have ſufficiently apprized your Honourable Committee of the Principles which governed my Conduct in my Inſtructions to Lord Clive, and in the Ratification of the Treaty concluded by his Lordſhip with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

* The Documents here referred to, form an Appendix to this Diſpatch, and a Liſt (A.) is enclоſed.

Extract of a Secret LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 1ſt October 1801.

Par. 1. ON the Third of Auguſt laſt we had the Honour of communicating to you, by the Whim Packet, the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and the Progreſs of the Tranſactions which had terminated in the Elevation of the Prince Azeem ul Doulah Behauder to the Rank of the Nabob Soubadar of the Carnatic, and in the Eſtabliſhment of the Rights and Intereſts of the Company in the Carnatic, on the

the ſolid Foundation of territorial Security. Duplicates of that Diſpatch having been tranſmitted by the Overland Conveyance, and ſubſequently by the extra Ship Bridgewater, we truſt that your Honourable Committee will have received the earlieſt Intelligence of thoſe important Events. No. 11. *continued.*

2. We have ſince had the Honour to receive the Determination of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, on the Subject of the Treaty concluded by us with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah; and we have the Satisfaction of informing the Committee, that the Governor General in Council has expreſſed his Excellency's entire Approbation of the Conduct of this Government, during the Progreſs of the various Events which have terminated ſo highly advantageous to the Intereſts of the Honourable Company.

3. The reputed Son of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having met the juſt and moderate Propoſitions, founded on the Inſtructions of the Governor General, for the Security of the Britiſh Intereſts in the Carnatic, by a deliberate Refuſal to enter into any Engagements, abſolutely neceſſary to that indiſpenſable Object, his Excellency conſidered the general Spirit of the Inſtructions conveyed to Lord Clive at different Times under the various Changes which have taken place in the Situation of Affairs, entirely to warrant this Government in offering to the Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah the ſame Terms which had been offered to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah; and the Eſtabliſhment of the acknowledged Heir of the Ameer ul Omrah in the Rank of Nabob of the Carnatic, was therefore, in the Judgment of the Governor General, a Meaſure of Moderation and Wiſdom.

4. Under theſe Circumſtances, his Excellency in Council has been pleaſed to expreſs his entire Approbation of the general Spirit and Stipulations of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

5. The Governor in Council accordingly ratified the Treaty executed at Fort St. George, but being deſirous of introducing ſome Improvements of Importance into that Treaty, the Governor General ſtated his Opinion of the propoſed Modification, ſubjecting the Adoption or Rejection of it, without farther Reference, to the Diſcretion of this Government.

6. The Governor General having deemed it to be neceſſary that a Change of the Terms of the Preamble, and of the firſt Article of the Treaty, ſhould be introduced, for the Purpoſe of ſpecifying more diſtinctly, that the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah owed his Elevation, not to any hereditary Pretenſions, but to the Liberality and Generoſity of the Britiſh Government; a Copy of the Treaty, ſo modified and ratified by his Excellency in Council, was tranſmitted to us. The Governor General in Council having alſo deemed it to be expedient, that explanatory Articles of Charge to be permanently deducted from the Revenue, previouſly to the Allotment of the Nabob's Proportion, for the Purpoſe of relieving the Company from the Appropriation of the Jagheers in Land, and of ſubſtituting pecuniary Stipends for the Support of the Families of the Nabob Mahomed Alli and of the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah, and for the Purpoſe of limiting the Income of the Nabob, on Account of his Proportion of the Revenue, to an ultimate Sum, his Excellency in Council tranſmitted to us Inſtructions for framing additional Articles, in conformity to the Suggeſtions of the Governor General.

7. Lord

No. 11. *continued.*

7. Lord Clive had great Satisfaction in remarking the peculiar Delicacy obſerved by the Governor General in propoſing thoſe Modifications, and the Confidence which his Excellency repoſed in this Government, by committing to the Exerciſe of its Diſcretion the eventual Adoption of the Improvements conſidered by his Excellency to be requiſite to the final Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic.

8. In the Mode adopted by the Governor General for conveying his Excellency's Obſervations and Inſtructions, Lord Clive had ſincere Pleaſure in receiving the moſt flattering Teſtimony of the Succeſs which has attended his Lordſhip's anxious and uniform Endeavours to cultivate the Confidence of the Supreme Government, by a zealous and cordial Co-operation in the Syſtem of Meaſures adopted by the Governor General with reſpect to this Government; and Lord Clive took that Opportunity to aſſure his Excellency of the unfeigned Satisfaction which he felt on this Occaſion, and which he will feel on all Occaſions, in carrying into Execution thoſe Arrangements which his Excellency may judge moſt conducive to the Honour and Proſperity of the Empire in India.

9. We have the Honour of informing the Committee, that the Reference to the hereditary Pretenſions of Azeem ul Doulah, as ſtated in the Preamble and firſt Article of the Treaty, was entirely voluntary on the Part of Lord Clive, and that throughout the late Negociations, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſtated his Conviction that the Right of his Highneſs's Family, founded on its Connection with the Company, had been annihilated, and that his Highneſs conſidered the Cauſes of his own Elevation to have flowed from the Generoſity and Moderation of the Britiſh Government. Lord Clive was therefore relieved from the ſuppoſed Difficulties ſtated in the Governor General's Diſpatch, in propoſing to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah the Modification of the Preamble, and of the firſt Article of the Treaty executed at Fort St. George.

10. In conformity to the Principles repeatedly declared by his Highneſs, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah received this Propoſition with the utmoſt Degree of Chearfulneſs, and relinquiſhed all Claim to the Acknowledgments of his hereditary Pretenſions, without expreſſing any Diffidence or Alarm with reſpect to the Intention of the propoſed Modification. The modified Treaty, tranſmitted by the Governor General, has accordingly been executed by us, and formally delivered to the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah.

11. In obedience to the further Inſtructions of the Governor General in Council, with reſpect to the explanatory Articles, we have executed and interchanged with the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah ſeparate Articles, to be annexed to the Treaty, and we have tranſmitted a Copy of thoſe Articles for the Purpoſe of being ratified by the Governor General in Council.

12. In fixing the ultimate Amount of the Nabob's Income, we have been guided by the Governor General's ſeparate Diſpatches to Lord Clive; and your Committee will obſerve, that the Principle of Calculation adopted by us will limit his Highneſs's Proportion to about Three Lacks of Pagodas, under the moſt beneficial Arrangements now adopted for the Adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

13. We

No. 11. *continued.*

13. We have the Honour to inform the Committee, that the ratified Treaty, with the explanatory Articles, was interchanged with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah, on the 16th Ultimo, under every Circumſtance of public Reſpect ſuited to the Importance of the Occaſion.

14. We entertain a juſt Senſe of the Honour which the Governor General in Council has conferred on us, by the Expreſſion of his Excellency's public Thanks on the Occaſion of executing this Treaty; and we have aſſured his Excellency, that we conſider the Manner in which his Sentiments have been conveyed to us, highly honourable to the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of this Government.

15. Reflecting on the Progreſs and Termination of this Tranſaction, Lord Clive deemed it his Duty to beſtow that Tribute of Praiſe which is due to Mr. Webbe and to Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe. His Lordſhip conſidered himſelf fortunate, that Circumſtances permitted him to employ the Services of thoſe Gentlemen, according to the Wiſhes of the Governor General, in the oral Examinations taken at Vellore and Seringapatam, and that he ſhould be enabled, at a ſubſequent Period of Time, to avail himſelf of the ſame Services in the Conduct of the late Negociation.

16. Lord Clive has no Doubt that the Governor General and the Honourable Committee, will concur in the Importance which his Lordſhip attaches to the conſiſtent Form preſerved by thoſe Means, in the Progreſs of the Tranſaction, and to the peculiar Advantage derived from the Employment of European Gentlemen of Honour, eminently qualified by their Knowledge of Eaſtern Manners and Languages, to conduct an Affair of ſo much Delicacy.

17. Lord Clive knew that it was unneceſſary for his Lordſhip to direct the Attention of the Governor General to the Merits of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Webbe; but his Lordſhip felt it to be no leſs an Act of Juſtice, than of perſonal Satisfaction, to expreſs to his Excellency in Council his Lordſhip's high Senſe and Approbation of the Temper, Judgment, and Ability manifeſted by thoſe Gentlemen in the Accompliſhment of an Arrangement, by which the Government, acting under the Authority of the Governor General in Council, has been enabled to adjuſt the Affairs of the Carnatic in a Manner ſo honourable and advantageous to the Company and the Nation.

18. Lord Clive having, in concert with his Highneſs the Nabob, and in conformity to the Inſtructions of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, framed an Arrangement for the Support of the Families of the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and for the Maintenance of the principal Officers of the late Government, has communicated to us the Plan propoſed by his Lordſhip; in which we entirely concur.

19. We have the Honour of tranſmitting a Copy of Lord Clive's ſeparate Minute for the Information of the Committee; who will have the Satisfaction of obſerving, that the total Amount of the pecuniary Stipends, Penſions, and Eſtabliſhments, is leſs than the Sum provided by the Treaty of 1792, for the Family Jagheers of the late Nabobs; and that the ſtated Principle of Diſtinction, while it ſecures a liberal Support to every Branch of the Family, will neceſſarily produce a gradual Diminution of the total Expence to be incurred by the Company.

No. 11.
continued. From Marquis WELLESLEY to the Secret Committee; dated 21 October 1801.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1.—AT the Moment of closing my Letters intended for the present Dispatch Overland, I received a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under Date the 22d Ultimo, notifying the final Conclusion and Exchange of Engagements between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, in conformity to the Directions contained in the Orders of the Governor General in Council to the Government of Fort St. George, under Date the 18th of August (a Copy of which accompanied my Dispatch (D), dated the 28th September by the Georgiana Packet), and enclosing for my Ratification two explanatory Articles, framed according to the Instructions of the 18th August; which Articles had been executed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

2. Being absent from the Presidency of Fort William, on my Progress towards the Upper Provinces, I have this Day ratified the explanatory Articles of the Treaty of the Carnatic.

3. By the Georgiana Packet, I have had the Honour to transmit, for the Information of your Honourable Committee, a Copy of the Treaty of the Carnatic, as it was originally concluded between the Government of Fort St. George and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, together with all the Documents connected with the Subject of this important Arrangement.

4. By those Dispatches your Honourable Committee will be apprized of the State of the Negociation with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah at the Period of Time when those Documents were transmitted. Your Honourable Committee will certainly receive a Communication of the Result of the late Negociation with his Highness, from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by the Ships under Dispatch from that Presidency, together with Copies of his Lordship's Address to this Government of the 22d Ultimo, and of the explanatory Articles which accompanied it.

5. With the View, however, to afford your Honourable Committee the earliest Information of the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, as well as to multiply the Channels of Intelligence upon this important Subject, I deem it expedient to transmit by the present Dispatch Overland the following Documents:—

Copy of a Letter from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 31st July 1801:

Copy of the Treaty concluded with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, transmitted in the foregoing:

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated the 18th August:

Memorandum of the proposed Modification of the Treaty with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah:

Copy

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 22d September: No. 11. *continued.*

Copy of the Explanatory Articles encloſed in the foregoing.

6. I requeſt your Honourable Committee to accept my Congratulations on the Concluſion of an Arrangement, which, while it is highly creditable to the Juſtice and Moderation of the Britiſh Character, has happily eſtabliſhed the Rights and Intereſts of the Honourable Company in the Carnatic upon the ſecure and permanent Foundations of territorial Poſſeſſion, of excluſive Civil and Military Government, and of undivided Influence and Power.—It is a great Satisfaction to have ultimately accompliſhed an Object, long and anxiouſly deſired by the Honourable Company, and earneſtly recommended by the Court of Directors to my ſpecial Attention, when I had the Honour to receive the Charge of this Government. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of the early Solicitude which I manifeſted for the Accompliſhment of this important Meaſure, upon my firſt Arrival at Madras in the Month of April 1798, as well as of the repeated Attempts which I made on various Occaſions in the Years 1798 and 1799, to effect the ſame ſalutary Arrangement; the ſucceſſive Failure of theſe Attempts, combined with the Reflections ariſing from the equally unpropitious Reſult of every preceding Propoſition of a ſimilar Nature, have enhanced in my Mind the Pleaſure of witneſſing the Concluſion of the late Treaty. The intimate Connexion of this happy Event, with the Succeſs of your Arms in Myſore, forms a peculiar and intereſting Feature of the whole Tranſaction; nor can your Honourable Committee fail to remark, that the Poſſeſſion of the Records of the Houſe of Hyder Alli, in diſcloſing to your Government the whole Syſtem of the Policy of your Enemies in India, is the Source from which we have derived that Information which has enabled us to complete the Settlement of the Carnatic.

7. The Introduction into the Carnatic of the wiſe and benevolent Syſtem of Government, to which theſe Provinces are indebted for their preſent Happineſs and Proſperity, will be the next Object of my Anxiety and Care. The Union of all local Authorities, and the Extinction of every Principle of conflicting Power, will preclude the Operation of thoſe Cauſes of Diſcord and Counteraction, which muſt ever have impeded the Progreſs of good Government in the Carnatic, while the Adminiſtration of Affairs continued in the Hands of the Nabob.

8. I conſider it to be a moſt grateful Part of my Duty to expreſs to your Honourable Committee the high Senſe which I entertain of the Zeal, Judgment, and Temper, which has diſtinguiſhed the Conduct of Lord Clive, and of the Government of Fort St. George, during the whole Courſe of thoſe important Tranſactions, and arduous Negociations, which have terminated in a Manner ſo advantageous to the Intereſts of the Honourable Company in India.

9. To his Lordſhip's judicious Exerciſe of the Powers veſted in him by my Authority for the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, is principally to be aſcribed the Succeſs of thoſe Meaſures which the Treachery and Ingratitude of their late Highneſſes the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, compelled me to adopt for the Preſervation of the Rights and Intereſts of the Honourable Company in that Country.

10. Juſtice to the Merits of Mr. Webbe, Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, and of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, late Reſident in Myſore, requires

No. 11. *continued.*

quires me to expreſs to your Honourable Committee my cordial and grateful Approbation of the important Services rendered by thoſe Gentlemen to the Public, during the Courſe of the late Tranſactions and Negociations at Fort St. George. The Aſſiſtance which Lord Clive has derived from the Zeal, Talents, and Knowledge of Mr. Webbe and of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, contributed in an eſſential Degree to the Succeſs of his Lordſhip's Meaſures for the Arrangement of Affairs in the Carnatic.

11. The Diſcretion manifeſted by thoſe Gentlemen in the Conduct of the Examination of Gholaum Alli and Alli Rezza, inſtituted by the Government of Fort St. George under my Orders of the 7th April 1800, under Circumſtances of peculiar Delicacy and Difficulty, deſerves the higheſt Applauſe.

12. I acknowledge with Gratitude the Aſſiſtance which I received from the Abilities and local Knowledge of Mr. Webbe, whom I directed to attend me at Fort William, for the Purpoſe of aiding me in framing the Syſtem of Meaſures to be adopted for the future Adminiſtration of Affairs in the Carnatic, in conſequence of the detected Treachery of their late Highneſſes the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

13. The eminent Services of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, have already attracted the diſtinguiſhed Notice of the Honourable Company.

14. The Obligations of public Duty, and the moſt indiſpenſable Rules of Juſtice, concur to demand from me a recorded Teſtimony in favour of the indefatigable Activity, of powerful Abilities, and proved Integrity of Mr. Webbe, who adds to thoſe Qualities a moſt accurate Knowledge of the oriental Languages, and an intimate Acquaintance with every Branch of your Affairs in the Peninſula.

15. In confirming the honourable Teſtimony afforded by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in his Lordſhip's Addreſs to this Government, under Date the 22d ultimo, to the public Merits and Services of Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, on the important Occaſion which attracted his Lordſhip's Approbation, I conſider it to be incumbent on me to ſolicit the ſpecial Attention of your Honourable Committee, and of the Court of Directors, to the unremitting Exertions of Mr. Webbe in the Service of the Honourable Company, ſince the Commencement of the late War in Myſore; being ſatisfied, through the regular public Channels of Information, as well as by my perſonal Obſervation, that the laborious Induſtry of that Gentleman has been employed in the moſt diſintereſted Zeal, and with great Succeſs, to render himſelf an uſeful Inſtrument, under the Government of Fort St. George, of promoting the Intereſts of the Honourable Company, of ſecuring the Integrity and Vigour of the Adminiſtration of Government, of improving the Condition of our Native Subjects in the Peninſula, and of augmenting the Reputation and Honour of the Britiſh Name in every Part of the extenſive Dominions ſubject to the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

16. By the next Diſpatch I hope to be able to tranſmit to your Honourable Committee a detailed Review of the Cauſes, and a Proſpect of the probable Conſequences, of the Settlement of the Carnatic.

I have the Honour to be, Honourable Sirs, with the greateſt Reſpect,

Patna, 21ſt Oct. 1801. } Your moſt obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed) WELLESLEY.

No. 12.

Copy of ORDERS publiſhed to the Settlement of Fort St. George, dated 31ſt July 1801, relative to the Treaty between the Company and Azeem ul Dowlah.

Revenue Department.

PROCLAMATION.

1. WHEREAS the Object of the Connexion ſubſiſting between the Honourable Company and their Highneſſes, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, was intended to cement the Union and Alliance between the Contracting Parties, and to eſtabliſh, on a ſolid Foundation, the Security and Rights of the ſaid Contracting Parties in the Territories of the Carnatic: And whereas the ſeveral Engagements concluded for that Purpoſe, have failed to anſwer the Intention of the Contracting Parties, whereby the Form of Government throughout the Provinces of the Carnatic has been ſubjected to Changes injurious to eſtabliſhed Opinions, to general Confidence, and to permanent Proſperity: And whereas the Munſub of the Soubadarry of the Territories of Arcot having become vacant, his Highneſs the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah, Shewkul Jung Sepah, Salar Anwerodeen Khan Behauder, has ſucceeded by the hereditary Rights of his Father, and by the full Acknowledgment of the Honourable Company, to the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Munſub:—Wherefore his ſaid Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, and the ſaid Company, being deſirous of correcting ſuch Errors as have been heretofore introduced into the Government of the Carnatic, and of ſupplying the Defects of all former Engagements between the ſaid Contracting Parties; and being alſo anxious to give full Vigour and Efficiency to the Government of the Carnatic, with a View to fix the Rights of the People, and the Intereſts of the State, on a broad and ſtable Foundation, have mutually, and of their own Accord, agreed, by a Treaty bearing Date the 31ſt July 1801, that all former Proviſions for ſecuring a partial or temporary Interference on the Part of the Honourable Company in the Government, or in the Adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, ſhall be entirely annulled; and that in lieu thereof a permanent Syſtem for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the Adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature, under the ſole and undivided Authority of the Honourable Company, ſhall be eſtabliſhed throughout every Village, Purgunnah, and Province, of the entire Territories of the Carnatic.

2. Now Proclamation is hereby accordingly made to all Zemindars, Jaggeerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of every Deſcription of the Carnatic, that the Honourable Company have, by the Treaty above mentioned, acquired a perfect Right to aſcertain, determine, and eſtabliſh Rights of Property, to fix a reaſonable Aſſeſſment upon the ſeveral Purgunnahs and Villages of the Carnatic, and to ſecure a fixed and permanent Revenue, to be collected and accounted for by ſuch Officers as ſhall from Time to Time be appointed for that Purpoſe by the ſaid Company. And it is further publiſhed and declared, that the ſaid Company have alſo acquired a perfect Right to eſtabliſh Courts for the due Ad-

No. 12. *continued.*

miniſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature, under the ſole Authority of the ſaid Company, which ſaid Courts ſhall be conducted by Officers to be appointed from Time to Time by the ſaid Company, under ſuch Ordinances and Regulations as ſhall from Time to Time be enacted and publiſhed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

3. And whereas his ſaid Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder has diveſted himſelf, by the Treaty above mentioned, of all Controul, Authority. or Interference in the Collection of the Revenue, or in the Adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature: Wherefore all Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are hereby required to take Notice of the ſame accordingly. And it is hereby farther proclaimed and declared, that the Engagement now entered into between the Contracting Parties for the Purpoſes above mentioned, are unconditional, and liable to no Change whatever. Therefore the ſaid Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are required to take Notice, that the Right and Power of fixing and collecting the Revenue, as well as of adminiſtering Civil and Criminal Judicature throughout the Provinces, Purgunnahs, and Villages of the Carnatic, are veſted in the ſaid Company alone, as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure.

4. Wherefore all Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, Officers, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are ſeverally and collectively required, by virtue of the Rights and Powers acquired to the ſaid Company by Compact with the preſent lawful Nabob of the Carnatic, his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, to yield due Obedience to ſuch Officers as may be appointed, and to ſuch Ordinances or Laws as may be enacted by the ſaid Company alone, for the Adminiſtration and Government of the Territories of the Carnatic, and in all Time to come.

5. Although the Right Honourable the Governor in Council truſts that the Experience which the Inhabitants of the Carnatic have already had, will have rendered it unneceſſary for his Lordſhip to explain the general Principles of Moderation, Juſtice, Protection and Security, which form the characteriſtic Features of the Britiſh Government; yet his Lordſhip, in accepting the ſacred Truſt transferred to the Company by the preſent Engagements, invites the People of the Carnatic to a ready and chearful Obedience to the Authority of the Company, in a confident Aſſurance of enjoying, under the Protection of public and defined Laws, every juſt and aſcertained civil Right, with a free Exerciſe of the religious Inſtitutions and domeſtic Uſages of their Anceſtors.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secretary to Governm^t.

Fort St. George,
31ſt July 1801.

(A true Copy)

Jno Hodgson,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

No. 13.

INFORMATION ſubmitted to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, in obedience to ſeveral Orders dated 11th June 1802:

Stating Reaſons why the ſame have not been fully complied with.

THE Papers required by the 3d Order, are preſumed to be contained in the Documents numbered 1 and 2.

The Paper required by the 4th Order, is contained in Paper N° 4, Page 17; and that required by the 5th Order in the ſame Document, Page 15.

The Atteſtation of the Mahomedan Lawyers, and of the Families of the Nabobs Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 6th Order, have not been tranſmitted to the Court of Directors by the Government of Fort St. George; nor has the Correſpondence required by the 8th Order, or the Proceedings and Minutes required by the 13th Order, or the ſeparate Minutes required by the 15th, or the Proceedings required by the 16th, been yet received.

The Company have not any Record in England of the Will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 20th Order.

No. 14.

Copy of the AFFIDAVIT of the Phyſician of the late Nabob of Arcot, on the State of His Highneſs's Health; dated 22d June 1801.

MAURICE FITZGERALD, Eſquire, Phyſician to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, having been apprized by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, of his Lordſhip's Deſire to communicate to the Nabob of the Carnatic the Arrival of a Diſpatch from the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, involving Conſiderations of great Importance relative to the Affairs of the Carnatic, and of the Government of Fort St. George; and the ſaid Mr. Fitzgerald being farther informed, that it is the Intention of Lord Clive to ſolicit the Nabob's Appointment of an early Period of Time for the Conſideration of the Object of that Diſpatch, unleſs the Medical Gentlemen attending his Highneſs's Perſon ſhould be of Opinion that ſuch a Communication would be attended with Conſequences injurious to the State of his Highneſs's Health: Declares upon Oath, That although from the actual State of his Highneſs's Illneſs, he the ſaid M. Fitzgerald cannot take upon himſelf to ſwear, that the Communication of Lord Clive's Intentions above deſcribed would produce Effects immediately dangerous to the Exiſtence of the Nabob; yet, as a Profeſſional Man, he can have no Doubt, and accordingly declares on Oath, his Belief that the Knowledge of the Arrival of Diſpatches from the Governor General, ſeriouſly affecting the Intereſts of the Carnatic, would tend to aggravate and inflame the dangerous Symptoms which now threaten his Highneſs's Life.

(Signed) *M. Fitzgerald.*

Sworn before me at Fort St. George, this 22d June 1801. (Signed) *Clive.*

Witneſſes preſent,
(Signed) *A. Grant.*
M. Wilks.

No. 15.

Copy of the EXAMINATION of certain Perſons, taken before Meſſrs. WEBBE and CLOSE, at Vellore and Seringapatam, in the Month of May 1800, by Order of Marquis WELLESLEY.

Vellore, 3d May 1800.

ALLY REZZA having been required by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to attend the Commiſſioners, is accordingly introduced, and is informed of the Orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and of his Lordſhip's Authority committed to the Commiſſioners, for the Purpoſe of conducting an Enquiry into certain Tranſactions of great Importance, connected with the Intereſts of the Honourable Company.

Previouſly to the Commencement of his Examination, the following introductory Explanation having been tranſlated into the Perſian Language, is read, and explained to Ally Rezza.

" The Conſideration which the Engliſh Company has ſhewn to the Family of Tippoo Sultaun, and to the Dependants of his Government, muſt have manifeſted to all Deſcriptions of Perſons the Liberality and Moderation by which it has been always guided; and it muſt be equally evident, that having conſulted the Claims of Humanity, as well as the Dignity of its own Character, in this diſtinguiſhed Manner, the Engliſh Government would meet, with the utmoſt Degree of Regret and Concern, any Neceſſity which ſhould compel it to modify the Arrangements which have been made for the Comfort and Happineſs of the Dependants of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

" It is however not inconſiſtent with this Magnanimity, that the Britiſh Government ſhould exact from thoſe who have accepted its Bounty, the Duties of Attachment and Truth, in all Matters connected with its Intereſts; and it requires no Explanation to ſhew, that as the Britiſh Government has the Generoſity to forgive, ſo, if neceſſary, it poſſeſſes the Power to puniſh thoſe who may wilfully depart from the Duties which they owe to it.

" It is known to you, that after the Fall of Seringapatam the Whole of the Records and Papers, public, ſecret, and confidential, of the Government of Tippoo Sultaun, fell into the Hands of the Conquerors; and, conſidering the Cauſes which produce the Neceſſity of the late War, it will be obvious to you, that the Engliſh Government has been inquiſitive to diſcover the Arrangements and Councils, by which it was the Intention of the late Sultaun to have effected his Purpoſes of Enmity againſt us.

" This Enquiry has naturally led to the Diſcovery of much important Matter, and many original Documents, plain as well as in cypher, relative to the Meaſures and Intentions of the late Sultaun. Some of theſe Meaſures require the Explanation, which it is known to be in your Power to give: The Engliſh Government has therefore appointed us to be Commiſſioners for receiving this Information; and it will be your Duty, as well as your very near Intereſt, reflecting on what is already ſtated, to give a faithful and juſt Explanation.

From

No. 15. *continued.*

From the Treatment which you have already experienced, it will be evident to you that the Britiſh Government places too juſt a Value on the Obſervance of Fidelity, to impute to the Servants of the late Sultaun any Blame for being the Channel of executing his Orders or Meaſures. According to the eſtabliſhed Practice of the Law of Nations; according to the Principles of Juſtice and Reaſon, Servants are not held to be reſponſible for executing the Orders of their Sovereigns, as far as they may be conſiſtent with the Public Law, by which the Intercourſe between Independant States is regulated; you may therefore rely on a liberal Conſtruction of your Conduct by the Britiſh Government; and it is not the Intention of that Government to deprive you of any of the Works of the Public Bounty which you now enjoy, unleſs by Prevarication, or any treacherous Attempt to conceal the Truth, you ſhould render yourſelf unworthy of the Continuance of its Favour.

"From the Manner in which this Enquiry has originated, as well as from the Means adopted for carrying it into Effect, you will perceive that it is Matter full of Importance and Gravity; it will therefore be expedient for you to deliver your Sentiments and Explanations, with the Degree of Conſideration and Reſpect which is becoming the Occaſion."

Ally Rezza acknowledges that he comprehends and feels the Force and Meaning of the foregoing Exhortation, and having himſelf peruſed it in the Perſian Language, profeſſes his entire Readineſs and Deſire to anſwer all Queſtions, and to give all Information which may be required, to the beſt of his Power and Knowledge.

The Commiſſioners proceed to the Examination of Ally Rezza.

The Papers marked (Nos. 14 and 15,) in the Correſpondence tranſmitted from Bengal, having been produced and read to the Witneſs, are immediately recognized by him.

Queſtion. What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the ſecret Meeting which you held with him in the Garden, ſubſequently to the 23d July 1793?

Anſwer. Omdut ul Omrah informed the Vakeels, of the probable Rupture between the French and the Engliſh, and of the conſequent Attack on Pondicherry; he ſtated, that Tippoo Sultaun had a Vakeel, Ram Row, at that Place; that the keeping a Vakeel at that Time might give Offence; and that therefore the Nabob Walajah, from his Attachment to the Faith, made this Communication to prevent any Indiſpoſition between Tippoo Sultaun and the Company; that theſe Sentiments were communicated from a Regard to the Welfare of Tippoo Saltaun.

He recommended, that after the Departure of the Hoſtages, the Sultaun ſhould appoint an Ambaſſador at Madras, which would be attended with the beſt Conſequences, and ſtated that this was not communicated from any Partiality to the Engliſh, but from good Wiſhes towards Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What were the particular Expreſſions of his Attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until your Return to the Preſence of your Maſter?

A. Having repeated the Subſtance of his Anſwer to the preceding Queſtion, Ally Rezza was about to explain the Expreſſion of the "Affair known," which

is

No. 15. *continued.*

is mentioned in the laſt Paragraph of Papers (Nos. 14 and 15,) but was interrupted.

Q. What Anſwer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the ſaid Communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what Channel was that Anſwer tranſmitted?

A. The Sultaun replied, that the Vakeels were Perſons of Ability and Information, and would conduct their Affairs for the Benefit of the Sircar.

The Vakeels communicated the Meſſage after their Arrival in the Preſence, that no immediate Obſervation was made upon it; that Nine Days after they fell under the Diſpleaſure of the Sultaun, and that the Intercourſe between them and the Sultaun was in conſequence diſcontinued.

The only ſubſequent Communication was on the Subject of a Letter from Bengal, relative to the Releaſe of the Engliſh Priſoners, and to the War between England and France. Tippoo Sultaun, notwithſtanding the Contents, fully directed him (Ally Rezza) to prepare an Anſwer, and ſend it to the Preſence that it might be diſpatched.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun return any Anſwer to the Letters, Nos. 14 and 15?

A. Yes. He directed us to enquire into the Particulars of the Affair, to repreſent them after our Arrival, when he would act according to Propriety.

Q. Have you any Recollection of receiving from Tippoo Sultaun, a Letter directing you to commit to Writing, and to tranſmit to the Preſence, the Communications of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. No. He wrote nothing more than the above.

He (Ally Rezza) ſays, that at the Departure of the Vakeels, Omdut ul Omrah made Three Obeiſances; and directed them to aſſure the Sultaun of his (Omdut ul Omrah's) Regard, and to adviſe him not to break with the Engliſh; that he ſhould not conſider this Communication to be a Deviation from the Principles of their Religion, but that the true Iſlam conſiſted in preſerving Unity with the Engliſh.

[The Paper (No 13,) is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect this Letter?

A. Yes; and he wrote beſides to the above Effect.

Q. State the Nature and Object of the Agreement, which was eſtabliſhed through you, between the Nabob Wallajah and Tippoo Sultaun?

A. At the Time of the Departure of Lord Cornwallis, his Lordſhip deſired me to proceed to Seringapatam, and to communicate to the Sultaun much Matter of Advice, containing Obſervations on the State of Hoſtility, which had been protracted for a long Time, from the early Deſcent of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, and the Action of Colonel Baillie: That Lord Cornwallis wiſhed the Sultaun to preſerve the Relations of Peace and Friendſhip; and deſired that Ally Rezza ſhould proceed from Madras to Seringapatam, to repreſent verbally and fully the Subject of this Diſcourſe.

That at the ſame Time the Nabob Wallajah alſo made ſimilar Obſervations, with Profeſſions of his friendly Diſpoſition towards the Sultaun.

On his Arrival at Seringapatam, he (Ally Rezza) repreſented the Whole of this Diſcourſe, and, according to the Orders of the Sultaun, committed it to Writing, which was delivered to him (the Sultaun): That Tippoo Sultaun wrote an

Anſwer

Anſwer to Lord Cornwallis, profeſſing his Diſpoſition and Wiſh to preſerve Peace and Friendſhip; that the Letter was very full on this Point, and was accompanied by Preſents to Lord Cornwallis, Governor Oakeley, Mr. Cherry, &c. No. 15. *continued.*

He (Tippoo Sultaun) alſo ſent Letters to the Nabob Wallajah certainly; but the Witneſs does not recollect whether any were ſent to Omdut ul Omrah.

Q. In the preceding Queſtion, you were deſired to explain the Nature of the Agreement eſtabliſhed between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Wallajah; in your Anſwer you have not done ſo?

A. The Agreement was to preſerve the Friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the Two Durbars, the Engliſh and Tippoo Sultaun, as well as the Intercourſe of Civility and Attention.

Beſides this the Nabob Wallajah, at the Time of taking Leave, preſented Khelats, &c.; and Omdut ul Omrah delivered a Khelat into the Hands of Sir Charles Oakeley, to be given to the Vakeels of the Sultaun; which was accordingly done. Omdut ul Omrah told them that it recommended the Preſervation of Friendſhip, Peace, and Attention. A Copy of this Letter was delivered to the Vakeels, which they opened at Conditoor*, and were ſurpriſed to find, that it contained nothing more than the ordinary Expreſſions of Friendſhip, and a Liſt of the Preſents. The Letter was delivered to the Sultaun.

* Two Stages from Madras.

The Nabob informed the Vakeels, that it was his Highneſs's Wiſh to grant a Jagheer for the private Expences of the Princes, as well as of the Vakeels: They replied, that it was contrary to the Cuſtoms of their Government to receive thoſe Jagheers; but that they ſhould repreſent this Wiſh of his Highneſs, on their Arrival at Seringapatam.

Q. Did you, according to the Sultaun's Orders, commit to Writing the Matter of a ſecret Nature, which was communicated to you by Omdut ul Omrah?

A. I complied with the Orders in the Sultaun's Letter.

Q. In what Manner?

A. By writing to the Sultaun the Particulars of the Profeſſions of Regard, which had been communicated by Omdut ul Omrah.

Having again referred to Nos. 14 and 15, and 13, the Witneſs is aſked what Anſwer he gave the Sultaun?

A. That he had been enjoined at his Departure to poſtpone the Communication until his Arrival at Seringapatam, and that he would accordingly repreſent it in the Preſence.

Q. Why did Omdut ul Omrah defer this Communication till your Departure? And why did he exact an Oath of Secrecy on the Communication of this Regard and Friendſhip for the Sultaun?

A. Perhaps from Apprehenſions that this Intercourſe ſhould be known, and give Diſpleaſure to the Engliſh.

Q. Did he exact a formal Oath?

A. No; he conjured us.

Q. It appears that the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah ſtated, in the Preſence of Engliſh Gentlemen, their Regard and Friendſhip for Tippoo Sultaun: Why ſhould they be ſo anxious to conceal it in the private Meeting?

A. He repeats the ſame Anſwer, and can give no other Explanation.

The Paper (No. 14,) is again produced and read.

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. Reconcile the Formality of the Proceeding deſcribed at the Moſque, with the mere Profeſſions of Friendſhip?

A. He acknowledges that the Formality may be conſidered preparatory to more important Matter; but nothing paſſed except Profeſſions of Regard, the Propriety of keeping up a friendly Intercourſe, and an Offer of ſettling ſome Munſhon themſelves, which they declined in a ſuitable Manner.

Q. During your Reſidence at Madras, did you underſtand that there was any Reſtraint on the Intercourſe of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah with the Hoſtages, or with the Vakeels?

A. There was no Reſtraint, they had but four or five Meetings, which were with Major Doveton's previous Knowledge.

Q. Did Major Doveton know of the Meeting at the Moſque?

A. No; the Vakeels told him that they were going to the Moſque for the Fatihah. In regard to the Meeting at the Garden, they informed him that they were going to arrange their Effects for the Journey.

Q. As you found at the firſt Meeting with Omdut ul Omrah at the Moſque, that he had nothing to communicate but Profeſſions of Friendſhip, why did the Vakeels depart from their eſtabliſhed Cuſtom by concealing from Major Doveton the intended Meeting at the Garden?

A. As the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah intimated a Wiſh of ſeeing them privately, they thought that the Preſence of Major Doveton would be embarraſſing to his Highneſs. At my Departure from Seringapatam on my Return to Madras, Tippoo Sultaun communicated to me his Deſire of forming a Connexion by Marriage between his own Family and that of the Nabob Wallajah. This Meſſage I delivered by the Sultaun's Orders to Gholam Ally Khan; and on our meeting at the Garden a ſecond Time I withdrew; a Converſation took place between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan. From him I afterwards underſtood that the Agitation of the Affair was ſuſpended, until the entire Completion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and the Releaſe of the Hoſtages, in order that the Diſpoſition of the Sultaun might be well aſcertained at the Diſtance of ſome Time; that in the mean while there was neither a poſitive Deſire nor Indiſpoſition expreſſed by the Nabob Wallajah for this Connexion.

The Propoſal was firſt made from the Sultaun; and as it paſſed in the Lifetime of the Nabob Wallajah, I conclude that the Anſwer of Omdut ul Omrah was with his Knowledge. After the Return of the Vakeels to Seringapatam, they fell under the Diſpleaſure of the Sultaun; and I underſtood that Gholam Ally Sudder and Pooniah were deputed to Gholam Ally Khan, to aſcertain what Progreſs had been made in the Affair of the Connexion, wiſhing at the ſame Time that Gholam Ally Khan ſhould give a Letter on that Subject to Omdut ul Omrah. This Letter he ſuppoſes to have been granted, but does not know.

Q. Did any Orders paſs from the Sultaun on the Subject of the Marriage before your Return to Seringapatam from Madras?

A. No. This Queſtion was not agitated before. On my Arrival at Seringapatam, Tippoo Sultaun enquired of me the Particulars relative to the Children of Wallajah.

Ally Rezza, of himſelf ſtates, That the Nabob Wallajah communicated in the moſt earneſt Manner, taking God to witneſs, his Entreaty to the Sultaun, that he ſhould refrain from breaking with the Engliſh, and that he ſhould adhere to the Friendſhip eſtabliſhed between them.

Q. The

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. The Propoſal of Marriage having been made in the firſt Inſtance on the Part of the Sultaun, it was certainly Evidence of his Wiſh to cultivate a good Underſtanding with the Nabob Wallajah's Family. It is extraordinary therefore that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on making a ſimple Propoſition of Friendſhip, ſhould doubt the Sultaun's Acquieſcence, and ſhould on that Doubt poſtpone the final Communication of his Sentiments until the Anſwer of the Sultaun ſhould be received?

A. He (Ally Rezza) acknowledges that the Propoſition for the Marriage was an Indication of entire and cordial Friendſhip. But although he underſtood from Gholam Ally Khan, that the Nabob Wallajah was diſpoſed to this Connexion, he yet learned from others that the Caſe was different; he therefore conjectures that the Nabob ſhewed a Deſire of ſimple Friendſhip, without Reference to the Marriage.

Q. When the Nabob Wallajah made his Propoſition of ſimple Friendſhip, requiring an Anſwer, how did it happen that the Vakeels, who were in Poſſeſſion of the Sultaun's Orders to effect a much more intimate Connexion, did not ſatisfy the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah of the Diſpoſition of the Sultaun, without farther Reference to Seringapatam?

A. A Propoſition of Marriage being of a very delicate Nature among Muſſulmans, and confined in this Inſtance to Gholam Alli Khan only, it was not proper for both Vakeels to interfere on this Subject; the Converſation was entirely confined between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Alli Khan at the Garden; when they took Leave at parting, Ally Rezza ſtates of himſelf, that after the Vakeels had arrived at the Mount (on their final Return to Seringapatam) Omdut ul Omrah came to the Mount, and had a ſeparate Converſation with Gholam Ally Khan, which he ſuppoſes to have related to the Propoſition of the Marriage.

Q. Were you, or were you not, on Terms of confidential Communication with Gholam Ally Khan, relative to the Progreſs of this Affair of the Marriage?

A. I was; and heard from Gholam Ally Khan, that the Nabob Wallajah had conſented, although I underſtood from other Quarters that this was not the Caſe.

Q. Both Vakeels being (as is ſtated in your Anſwer) in confidential Communition relative to the Point of the Marriage; how did it happen that they did not take on themſelves to ſatisfy the Doubts expreſſed by the Nabob Wallajah, in order to promote the Wiſhes of the Sultaun; there being no Impediment to a proper Communication either between the Vakeels themſelves, or between Gholam Ally Khan and Omdut ul Omrah?

A. Having obſerved the Doubts of the Nabob with reſpect to the Diſpoſition of the Sultaun, I took Occaſion to ſuggeſt to Gholam Ally Khan, at the Time of the Meeting at the Tomb, the Expediency of ſatisfying the Doubts of Omdut ul Omrah, by pointing out the poſitive Proof of the Sultaun's Diſpoſition evinced in his Propoſal of Marriage. I then retired with Kadir Nawas Khan, and underſtood from Gholam Ally Khan, after the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah went away, that he (Gholam Ally Khan) had made a Communication to his Highneſs to that Effect, and that his Highneſs had acquieſced. The Witneſs repeats that he had heard from others, that the Nabob Wallajah was averſe to this Connexion.

Q. As the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah acquieſced in the Arguments of Gholam Ally Khan, why did it become neceſſary to apply for a further Declaration of the Sultaun's Diſpoſition, on the Propoſition of ſimple Friendſhip?

A. I conceive that there are Two different Queſtions, one of the Marriage, the other of ſimple Friendſhip, and the Vakeels thought it neceſſary to addreſs the Sultaun on that Point.

Q. In

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. In the Paper (No. 14,) the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah is ſtated to communicate his Wiſh of diſcovering a Matter of Secrecy, and accordingly a Secret Meeting was contrived for that Purpoſe. By your foregoing Anſwers, the Reſult of this Propoſition is nothing more than a ſimple Propoſition of Friendſhip, connected with a Doubt of its being received by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

At the very ſame Time that this Doubt is ſtated, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is ſaid to have been reminded of the Proof of the Sultaun's Diſpoſition, contained in his Propoſal of Marriage, and (according to Gholam Ally Khan) to have acquieſced in the Arguments.

It is extraordinary that Omdut ul Omrah ſhould require ſo much Secrecy in declaring his Wiſh of cultivating the Friendſhip of Tippoo Sultaun; and it is inconſiſtent with Reaſon that he ſhould doubt this Proof of the Sultaun's Diſpotion at the Moment of his endeavouring to diſcover it. This Explanation of Omdut ul Omrah's Propoſition cannot be therefore reconciled with the Explanation which has been given; for as the reſpective Propoſitions of Marriage, and of ſimple Friendſhip, did not depend on each other, either the Doubt of Omdut ul Omrah muſt have been without Foundation, or the Neceſſity of farther Reference to the Sultaun under the Appearance of Secrecy, muſt refer to other Matter?

Mem.—The foregoing Queſtion is explained and ſtated in every Point of View to Ally Rezza, with a ſerious Warning to conſider it, and to declare the Truth.

A. He acknowledges the Inconſiſtency, but takes God to witneſs in the moſt ſolemn Manner, that nothing paſſed at the Moſque with his Knowledge, ſave the Communication between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan, on the Subject of the Marriage, the Declaration of Omdut ul Omrah's Deſire of cultivating Tippoo Sultaun's Friendſhip, and his Offer for eſtabliſhing Jagheers and Munſubs for the Princes and the Vakeels.

Q. You have ſtated, that on purſuing the Copy of the Letter delivered to you through the Means of Sir Charles Oakeley, you were ſurprized to find that it contained nothing but Expreſſions of Civility, and a Liſt of Preſents. What did you expect the Letter to contain?

A. I expected that the Letter would relate to the Propoſition of Marriage, or Friendſhip, or to the Jagheers or Munſubs.

Q. What do you mean by the Expreſſion in No. 14, "to redeem the Time "paſt?"

A. That the Injuries of Enmity would be replaced by the Benefits of Friendſhip. The Letter in Figure Cypher is now produced, and Ally Rezza acknowledges it to have been written by him.

Q. Was any other Cypher uſed in the Correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I do not recollect any other.

Q. When was the Cypher delivered to you?

A. When I was returning from Seringapatam to Madras.

Q. For what Purpoſe was it given to you?

A. For the Purpoſe of writing Inteiligence and other Matters of a ſecret Nature.

The Witneſs ſtates, that he once received a Letter in Cypher in Tippoo's own Hand-writing, which could not be explained, and was referred back to him.

He alſo ſtates, that the Sultaun was at the Time extremely intereſted in the State of French Affairs; and was deſirous of obtaining Information reſpecting them by every poſſible Means; and he told the Vakeels ſo, upbraiding them for not having tranſmitted Intelligence.

Q. Explain

Q. Explain *the Affair* referred to in the laſt Paragraph of No. 15; and ſtate how Omdut ul Omrah became the Means of laying the Foundation of it? No. 15. *continued.*

A. It refers to the Propoſition of Marriage; and Ally Rezza explains, that it was the Wiſh of Tippoo Sultaun to obtain a Daughter either of Wallajah, or of Omdut ul Omrah, for Sultaun Moyen ul Deen.

The Affair was communicated to Omdut ul Omrah, and he was made the farther Inſtrument of Communication to the Nabob Wallajah.

Ally Rezza ſtates of his own Accord, during this Part of the Examination, that he took Occaſion of ſtating to General Harris (he believes through Captain Macleod) at Seringapatam, the Anxiety which had been expreſſed by Lord Cornwallis, the Nabob Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah, that Tippoo ſhould refrain from the Infraction of the Treaty, and ſhould be induced to preſerve Friendſhip and Cordiality with the Engliſh, as the only Means by which the Fortunes of his Houſe could be ſupported; and that he (Ally Rezza) had explained theſe Sentiments to Tippoo Sultaun in vain.

The Paper (No. 16) is produced and read.

Q. Was Omdut ul Omrah preſent at the Ceremony deſcribed in this Letter?

A. No; the younger Sons of Wallajah were preſent.

Q. What was the Object of this Ceremony?

A. He explains; that it was a Practice of Tippoo Sultaun's to adminiſter Oaths to his Servants, Dependants, and Officers of his Government, on the Points ſtated in the Paper, and that the Order was received by the Vakeels for ſwearing thoſe at Madras, which was accordingly done in the Manner deſcribed.

Q. Was it not to engage the Congregation preſent to aſſiſt the Khodadad Sirkar, and to throw off their Allegiance to the Britiſh Government?

A. The Oaths were adminiſtered only to the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar. The Diſcourſe was addreſſed to all the Muſſulmans preſent; and it is obvious, from the Letter itſelf, that the Intention was to attach the Muſſulmans to Tippoo Sultaun, and to reprove them for adhering to thoſe of a different Perſuaſion. He (Ally Rezza) adds, that he diveſts himſelf of all Difficulty in making this Confeſſion, ſince it is the Object of the preſent Enquiry to obtain the Truth.

Q. Did the Nabob's Sons, who were preſent, join in the Prayer, that the Khodadad Sirkar might be triumphant and victorious?

A. The Prayer for Victory and Triumph refers entirely to the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar.

Q. Why did Tippoo Sultaun imagine that you might feel apprehenſive in fulfilling his Orders reſpecting this Ceremony?

A. Becauſe the Ceremony was to be performed in the Territories of a Foreign Power, and becauſe the Nature of the Oath adminiſtered to the Servants was adverſe to thoſe of a different Perſuaſion.

Q. Was the Obligation and Engagement taken on that Day in the Moſques from the Servants of Tippoo Sultaun only; or was it a general Union among thoſe profeſſing the Mahomedan Faith, reſident at Madras?

A. No Perſon but the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar received the Oath.

Q. When did you leave Madras for Seringapatam?

A. On the 22d Jaffer 1209 Hagry *.

Q. How often did you go to Seringapatam?

A. Once during the Reſidence of the Princes at Madras?

* A Miſtake, this anſwers to September 1794. *N. B. E.*

Q. When

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. When did you return to Madras?

A. I was abſent nearly Three Months, and returned about the 18 or 19 of Jemrady ul Ovol.

The Paper, No. 7, is produced.

Q. Who was meant by the Term Well-wiſher of Mankind?

A. The Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Why was he diſtinguiſhed by that Name?

A. In conſequence of a Deſire expreſſed by the Nabob Wallajah to be diſtinguiſhed by that Epithet, in order to ſhew that he was not confined to any Party, but well-diſpoſed to all Mankind.

Q. What are the Points which could not be committed to Paper, and could only be communicated in Perſon?

A. To recapitulate, according to Lord Cornwallis's Directions, the Courſe of hoſtile Tranſaction which had taken place from early Times between the Two States; to inſiſt on the Detenſion of the Priſoners by Tippoo Sultaun, and his Cruelty towards them; to inculcate the Neceſſity of a Reform in his Sentiments towards the Britiſh Nation, and to lay the Foundation of permanent Friendſhip, to be farther confirmed in Europe.

Theſe Propoſitions of Lord Cornwallis were confirmed by the Advice of the Nabob Wallajah, founded on his long Experience and Age.

Q. What Sirdars are meant in the Paſſage "At this Time the Friendſhip and "Goodwill of both the Sirdars is from God and the Royal Auſpices?"

A. Lord Cornwallis and the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Why could not theſe Points be committed to Writing at Madras, ſince they were committed to Writing after your Arrival at Seringapatam?

A. The Time of paying the Kiſts had paſſed; and the Priſoners were ſtill detained; it was with the Intention therefore of uſing my perſonal Influence with the Sultaun in theſe Points, ſince all Writing had proved vain.

Ally Rezza ſtates from himſelf, that about this Time he had received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, mentioning that no Priſoners remained in his Dominions; that this Communication was in conſequence made to the Britiſh Government, but that in One Month Three Priſoners made their Eſcape and arrived.

Q. Where were you in the Months of Mehurreon and Suffer 1209?

A. In Seringapatam.

Q. Were you at that Time in the Habit of attending the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun?

A. It was ſtopped. No.

Q. Were you in the Habit of correſponding with the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, after your final Return to Seringapatam?

A. No; there was Intercourſe between theſe Nabobs and Tippoo Sultaun by Means of Letters, and of Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghaus Khan.

Q. Were any other Perſons employed beſides thoſe Two Perſons as Vakeels at Madras?

A. I was under Confinement; but believe not.

Q. Did you at any Time receive Letters from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your Departure to Seringapatam?

A. None.

Q. Did

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. Did you receive any verbal Meſſages?

A. None; I was confined.

Q. Do you know whether the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah uſed any Cypher in writing to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I do not; I only recollect Two Letters from the Nabob Wallajah, and One to him from Tippoo Sultaun.

[The Paper (No. 6,) is produced.]

Q. Did you ever ſee this Paper?

A. I have; it was inſtituted by Wallajah for Purpoſes of ſecret Communication, and the Original I believe was written in Pencil by Kadir Nawas Khan, or ſome Perſon about the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. You ſtated that you knew but of One Cypher, and you acknowledge to have ſeen this Second Cypher now produced?

A. It is very true; but although this Paper was intended for Purpoſes of ſecret Communication, it was of a different Deſcription from what I meant by the Cypher. To my Knowledge this Paper was not brought into Uſe, it having been intended for Uſe after the Departure of the Hoſtages, in caſe of Neceſſity.

Q. Did you carry this Paper with you to Seringapatam, when you went with Lord Cornwallis's Propoſitions?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. From whom did you receive it; and to whom did you deliver it after your Arrival at Seringapatam?

A. It was delivered to Gholam Ally Khan by Kadir Nawas Khan, and to me, at my Departure, by Gholam Ally Khan, who told me that it had been compoſed for Communication between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah; that a Copy ſhould be given to Tippoo, and the Original brought back to Madras. Tippoo Sultaun however kept the original Paper.

Q. It appears that Pains were taken to procure private Meetings with the Vakeels at Madras by Omdut ul Omrah, and it appears that Two Cyphers were eſtabliſhed for the Purpoſe of ſecret Communications. It is therefore very extraordinary, that ſo much Trouble ſhould have been taken to conceal Matters, which, if accompliſhed or known, muſt have tended to increaſe the Friendſhip between Tippoo and the Britiſh Nation?

A. I acknowledge another Inconſiſtency between the Means uſed and the Purpoſes already ſtated, and that ſuch an Inconſiſtency does afford Ground for Suſpicion. With reſpect to the Second Paper, I do not know of its having been brought into Uſe; and I call God to witneſs, that I am ready to meet any Extremity which the Engliſh Government may chooſe to inflict, if any Point was agitated with my Knowledge beſides thoſe already ſtated. Ally Rezza adds, by way of Explanation, that the real Cypher (in Figures) was intended for Communication of Intelligence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Sultaun, and not to be uſed between the Two Durbars. He (Ally Rezza) once took Occaſion to enquire of Gholam Ally Khan what was the Reaſon of this Attention to the Obſervance of Secrecy in Affairs which were apparently innocent. Gholam Ally Khan ſaid, that a certain Delicacy of Concealment (Hijalee) was to be obſerved in the Affair of the Marriage.

Q. You have ſtated, that when you received from Gholam Ally Khan the Cypher (No. 6,) you conſidered it to be for Purpoſes of ſecret Communication. What was your Idea of the Nature of the intended ſecret Communications?

A. I

No. 15. *continued.*

A. I concluded it to be for the Purpoſe of concealing the mention of any Affair whatever; whether relating to the Engliſh, or the Nizam, or the Mahrattas, or any other Point referred to in the Paper.

Q. A Paper of this Nature is generally prepared for ſome particular Purpoſe; for what particular Purpoſe do you believe this Paper (No. 6,) to have been prepared?

Mem.—Great Pains have been taken to explain the above Queſtion, Ally Rezza, after fully comprehending the Purport, and after due Conſideration, ſtates:

A. That he conceived the Paper (No. 6,) to have been prepared for Uſe, in caſe of any Neceſſity whatever, but that it was not intended for any particular Purpoſe.

Q. It appears that all Intercourſe had been ſuſpended for a long Time between the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun, and that of the Nabob Wallajah; that a Communication was opened on the Concluſion of Peace, under great Suſpicions and Doubts on the Part of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, with reſpect to the Diſpoſition of Tippoo Sultaun; and although that Intercourſe is ſtated to be merely for a friendly Communication between the Two Durbars, yet the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah put into the Hands of Tippoo Sultaun a confidential Paper, calculated to conduct hidden Correſpondence of a general political Nature.

A. I acknowledge, that to an indifferent Perſon there are ſtrong Grounds to ſuſpect, that more was intended than appears; but I repeat, that I do not know of any particular Object for which the Paper (No. 6,) was prepared.

He (Ally Rezza) adds, that it was delivered by Kadir Nawas Khan to Gholam Ally Khan, between whom ſome Communications paſſed, of which he (Ally Rezza) had no Knowledge.

Mem.—The foregoing Anſwer being judged inadequate to the Weight of the Queſtion which it follows, the Commiſſioners think it neceſſary to explain this Deficiency in the fulleſt Manner; to refer Ally Rezza to the diſtinct Explanations contained in the Preamble, and to attract his ſerious Attention to the Difficulty of this Paſſage in the Examination.

With a full Senſe of this ſerious Exhortation, Ally Rezza repeats, that he has ſtated every Thing within his Knowledge, on the Points ſtated in the Examination; that the Inconſiſtencies pointed out are obvious, but that he is unable to give a further Explanation of them.

Q. Do you attach any other Meaning to the Expreſſion of "the Affair known "of" except that of the propoſed Marriage?

A. None whatever. If I had, I would have mentioned it.

Mem.—Here Ally Rezza inſiſted how much it would be adverſe to his Intereſts, and contrary to the Devotion he owes to the Company, to withhold any Part of the Truth. The Fac Simile of the Indorſement on the Cypher (No. 6,) is produced.

Q. Do you know this Hand-writing?

A. I do not.

Q. Where were you in the Month of Zawkry, of the Year Shaud 1223, A.M.?

A. Under Diſpleaſure at Seringapatam.

Q. Were you in the Habit of being in any Degree conſulted by Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I was not conſulted; Tippoo Sultaun inſtructed Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghaus Khan to ſay, in the Event of Omdut ul Omrah making any Enquiry

Enquiry for Ally Rezza or Gholam Ally Khan, that they attended the Durbar as uſual. No. 15. *continued.*

Q. What was the Object of that Deputation?
A. I do not know; I was in Confinement.

Q. Did you ſend any Letters or Meſſages by thoſe Ambaſſadors to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah?
A. None.

Q. Did you receive any Letter or verbal Meſſage by them from Omdut ul Omrah?
A. None.

Q. Did you receive any Letters from Kadir Nawas Khan?
A. None; I had no Intercourſe.

Q. What were the Couplets which Tippoo Sultaun ſent to you ſoon after your Arrival at Madras?
A. I have no Recollection of them, the Papers (Nos. 2 and 3,) are produced.

Q. What are the Couplets of which you acknowledge the Receipt?
A. Ally Rezza repeats the following Couplet, which was intended, he ſays, to explain or ſerve as a Key to the Cypher in Figures, *viz.*

Q. What is "the Writing you know of" mentioned in the Letter?
A. The Couplets explaining the Cypher.

Q. You have ſtated that the Cypher in Figures (the Specimen of which is produced) was brought to Madras at the Time of your Return to that Place from Seringapatam?
A. It was firſt delivered to me at that Time.

Q. If ſo, it is impoſſible that the Couplets can refer to the Cypher, becauſe by Dates they appear to have been ſent from Seringapatam before your Departure from Madras with Lord Cornwallis's Propoſitions?
A. Ally Rezza aſcribes this to ſome Miſtake of his Memory, but makes no Change in the Matter of Fact with reſpect to the Cypher.

[The Paper (No. 5,) is produced.]

Q. What were the Expreſſions of Friendſhip which Tippoo Sultaun ſtates you to have heard from his Mouth?
A. I never heard any Expreſſions of Friendſhip from his Mouth, and conſider the Expreſſion to be nothing more than Form.
The Papers (Nos. 1 and 4,) are produced.

Q. It is ſtated that the Nabob Wallajah diſſuaded Lord Cornwallis from the War. Did you hear the Nabob ſay ſo?
A. The Nabob Wallajah did addreſs himſelf particularly to me, and did uſe thoſe Expreſſions.

Q. Did you believe the Nabob Wallajah ſincere in theſe Expreſſions?
A. I did not.—There was no Sincerity on either Part in thoſe Expreſſions.

Q. Although you do not believe any Sincerity to have been intended by the Nabob Wallajah, in his Expreſſions of Friendſhip towards Tippoo Sultaun, do you give any Credit to his Profeſſions of Interference founded on his Attachment to the Religion of Mahomed?

No. 15. *continued.*

A. The Whole is Compliment. How is it poſſible that the Nabob Wallajah could forget the Indignities ſuſtained by his own Family at the Hands of Tippoo Sultaun, when Abouel Wab Khan was confined, and his Daughter and Granddaughter taken into the Mahal? And if there was any Sincerity in theſe Expreſſions of Friendſhip, why was not the Chain preſerved after the Departure of the Princes from Madras?

Q. Is the Warmth of the Expreſſions in this Letter (No. 4.) conſiſtent with the general Forms of Civility?

A. In the Weſtern World, People are correct and limited in expreſſing themſelves, but the People of India exaggerate extravagantly their Expreſſions of Regard. I regard the Whole of the Expreſſions in this Letter (No. 4) to be exaggerated.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually make uſe of theſe Expreſſions?

A. It was cuſtomary for the Vakeels to heighten the Expreſſions of Regard which fell from Lord Cornwallis, or the Nabob Wallajah, or any other Perſon, for the Purpoſe of conciliating the Mind of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually uſe the Expreſſion, "That the Sultaun was the only Pillar of the Faith; and that with reſpect to himſelf, the State of Affairs here (meaning at Madras) was well known?"

A. The Expreſſion is certainly heightened; but the Nabob Wallajah did allude to the Difference of Circumſtances between himſelf and the Sultaun, with reſpect to Power and Independance, ſo as to form a ſufficient Foundation for the Repreſentation of the Vakeels.

Mem.—It being now Eleven o'Clock, and impoſſible to conclude the Examination of Ally Rezza this Night, great Pains are taken by the Commiſſioners to impreſs on him, in the moſt earneſt Manner, the abſolute Neceſſity of obſerving the ſtricteſt Secrecy on the Subject of this Enquiry. It is further explained to him, that the Knowledge of the Circumſtances of the Enquiry being confined to the Commiſſioners and himſelf, any Diſcloſure of the Proceedings muſt certainly be traced to him, and as certainly followed by the Privation of his Penſion.

Ally Rezza ſtated, in a very impreſſive Manner, the Duties which he owed to the Company; and urged, as a Confirmation of his own Deſire to adhere to thoſe Duties, the intimate Connection of his perſonal Intereſts, which could in no Manner be ſo well ſecured to him, as under the liberal Protection and Proviſion which he now enjoys from the Company.

Vellore, 4th May 1800.

Ally Rezza again attends the Commiſſioners, and, previous to his Examination, he requeſts Permiſſion to ſtate Two Points, which did not occur to him in the Examination of Yeſterday.

The Firſt was, that at the Departure of the Vakeels from Madras, they had been charged with ſome rich Preſents and Jewels, by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, for Tippoo Sultaun, which were accordingly delivered to him.

The Second was, that the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah had expreſſed a ſtrong Deſire of obtaining an Eſtabliſhment of Land within the Dominions of Tippoo Sultaun.

The oſtenſible Object was, the greater Convenience of ſending Preſents and Pilgrims to Mecca from ſome Place on the Malabar Coaſt, than from any Part of the

the Carnatic; and the Nabobs were in conſequence deſirous of obtaining an Interchange of Diſtricts for this Purpoſe. No. 15. *continued.*

The Commiſſioners proceed to the Examination of Ally Rezza.

Q. Did you ever ſend to Tippoo Sultaun a Deſcription of the Works of Fort St. George?

A. I did.

Q. By what Means did you become acquainted with the Deſcription of them?

A. I made the beſt Deſcription I was able, from my own Obſervation, and from the Information of a Maiſtey Carpenter, ſent for that Purpoſe from Seringapatam by Tippoo Sultaun.

Tippoo Sultaun was deſirous of building a Fort on the Model of Fort St. George, and alſo an Arſenal, of which the Maiſtey took a Drawing.

Q. Was the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah privy to this Order?

A. No; the Order was kept ſecret.

Q. Did you ever receive any Intelligence from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah of a ſecret Nature?

A. The Vakeels received Intelligence of the Death of the King of France, with Advice from Wallajah to withdraw Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeel from Pondicherry.

Q. Did the Nabob explain his Intention in giving this Intelligence?

A. The Nabob explained, that his Motive for doing ſo aroſe from good Wiſhes towards Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. In your firſt Viſit to the Nabob Wallajah, he appears to have made a Propoſal for the Eſtabliſhment of Union and Harmony between his Highneſs and Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after he enquired whether any Anſwer had been received at a ſubſequent Period; Omdut ul Omrah enquired whether you had full Powers, and poſtponed the Communication of his Sentiments until the final Departure of the Vakeels. He then did not make the Communication until he had exacted the moſt ſolemn Adjuration of Secrecy. What did you ſuppoſe to be the Cauſes of this Anxiety and Caution, and what did you expect to be the Reſult of this Preparation?

A. I certainly expected that ſome Affair of Importance to Tippoo Sultaun, and of a ſecret Nature, would in conſequence be communicated; but I had no fixed Idea of what that Affair would be.

[The Paper (No. 11,) is produced.]

Q. What do you ſuppoſe to have been the Intention of Omdut ul Omrah's Propoſitions of Friendſhip deſcribed in this Letter?

A. The Eſtabliſhment of Cordiality.

Q. Conſidering the long eſtabliſhed Rivalry and Enmity between the Two Families, ſomething more than mere Cordiality appears to be imputable to the Anxiety of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. The Proſecution of the former Wars had been attended with great Detriment to both Parties, and he (Ally Rezza) conceives that Omdut ul Omrah's Motive was to repair thoſe Loſſes by the Preſervation of Peace.

Q. From the general Warmth of the Expreſſion in the Correſpondence of Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah, do you ſuppoſe that it was the Intention

to

No. 15. *continued.*

to extend the Union and Harmony of thoſe Princes, to a Means for the general Advancement of the Mahomedan Cauſe?

A. I do not believe that their Views were extended to any Object of that Kind.

Q. It appears from many Paſſages in the Correſpondence, as well as from the Proceedings at the Jaurnah Moſque, that Prayers were offered for the Triumph and Victory of Tippoo Sultaun; if thoſe Prayers had been ſucceſsful, there is no Reaſon to believe, from the former Conduct and Enmity of Tippoo Sultaun, that his Victory would have been attended with any temporal Advantage to the Nabob Wallajah's Family?

A. Of courſe the Succeſs of thoſe Prayers would have been extremely diſadvantageous to the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Then the Object of Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in offering thoſe Prayers, muſt have been extended to the general Succeſs of the Mahomedan Intereſts?

A. It was the Language of the Tongue, and not of the Heart.

Q. Is not that Language ſtronger than that uſed in the ordinary Intercourſe between Princes?

A. It certainly has the Appearance of Exaggeration, but to my Knowledge it did not extend beyond Civility.

[The Paper (No. 12) is produced.]

Q. What is meant by the Expreſſion? "It is certain that no Aſſiſtance will be offered from thence?"

A. That the Sultaun, attending to the Circumſtances ſtated in the Letter, would not certainly aſſiſt the French.

Q. Was there any Communication between the Vakeel Ram Row at Pondicherry, and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None.

Ally Rezza ſtates, that at the Time of the Equipment againſt Pondicherry, Sir C. Oakeley acquainted the Vakeels in a private Manner, that Pondicherry would certainly fall into the Hands of the Engliſh, and that if Tippoo ſhould offer the French Aſſiſtance, it would as certainly be attended with injurious Conſequences to him.

[The Papers (Nos. 8 and 9,) are produced.]

Q. Conſider the particular Points inſiſted on in theſe Letters, and explain the Object of them?

A. It is well known that the Object of the Sultaun was to unite all Muſſulmans for the Purpoſe of extirpating the Engliſh; or of falling in the Attempt; and the frequent Repetition of Oaths to his Servants and Army was directed ſolely to that Object.

Q. This Intention of the Sultaun's being well known, is it not reaſonable to conclude, that the frequent Alluſions of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, to the Intereſt taken by the Sultaun in the Mahomedan Cauſe, may be referred to the ſame Intention, and included under the ſame Conſideration?

A. I think not; but that they were Expreſſions of Civility. On one Occaſion the Nabob Wallajah ſtated, that the Sultaun ſhould conſider the Connexion with the Engliſh to be the proper Object of his religious Care.

Q. Was

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan the only Perſon of Rank through whom Communications between the Vakeels and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah paſſed? No. 15. *continued.*

A. Yes.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan acquainted with "the Affair known?"

A. He was.

Q. Was it intended to have kept the Marriage, if it had taken place, ſecret from the Engliſh?

A. It was intended to have been effected with the Knowledge of the Britiſh Government. I brought Preſents for the Purpoſe, which were to have been delivered in caſe of Succeſs; and otherwiſe to be returned to Seringapatam, which was accordingly done.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan acquainted with the Uſe of the Cypher, No. 6?

A. He was; he gave it to Gholaum Ally.

Q. Do you recollect the particular Phraſes uſed by Omdut ul Omrah, in communicating his ultimate Meſſage previouſly to your leaving Madras?

A. I do not; but am certain that nothing more paſſed with my Knowledge than what I have ſtated.

Q. You are acquainted, that your Report on the Works of Madras, and your Exhortations to the Muſſulmans at the Jaumah Moſque, have come to the Knowledge of the Britiſh Government: You muſt be ſenſible alſo, that in the one Caſe you had taken Advantage of the Confidence repoſed in you by the Britiſh Government, as an Hoſtage, to betray its Intereſts under the Maſk of Friendſhip; and that, in the ſecond Caſe, you have preached the Language of Rebellion in the Capital of the Company's Dominions.

In both Inſtances you can have no Doubt that you have acted contrary to the Laws of Nations, and are therefore liable to the Reſentment of the Britiſh Government.

The Principles on which the Britiſh Government acts, in reference to theſe Points, were explained to you at the Commencement of this Examination; and as you will juſtly have forfeited all Claim to its Favour, if, on the Examination of other Perſons, you ſhould be proven to have deviated from, or to have ſuppreſſed the Truth, which is the Object of this Enquiry; it is earneſtly recommended to you by the Commiſſioners to trace the whole Subject in your Mind, and to correct any Errors which you may have committed, while it is yet not too late.

Mem.—The foregoing Queſtion, being of a very ſerious Nature to Ally Rezza, is tranſlated and committed to Writing; and Ally Rezza, after full Conſideration, delivers the following Anſwer, written by himſelf in the Perſian Language.

Anſwer. The Truth is, that in giving this Information I was under the Orders of my Maſter. He gave me particular Injunctions to procure Information on theſe Points, and alſo ſent a Carpenter in order to examine the Works. In this Caſe it was not in my Diſcretion to act contrary to thoſe Orders; I therefore made known whatever I had obſerved. According to the Rights of Peace, this Conduct was improper in a Perſon entruſted: Being without Reſource, I acted in conformity to the Orders of my Maſter.

In reſpect to the Exhortation, I acted under ſimilar Circumſtances.

Although theſe Acts, in a Foreign Territory, were improper, yet I was without Reſource, and acted accordingly.

No. 15. *continued.*

With regard to the Recommendation of the Commiſſioners to trace the Subject of the Enquiry in my Mind, in order to correct any Errors which may have occurred, or any Omiſſions of the Truth, the Caſe is this: The Tranſactions are of long ſtanding; in every Caſe in which I have been queſtioned, have anſwered to the beſt of my Remembrance; if any Thing farther ſhould occur to me, I will repreſent it without any Deviation.

It is for Conſideration, whether a Perſon like me, enjoying ſuch Favour from the Company, would, by concealing any Matters in his Knowledge, wilfully expoſe himſelf to Injury.

It will never be, that I ſhall conceal from the Company any Thing of a ſecret Nature in my Knowledge. In every Point in which I have been queſtioned, I have repreſented whatever I knew; and I repeat, that if any new Matter ſhall ariſe in the Enquiry, I ſhall be ready to give Information to the Extent of my Ability.

The Injunctions on the Subject of Secrecy having been repeated to Ally Rezza, his Examination is cloſed; and the Commiſſioners think it their Duty to ſtate, that throughout the Examination of Ally Rezza they have obſerved (as far as depends on exterior Manner) a ready Diſpoſition on his Part to give the fulleſt Information; and that although great Inconſiſtencies appear in the Courſe of the Enquiry, the Commiſſioners did not diſcover any wilful Prevarication, or outward Endeavour, to ſuppreſs the Truth.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
By Cloſe.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *M. Wilks,*
Mil^y Secretary.

(A true Copy.)
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^y.

Seringapatam, 9th May 1800.

GHOLAUM ALI KHAUN attends the Commiſſioners, by the Directions of the Honourable Colonel Welleſley, and they proceed to take his Examination; Colonel Welleſley being preſent.

The introductory Paper of Explanation, tranſlated into the Perſian Language, and prefixed to the Examination of Ally Rezza, is read and minutely explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, who acknowledges himſelf to underſtand the Meaning and Extent of the Paper, and profeſſes himſelf at the ſame Time ready to anſwer any Queſtions that may be propoſed to him.

See before p. 94.

The Papers (Nos. 14 and 15,) of the Correſpondence are produced, and Gholaum Ally Khaun acknowledges the Contents of them.

Q. What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the ſecret Meeting which you held with him in the Garden, ſubſequently to the 23d of July 1793?

A. I recommended to Lord Cornwallis, that before his Lordſhip's Departure, ſome Means ſhould be taken to eſtabliſh Harmony and Cordiality between the Families of Tippoo Sultaun and of the Nabob Wallajah; and the beſt Means which occurred to me of doing ſo, was that of reciprocal Marriages in the Two Families; and this Affair is the Ground of the Two Letters, (Nos. 14 and 15.)

Q. What were the particular Expreſſions of Attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until your Return to the Preſence of your Maſter?

A. That

No. 15. *continued.*

A. That the Enmity between the Families of Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Wallajah had been removed by the Interference of Lord Cornwallis; and that Unity had been eſtabliſhed between them. The whole Subſtance of the Diſcourſe however referred to the Object already explained.

Q. What Anſwer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the Communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what Channel was that Anſwer tranſmitted?

A. The Anſwer was, that on the Arrival of the Vakeels this Communication would be made known, and taken into Conſideration.

Q. In what Manner did the Affair of the propoſed Connexion ariſe? And how was it conducted?

A. The Object of our Miſſion was to attend the Hoſtages until the Completion of the Treaty. Tippoo Sultaun, finding that there was a Diſpoſition on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah to eſtabliſh Cordiality and Harmony between the Two Families, thought that the beſt Means of effecting it would be by Marriage; and therefore directed the Vakeels to make a Propoſition to that Effect.

Mem.—It is explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, that this Enquiry is of great Importance, and that it will be neceſſary for him to recollect, in order that his Anſwers may be conſiſtent.

Anſwer. Gholaum Ally Khaun then ſtates, that the Agitation of the Affair of the Connexion firſt originated with the Nabob Wallajah.

Mem.—This Anſwer being ſo inconſiſtent with the Fact, as it appears from the Correſpondence and from the other Teſtimonies; the Caution is repeated: And,

A. He ſtill adheres to the laſt Explanation.—Gholaum Alli adds, that Tippoo Sultaun, on receiving this Communication, conſidered it to be an Affair of great Delicacy, and not to be conducted by Writing. He therefore ordered Ally Rezza to attend the Preſence, and returned by him a Meſſage, with conſiderable Preſents.

Q. You have ſtated, that the Nabob Wallajah was the firſt Agitator of this Affair. In your Letter (No. 15,) you ſtate, that you have made Omdut ul Omrah the Foundation of the Affair. Explain the Inconſiſtency?

A. It is true that the Nabob was the firſt Agitator of it, but in a diſguiſed Manner; and therefore Omdut ul Omrah was made the Inſtrument of Communication.

Q. What was the Object and Intention of Ally Rezza's Journey from Madras to Seringapatam, during the Reſidence of the Hoſtages at Madras?

A. The Sultaun conſidered the Affair to be of great Importance, not to be committed to Writing; he therefore ordered Ally Rezza to attend the Preſence on that Point.

[The Paper (No 7,) of the Correſpondence, is produced and read.]

Q. It is ſtated in this Letter, that the Affair cannot be committed to Writing; and that therefore *you* (the Vakeels) conſidered the Departure of Ally Rezza to be particularly neceſſary?

A. The Departure of Ally Rezza was conſidered particularly neceſſary, "in "conformity to the Orders of the Preſence."

Gholaum Alli ſtates, of his own Accord, that after the Death of the Nabob Wallajah, he (Gholaum Alli) wrote to Omdut ul Omrah, renewing the Negociation by Order of Tippoo Sultaun, which Letter was ſent to Madras by Mahomed Ghyauſs of Cuddapah. The Anſwer was not brought to him, but he has ſince

underſtood

No. 15. *continued.*

underſtood from Ghyauſs, that Omdut ul Omrah had ſaid in reply, that the Princeſſes were the Daughters of the late Nabob Wallajah, and his Property; with which Omdut ul Omrah was not at Liberty to interfere.

Q. The Propoſal having originated with the Nabob Wallajah, and Tippoo Sultaun having ſhewn his Diſpoſition to agree, by ſending Ally Rezza with Preſents for the Occaſion; how did it happen that the Affair failed of Accompliſhment, both being willing?

A. The Nabob Wallajah conſidered Lord Cornwallis's Leave to be neceſſary, but which was not obtained. This was the Cauſe of the Impediment.

Q. Was the firſt Propoſal, on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah, communicated to the Vakeels, with the Knowledge of Lord Cornwallis?

A. The Nabob ſaid Ten Times, in the Preſence of the whole Durbar, that it was proper to eſtabliſh ſuch a Connection, and that, for his Part, he would conſent to and effect it, if his Lordſhip would have no Objection.

[The Paper (No. 6,) is produced, and an immediate Change was obſerved, as well in the Countenance as in the Manner of Gholaum Ally Kkaun.]

Q. Did you ever ſee this Paper?

A. I never ſaw it before this Day, and do not know the Intention of it.

[The Paper (No. 7,) is again produced.]

Q. Who is meant by the Term, "The Well-wiſher of Mankind?"

A. Wallajah.

Q. Why did you call him The Well-wiſher of Mankind?

A. The Nabob told me to uſe that Phraſe, and not his own Name, Wallajah.

[The Paper (No. 8,) is produced.]

Q. Who is meant in this Letter by the Term, "Well-wiſher of Mankind?"

A. The Nabob Wallajah, who was always diſtinguiſhed by that Name in Tippoo Sultaun's Letters.

Q. Who was meant by the Term, "The Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip?"

A. Ally Rezza.

Q. Was that a Title conferred on him?

A. It was a mode of Addreſs fixed for him.

Q. By whom?

A. The Author of the Letter.

Gholaum Ally ſtates, of his own Accord, that formerly Tippoo Sultaun diſtinguiſhed the Nabob by the Name of Wallajah, and latterly by that of "Well-"wiſher of Mankind."

He adds alſo, that the Paper (No. 6,) contains certain figurative Terms, eſtabliſhed in the Dar-al Inſha, or Secretary's Department.

Q. At what Time was it eſtabliſhed?

A. I do not know.

Q. You ſay that it was eſtabliſhed for the Conduct of Buſineſs in the Dar-al Inſha. On what Occaſion?

A. I did not attend the Durbar for Five Years, and I ſuppoſe it to have been invented for that Purpoſe.

Q. What is meant by this Paſſage in No. 8, viz. "I am perfectly ſatisfied, "that you will ſhew that Kindneſs, which is becoming your exalted Perſon, to-"wards *Hearts your Gueſts."

* Refer to the Perſian Letter.

A. The

A. The Children.

No. 15. *continued.*

Mem —It is neceſſary here for the Commiſſioners to explain, that the Witneſs at once gave the above Anſwer; but, on Recollection, he endeavoured to refer the Term "HEARTS" to its literal Meaning in the Compoſition of this Paſſage, by explaining that Tippoo Sultaun meant his Hearts, (which was the ſame as Heart, *i. e.* the Plural for the Singular) ſhould be the Gueſt of the Nabob Wallajah, and that Wallajah ſhould beſtow his Affection on it.

It being evident to the Commiſſioners that the Witneſs is wilfully prevaricating on this Point, from a remarkable Change of Manner and Countenance; it is judged proper to repeat the Injunctions contained in the Preamble to this Enquiry, and that Paper in the Perſian Language is again read to him, and minutely explained.

Gholaum Ally Khan again repeats, that he perfectly underſtands the Paper, and acknowledges himſelf liable to the Penalty eventually or conditionally denounced.

Q. You have ſtated that the Nabob Wallajah expreſſed his Deſire of being diſtinguiſhed by the Name of "Well-wiſher of Mankind." Recollect yourſelf, and deſcribe the Particulars reſpecting the Communication of that Deſire?

A. At the Time of Ally Rezza's Departure from Madras to Seringapatam, the Nabob Wallajah expreſſed his Deſire to both the Vakeels, that the Name of "Well-wiſher of Mankind" and not of Wallajah, ſhould be uſed whenever it became neceſſary to mention his Name.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah deſire that his Name might be uſed only in Tippoo Sultaun's Letters, or did he deſire that it ſhould alſo be uſed in the Letters of the Vakeels?

A. The Vakeels being both preſent when Ally Rezza took Leave, the Nabob Wallajah ſaid, that he was become an old Man; that he was a Fakir; that he had now nothing to do with the Title of Wallajah, and directed the Vakeels to tell Tippoo Sultaun, that he wiſhed to be diſtinguiſhed by the Name of "The Well-"wiſher of Mankind."

Q. Did you receive the Expreſſion of Wallajah's Deſire from his own Mouth, or through the Medium of another Perſon?

A. From Wallajah's own Mouth.

Q. In what Place did he communicate this Deſire?

A. In the Fort, when the Nabob Wallajah came laſt to give Leave to Ally Rezza.

Q. Who were preſent beſides yourſelf and Ally Rezza?

A. No Perſon.

Q. Did the Nabob retire to a Place of Secrecy, as only Three Perſons were preſent?

A. I was ſitting in my Chair,* and the Nabob and Ally Rezza came cloſe to make the Communication to me.

* He is lame and cannot move.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah expreſs any Wiſh thar any other Perſons or Things ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by ſimilar fictious Titles?

A. No; only with reſpect to himſelf.

Q. When was the Title of "Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip" firſt conferred on Ally Rezza?

A. It appears, from the Correſpondence of Tippoo Sultaun, Ally Rezza was formerly diſtinguiſhed by another Title, which I forget; but on Ally Rezza's Return to Seringapatam, he requeſted that his Title might be increaſed. This was done.

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun communicate to you this Increaſe of Ally Rezza's Title?

A. No.

Q. As no Communication was made to you of the Increaſe of Ally Rezza's Titles, how was it poſſible for you, or for the Nabob Mohammed Ally, to know who was meant by the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip?

A. Becauſe Ally Rezza was himſelf the Bearer of the Letter.

Q. At what Time did Ally Rezza return from Seringapatam to Madras?

A. I do not recollect; but believe that I can aſcertain the Point, from a Memorandum of the Preparation made by me to receive Ally Rezza.

Q. Both Vakeels being preſent at Madras, did it ever happen that one of them wrote ſeparate Addreſſes to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. When both were preſent, they wrote jointly.

Q. The Explanation which you have given of the Expreſſion "*Hearts*," &c. being ſo conſtrained, as to render the Paſſage almoſt void of Meaning; how do you reconcile the Abſurdity of this Paſſage, according to your Conſtruction, with the uſual Style of Tippoo Sultaun's Letters, which is evident and reaſonable?

A. I explain it thus; viz. "Our Heart is in fact, or truly, [for] your Houſe, and [for] your Little Ones. In this Manner [for this Reaſon] there is the fulleſt Confidence, that Kindneſs becoming exalted [great] Characters, will be put in Practice."

Q. Do you think that Tippoo Sultaun would have written a Paſſage ſo abſolutely deſtitute of Meaning?

A. He nas written it.

Mem.—After a full Diſcuſſion of this Conſtruction, it is ſtated to the Witneſs, that the Inconſiſtencies and Abſurdities of his Explanation have eſtabliſhed a Belief, that he is endeavouring to conceal the true Meaning, which it remains for him either to remove, or to be anſwerable on his Reſponſibility to the Company.

Q. On this Queſtion being firſt put to you, you gave a direct Anſwer, which was intelligible; but, on Conſideration, you have ſubſtituted an Anſwer which is not to be underſtood.

A. It is true, I may have ſaid ſo.

The Paper, No. 6, is put into the Hands of Gholaum Alli Khaun again, and he is aſked, in the moſt ſerious Manner,

Q. Did you ever ſee this Paper, or not? or did you ever hear of its being brought into Uſe?

A. I now ſee that Omdut ul Omrah's Name is at the Bottom of the Paper. After the Death of his Father, Omdut ul Omrah ſent it to Tippoo Sultaun, to be uſed in their Correſpondence.

Q. How do you know this?

A. Becauſe it is endorſed by one of the Moonſhees of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What Connection is there between the Endorſement and the Period you have deſcribed? And on what Grounds have you fixed the Period at the Death of Wallajah?

A. [It is impoſſible to obtain any Anſwer; but he ſays, that] it came in the Cover of a Letter, which muſt have been dated.—I am reſponſible for this Fact.

Q. It

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. It has been explained to you, that the Engliſh Government is in Poſſeſſion of the Records and ſecret Papers of the late Tippoo Sultaun; and, conſequently, that they have ample Means of examining all Perſons who appear to have had any Share in the Tranſaction of his Affairs; conſider well, and anſwer this Queſtion on your Reſponſibility to the Company:—Did you, or did you not, receive this (No. 6,) written in Pencil, from Omdut ul Omrah?

A. No; I did not.

After further Heſitation, Gholaum Ally ſays, if he ſent it, he may have ſent it by means of Ally Rezza.

Q. If he ſent it at the Time of the Death of the Nabob Wallajah (as you have ſtated), how could he have ſent it by means of Ally Rezza?

A. I ſpoke from Conjecture.

Mem.—It appears from the Whole of Gholaum Ally Khaun's Anſwers, that he is wilfully prevaricating, and that no Explanation can be obtained from him. As he appears, therefore, to be callous to the manifeſt Falſehoods in his Teſtimony, the Commiſſioners deem it unneceſſary to purſue this Part of the Examination further.

Q. Was there any Cypher in uſe in your Correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. If there was, it was lodged with Ally Rezza, and I underſtand that ſuch a Paper was given to him on his Return to Madras.

After further Heſitation, Gholaum Ally ſtates, that Ally Rezza deſired him to take a Copy of the Cypher, which he declined, ſaying that he was not a Perſon to be engaged in thoſe Affairs.

Q. Was it ever uſed by Ally Rezza?

A. He never told me of his having done ſo.

Q. Did you ever hear that it was brought into Uſe?

A. Never, never.

Q. Did Ally Rezza ever communicate to you that he had uſed it?

A. One thing is true, that Tippoo Sultaun did write a Letter in Cypher to Ally Rezza.

Q. Did it ever happen, that both Vakeels being preſent at Madras, they correſponded ſeparately with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun ever ſend any Letter ſeparately to either Vakeel, when both Vakeels were preſent at Madras?

A. No.

Q. Did the Letter above-mentioned in Cypher come to Ally Rezza alone, or addreſſed to both Vakeels?

A. Ally Rezza told me that he had received the Cyphered Letter, but I declined having any Concern with it.

Q. Was you not conſidered to be the principal Vakeel?

A. Ally Rezza had Charge of the Expences, and I was entruſted with political Negociation.

Q. Was it uſual for Tippoo Sultaun to write in Cypher on the Subject of your Expences at Madras?

A. I know that he wrote one Letter in Cypher.

Q. Did

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun ever communicate to you any Circumſtance whatever by means of a Cyphered Letter?

A. No.

Q. Did he ever communicate any Circumſtance in Cypher to Ally Rezza?

A. No; no Letter was received. He ſhewed me one Letter.

Q. Did you ever hear that Ally Rezza had, on any Occaſion whatever, written to Tippoo Sultaun by means of a Cyphered Letter?

A. I did not know of it: I never heard of it; and never was told of it.

Q. What were the Orders of Tippoo Sultaun for conducting your Correſpondence?

A. He gave us no Orders; none whatever.

Q. Did you ever hear that Tippoo Sultaun had ordered an Oath of Fidelity to be adminiſtered to his Servants, at the Moſque in Madras?

A. Yes; Orders came for that Purpoſe, which were executed by Ally Rezza.

Gholaum Ally Khaun having earneſtly requeſted Permiſſion to retire, Leave is accordingly granted to him; it being evident, from his Determination to prevaricate, that no farther uſeful Matter can be obtained from his Teſtimony.

Seringapatam, 11th May 1800.

Gholaum Ally Khaun again attends the Commiſſioners, agreeably to his Appointment.

[The Paper, N° 7, in the Correſpondence is produced.]

Q. What are the Points which could not be committed to Paper, and could only be communicated in Perſon?

A. The Communication of the Friendſhip and Harmony which was felt for Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What Sirdars are meant in the Paſſage, "At this Time the Friendſhip "and Good-will of both Sirdars is from God and the Royal Auſpices?"

A. Lord Cornwallis and the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. What appeared to you to be ſo extraordinary in the Friendſhip and Good-will of both Sirdars, as to make you think and ſay that it could only have proceeded from God and the Auſpices of Tippoo Sultaun?

A. Formerly Enmity was eſtabliſhed between the Two States; I therefore conſidered this Diſpoſition now manifeſted to be a moſt fortunate Occurrence.

Q. Why did you conſider what had paſſed between you and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, as an unlooked-for Good?

A. Becauſe I found a better Diſpoſition than I expected towards my Maſter.

Q. What was the Subject alluded to in this Letter, in which Tippoo Sultaun was to deliberate maturely, and to bring fully home to his Mind?

A. The Harmony and Friendſhip which is mentioned in the Letter.

Q. What was meant by the Alluſion in this Letter to the Changeableneſs of the Times?

A. The Inſtability of human Affairs; I therefore meant to impreſs on the Sultaun's Mind the Neceſſity of forming uſeful Friendſhips.

Q. What was the Affair which you were deſirous Tippoo Sultaun ſhould agree to?

A. My

A. My Object was to promote a Diſpoſition on the Part of the Sultaun to cultivate this Friendſhip. No. 15. *continued.*

Q. How did you mean to apply the Paſſage from the Poet Hafiz? Who were the Friends with whom Tippoo was to maintain Cordiality? and who were the Enemies with whom he was to diſſemble?

A. I meant to impreſs the Policy of cultivating the Friendſhip of the Two Sirdars; and of keeping apart from the Mahrattas and the Nizam.

Q. Did you at any Time receive Letters or Meſſages from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your final Return to Seringapatam?

A. Soon after my Return I was put under Reſtraint, and I received no Communication whatever, either by Letter or Meſſage from the Nabob Wallajah, or from Omdut ul Omrah.

[The Paper, N° 17, of the Correſpondence is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect receiving from Omdut ul Omrah the Letter, of which this is a Copy?

A. As it is an Anſwer to the Letter which was written under my Seal, by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, I did not receive it.

Q. Did you receive any verbal Meſſage or Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or from any Perſon in his Confidence, through the Channel of the Ambaſſadors Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghous?

A. None.

[The Paper, N° 20, is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect to have received this Letter?

A. No.

Q. Was your Seal ſent for more than once by Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No.

Q. How many Years are paſſed ſince the Sultaun ſent for your Seal?

A. I do not recollect; it is a conſiderable Time, upwards of Two Years, as far as I can gueſs.

Q. You ſay that the Sultaun ſent for your Seal but once; Two Letters have been produced from Omdut ul Omrah to you, after an Interval of Two Years and a Half, in each of which a Letter from you is acknowledged; one of them therefore muſt have been written by yourſelf?

A. The Sultaun kept my Seal for Five Days, and may have prepared different Covers of Letters with it; I know nothing of the Letter myſelf.

Q. Did you at any Time receive a Letter from Kadir Newaz Khaun?

A. I received one; it was a Letter of Recommendation.

Q. Reſpecting whom?

A. I do not recollect his Name; he was a Gentleman deſtined for this Quarter; I returned no Anſwer.

Q. Did you receive any other Letter from Kadir Newaz Khaun?

A. No.

[The Paper, N° 21, in the Correſpondence is produced.]

Q. Did you not receive from Kadir Newaz Khaun, ſome Time in the Month of Rajeb 1211 Higery, a Letter, of which this is a Copy?

A. I did receive it.

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. When?

A. I have no Recollection of the Time.

Q. It does not appear to be a Recommendation of any Gentleman?

A. It is the only Letter I received; and it might have contained a ſeparate Note of Recommendation.

Q. By whom was it brought?

A. The Gentleman above-mentioned, about a Year after my Return from Madras.

Q. What were the Contents of your Letter to Kadir Newauz Khaun, which is acknowledged in this Letter?

A. Informing him of my Arrival, and communicating the Expreſſions of Friendſhip and good Wiſhes towards the Sultaun.

Q. What was the Nature of the Intimations of Kadir Newauz Kaun's Attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which had occaſioned Tippoo Sultaun to expreſs through you his Satisfaction?

A. Nothing more than the Deſire already expreſſed of eſtabliſhing and preſerving Cordiality and Friendſhip between the Two Durbars.

Q. Through what Channel were the ſaid Intimations conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I delivered the Meſſage of Kadir Newauz Khaun, on my Return to the Preſence, and acquainted him with the Reception of it by the Sultaun. This is the Anſwer to my Letter.

Q. What did Kadir Newauz Khaun mean by ſaying, that the Syſtem of Harmony and Union between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah had acquired the requiſite Degree of Stability and Firmneſs?

A. I explain, that being a Man not very opulent, Kadir Newauz Khaun was deſirous of rendering his Inſtrumentality in eſtabliſhing the Friendſhip and Cordiality uſeful to himſelf, by obtaining a Preſent from Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. Did he obtain any?

A. None. The Object of the Connection was not accompliſhed.

Q. You muſt be ſenſible, that, from the Inconſiſtency of your Anſwers, you have endeavoured to fruſtrate the Object of this Enquiry, and we have explained to you that this Examination will be tranſmitted to our Superiors. We refer you, therefore, again to the ſerious Exhortation which was given to you at the Commencement of this Equiry; and, as the Prevarication in your Teſtimony is too obviouſly intended to conceal ſome Matters connected with the Enquiry, we recommend that you ſhould conſider the Nature of the Evidence you have given, leſt it ſhould ſubject you to the ſerious Diſpleaſure of the Britiſh Government?

Mem.—The above Queſtion having been verbally explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, he is informed, that it will be tranſlated into the Perſian Language, and ſent to him in the Morning (it being now very late); and that he will be required to ſubſcribe his own Anſwer in the ſame Language at the Bottom of the Queſtion.

Gholaum Alli Khaun accordingly withdraws.

Seringapatam, May 12th, 1800.

The queſtion recorded Yeſterday, having been tranſlated into the Perſian Language, is ſent to Gholaum Ally Khaun, by Colonel Cloſe's Moonſhee; and after a conſiderable Interval, the following Note is received from Gholaum Ally himſelf.

"The

" The Moonſhee is deſirous that I ſhould write at the Bottom of the Paper ſent " to me. At one o'Clock To-morrow I will wait on the Gentlemen, and communi- " cate ſomething. For the preſent, I requeſt that the Moonſhee may be recalled." No. 15. *continued.*

Seringapatam, May 14th, 1800.

In conformity to his Note of the 12th Inſtant, Gholaum Ally Khaun attends the Commiſſioners: And, after ſtating the Reluctance which he felt for diſcloſing the Secrets of his Maſter entruſted to him, delivers the following Anſwer (written by his own Moonſhee) to the Queſtion recorded in the Proceedings of the 11th Inſtant; viz.

" God and his Prophet know and witneſs, that whatever was known to me from " the Beginning of the Year 1207 to the Year 1214 Higiry, has been explained, " without Deviation or Difference, before the Gentlemen of the Company."

Q. In your Note of the 12th Inſtant, you ſtated, that you had ſomething to communicate. What is that ſomething?

A. It was my Intention to mention, that on the Departure of Ally Rezza from Madras, he was charged by the Nabob Wallajah with a Sword and a Saddle of Value as a Preſent to Tippoo Sultaun.

It was alſo my Intention to ſtate, that the Ink was ſcarcely dry on the Treaty (of 1792), when Tippoo Sultaun ſent for his Vakeel from Pondicherry; I did not know what paſſed between them, but I explain the Obſcurity of the Paſſage in the Letter (No. 8.) by referring the Word " *Hearts*," to Tippoo Sultaun himſelf, and the word " Khordegaum," to the French.

Q. There being the moſt rooted Enmity between the French and the Nabob Wallajah, how could Tippoo Sultaun, in a Letter of Civility to the latter, denominate the former the Children of his Highneſs?

A. It was an Alluſion.

[The Paper (No. 10,) of the Correſpondence is produced.]

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually communicate this Intelligence to you? And did you tranſmit the Meſſage without Addition to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I received the Intelligence through the Means of Kadir Newauz Khaun. On drafting the Letter, I ſhewed it to Kadir Newauz Khaun, and he having approved of it, it was diſpatched to the Preſence.

Q. What is the Meaning of this Paſſage, viz. " What in the Judgment of this " Well-wiſher now appears expedient is this. In a ſhort Time his Lordſhip will " go to Europe, and the Keſts are in a Courſe of Payment. After his Lordſhip's " Departure the Liquidation of the Keſts and other Points, whatever may be his " Highneſs's (Tippoo's) Pleaſure, will be right and proper. At preſent it is better " to be ſilent in every Thing, becauſe at this Time his Highneſs's Honour would at " all Events be called in queſtion. When another ſhall arrive from Europe, the " Imputation will in every Event and in every Meaſure fall upon him?"

A. The French,—the French,—the French,—a thouſand Times the French.

Q. How could the Agitation of the Affairs here alluded to, before the Departure of Lord Cornwallis, be attended with Diſreputation to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. Becauſe Lord Cornwallis himſelf being a Party to the Treaty, any Deviation from it on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun, at ſo early a Period as during his Lordſhip's reſidence in India, would be particularly injurious to the Character of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. How

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. How could the Departure of Lord Cornwallis remove any Part of the Diſreputation of violating the Treaty?

A. By the Poſſibility of *their* being able to conciliate the New Comer to *their* Views.

Q. Do you mean to include the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah in this intended Arrangement for conciliating the New Comer?

A. I received the Meſſage from Kadir Newauz Khaun on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah, and therefore only include him in it.

Q. What Anſwer did Tippoo Sultaun return to this Propoſition?

A. An Anſwer was received and delivered to the Nabob Wallajah, but the Contents were not explained to me. The Sultaun informed us that he had received our Diſpatch, and encloſed a Letter for the Nabob Wallajah from himſelf, which was accordingly delivered.

Q. Was the Letter tranſmitted to the Nabob Wallajah by means of Kadir Newauz Khaun?

A. It was delivered to the Nabob Wallajah himſelf at one of his Viſits to the Princes.

Q. The original Meſſage from the Nabob Wallajah having been verbally communicated to the Vakeels, did his Highneſs make no Mention to you of the Purport of the Anſwer which he had received from Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No; I made no Enquiry on the Subject.

Q. You have ſtated, that the Whole of the Affair alluded to in this Letter refers to the French; but the very Subject of the Letter is founded on the too frequent Communication between the Sultaun and the Government of Poonah. How do you reconcile this?

A. It is true, that the Letter refers principally to Poonah; but the Nabob Wallajah's Caution was general, and included all.

Q. Do you underſtand, that in giving this Advice the Nabob Wallajah communicated his Intention to the Britiſh Government?

A. I have no Knowledge on this Point.

[The Letter in figured Cypher is produced, and recognized by Gholaum Alli Khaun.]

Q. Did you tranſmit to the Sultaun the Deſcription of the Works of Fort St. George, promiſed in this Letter?

A. No, we did not; who would permit us to obtain the Information?

Q. The Britiſh Government is in Poſſeſſion of a very long and detailed Deſcription of the Works of Fort St. George, written during the Reſidence of the Vakeels at Madras?

A. It may be, but I have no Recollection of it. If ſuch a Letter was written, it will have fallen into the Hands of the Britiſh Government.

Q. At what Place did you take your laſt Leave of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. At the Mount.

Q. As Omdut ul Omrah appears to have met the Vakeels at the Garden on the Plain for the Purpoſe of delivering his laſt Meſſage, why did he follow them to the Mount?

A. After our Return from our Meeting at the Garden, we received a Meſſage from Kadir Newaz Khaun, that the Nabob would entertain us at the Mount, and accordingly Omdut ul Omrah came thither.

Q. Had

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. Had you any particular Converſation with Omdut ul Omrah on that Occaſion?

A. No; none whatever.

Q. Had you any particular Converſation at the Garden when you took Leave of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None. That Meeting was Five or Six Months previous to our actual Departure.

Q. Was the Affair which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, communicated only to yourſelf, or to both the Vakeels?

A. To both.

Q. Was there at that Meeting any Converſation between yourſelf and Omdut ul Omrah unknown to any other Perſon?

A. Yes: We converſed on the Subject of the Connection by Marriage, and of the Harmony of Tippoo Sultaun and the Engliſh, during which Time Alli Rezza was on one Side.

Q. Was there any ſeparate Converſation between yourſelf and Omdut ul Omrah at the Tomb?

A. Yes. There was on the Subject of the Connection.

Q. It appears that you held private Converſations with Omdut ul Omrah at the Moſque, and in the Garden; recollect whether you had not alſo yourſelf a ſeparate Converſation with him at the Mount?

A. None whatever.

Gholaum Alli Khaun retires.

(Signed) *J. Webbe.*
Bj. Cloſe.

No. 16.

Copy of ſuch Parts of the CORRESPONDENCE diſcovered in the Palace at Seringapatam, and alluded to in the Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 3 Auguſt 1801, as are not included in the Appendix to the Declaration of the Governor of Fort St. George, dated 31ſt July 1801.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from Mohummud Oſmaun, Vakeel at Madras, to Hyder Ally Khan; dated 6th of Zykeed 1186, anſwering to the 30th January 1773.

"AGREEABLY to your Orders, I had an Audience of the Nabob, at which, after expreſſing in ſtrong Terms the Friendſhip that ſubſiſted between us, I requeſted the Paſſport for the Arms. Immediately on hearing theſe Expreſſions of Friendſhip, his Highneſs acquieſced in my Demand of the Paſſport, and taking me by the Hand, led me to the Top of the Houſe, where there was a Room, from whence the beautiful Proſpect of the Sea, Fort St. George, &c. like a Plain, appearing to our View, he remarked what a beautiful Spot it was, and added, May Almighty God ſoon produce a Cauſe, from which the Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun and I ſhall be enabled here to ſet and enjoy ourſelves together." He proceeded in theſe Words, "The Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun, inattentive to the Value of my Friendſhip, has always conſidered me ſeparate from himſelf; whilſt I have ever conſidered us as one: I may ſay indeed that I look on his Exiſtence as my own Fleſh and Skin, and it is incumbent upon him to do the ſame. It is neceſſary that a Friendſhip ſhould ſubſiſt between us ſo firm, as that both our Countries alſo ſhould be one; that if any Enemy, (which God prevent,) ſhould burn one of his Villages, I ought to feel as if one of my own was conſumed; and were one of mine to be deſtroyed by the Fire of an Enemy, he ought to feel as if one of his were deſtroyed: Again he obſerved, Your Maſter may make many Friends, and doubtleſs will, but ſuch a Friend as I am he never can acquire; when Friendſhip ſhall be eſtabliſhed between us, then it will be ſeen what the Friendſhip of Friends is. I am that Friend who, if he (which God prevent) ſhould require the Sacrifice of my Child, as a Means of promoting his Proſperity and Dominion, would, looking upon this as the greateſt Bleſſing in the World, moſt willingly deliver my Offſpring up to him. It is my Wiſh to eſtabliſh ſuch a Friendſhip with your Maſter, that our Children after us may be united in the Bonds of Affection and of Love. Let us therefore, during this tranſitory Life, be friendly and united, and render good Offices to each other, ſince in the next no Perſon can be connected with another; it is indeed ſingularly happy that Almighty God has been ſo bounteous to each, as that we want for nothing elſe than Friendſhip and Affection; it is incumbent upon us mutually to tranſmit to one another Preſents and Rarities, &c. which God has beſtowed on both, which, amongſt Friends, is a Source of Satisfaction, a Means of over-awing others, and

in

in every Reſpect ſeemly. If therefore any Thing in your Maſter's Country ſhould be wiſhed or required by me, let me take it without any Apology; and in like Manner ſhould he want any Thing from mine, let him ſend for it without Excuſe; this is the Mode in which the Princes of former Times diſplayed their Friendſhip for each other, and in the preſent Times it is the ſame." Your Slave (Mohummud Oſmaun) upon hearing all theſe friendly Expreſſions, made the two following Remarks, "Almighty God has beſtowed upon your Highneſs (the Nabob) a general Knowledge of every Matter, and a clear Underſtanding, my Maſter (Hyder Ally) contemplating by Anticipation from his own great Foreſight all that I have now heard, and wiſhing to promote a Unity with you, addreſſed to you a Letter, wherefore did your Highneſs not write him in return?" He anſwered, "I am convinced that your Maſter wrote me that Letter of Condolence in Friendſhip; but while I cheriſhed in my Mind his friendly Sentiments, I judged it unproſperous and improper, as a Beginning of Friendſhip, to reply to a Letter of Condolence, and therefore failed to write to him; but ſhould he wiſh in future to maintain a Correſpondence with me, I will look upon him, and addreſs him as a King." My ſecond Obſervation was as follows: "Almighty God has made your Highneſs powerful and great. The Mahrattas you know to be evil-minded and wickedly diſpoſed; during Three Years they were at War with my Maſter, and over-run and deſtroyed his Country to Value of many Crores. Notwithſtanding his repeated Demands of Aſſiſtance from you, with an Offer of paying the Expences of the Troops, how did you continue inattentive to his Wiſh, and an inactive Spectator? It would appear then, that you were unwilling to have him for a Neighbour (or a Friend,) and preferred the Neighbourhood (or Friendſhip) of the Mahrattas." He replied, "The Sentiments you expreſs are preciſely my own. May the Almighty deſtroy and root out the Mahrattas. It is with this Object in view, that I am anxious to eſtabliſh an Alliance with your Maſter, that in future whatever we may do may be concerted and engaged in with one Heart and Tongue; whether to make War or Peace, becauſe hitherto he has not, in the firſt Inſtance, made Application to me, nor communicated with me, upon any Subject. When he attacked the Europeans, and made Peace with the Engliſh, who were my Servants, it depended upon my Conſent to conclude it. I was the Prince and Owner of the Country, and was at no great Diſtance from the Scene; but not a Word, not a Sentence, not even a Man, did he think proper to ſend to me. Hence I could not but conclude, that he wiſhed not to be in Unity and Friendſhip with me, and conſequently what ought I to have to do with his other Wars and Pacifications. Had your Maſter maintained Friendſhip and Correſpondence with me, and had I then neglected to fulfil my Obligations, and remained an inactive Spectator, theſe might be Grounds for Complaint: But let us totally forget the paſt, and if the Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun ſhould conceive that nothing or no Advantage is to be gained from my Friendſhip; let him reflect that the moſt trifling Degree of its Advantage is this; that if every Year, whatever Number of Arms he may be able to purchaſe and carry away from this Quarter, he may do ſo without Moleſtation; it is no leſs a Privilege than what he poſſeſſes in his own Country. In the preſent Inſtance, when you applied for a Paſſport to the Governor, you knew the Anſwer he gave; he does not chuſe to comply with your Requeſt. Upon a Principle of Foreſight, I conſider your Maſter's Friendſhip as paramount to every Thing; it is incumbent likewiſe on your Maſter to do the ſame by me, and continue firm in his Friendſhip, for our two Hearts are in reality one."

No. 16. *continued.*

His

No. 16. *continued.*

His Highneſs further added, that an odd Incident had occurred, and told me, laughing at the ſame Time, that when your Highneſs came down upon the Engliſh, he was in this very Garden where we were, and ſending Anſwers to the Letters which he received; that the People told him, "To-day the Engliſh Gentlemen are embarking upon a Pilgrimage." Here the Converſation broke up, and his Highneſs deſired me to come To-morrow for the Duſtuck.

P. S. In your former Letter to the Nabob, your Addreſs was ſuch as to produce an Obſervation from him, "That People in general write thus to their Servants." It will be neceſſary therefore to conſider this in future, that no Offence may be taken. His Highneſs gave me an Engliſh Pocket Book, as a Preſent for you, which I encloſe. If you ſend him ſomething handſome in exchange, I think it would be proper.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

No. 17.

(Copy) Minute of Lord Clive, dated 29th September 1801, relative to the pecuniary Proviſion to be made for the Families of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c.

Minute of Lord CLIVE, in Council, 29th September 1801.

I HAVE the Honour of communicating to the Board a Statement of the pecuniary Proviſion which I propoſe to make for the Family of their late Highneſſes the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as well as for the principal Officers and Dependants of the late Government. This Statement has been prepared in communication with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. Reaſon therefore exiſts for believing that the Proviſion now propoſed extends to every Branch of the Family, and that the Company will be liable to no further Expence for its Support.

It appears by the Accounts with which I have been furniſhed from the Durbar of the Nabob, that the Appropriation of the Family Jagheers by the Nabob Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah has been extremely capricious; by theſe Means many Members of the Family have lived in the Enjoyment of ſuperfluous Abundance, while the greater Part has with Difficulty commanded the Means of Subſiſtence. This Mode of Appropriation has therefore afforded no Guide for the Allotment of the pecuniary Stipends; and I have judged it moſt expedient to divide the Family and its Connexions into ſeparate Claſſes, according to the reſpective Gradations of the different Branches.

In propoſing Half a Lack of Rupees for the Support of each of the legitimate Sons of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, I have allowed myſelf perhaps to exceed the Bounds which a ſtrict Interpretation of the Situation of thoſe Princes might juſtify; but I have been unwilling to detract from the Liberality by which the Britiſh Government has been guided throughout the recent Tranſactions connected with this Family; and it did not appear to be conſiſtent with this Plan of Arrangement, that a leſs Income ſhould be allotted to the legitimate Sons of Mahomed Ally, than that appropriated to the Support of the elder Sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun. To the inferior Branches of the Family I have allotted Stipends, calculated in a relative Proportion, according to the reſpective Claſſes to which they have been referred.

Some oppreſſive Exactions having been made by Huſſain ul Mulk (the Second ſurviving Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally) in his Capacity of Foujdar of Trichinopoly, particularly in the Pagoda of Seringam, the Means of recompenſing the Sufferers will hereafter be a Subject of Conſideration for the Governor in Council, but I ſhall conſider it indiſpenſably neceſſary to apply a great Portion of the Stipend of Huſſain ul Mulk to this Purpoſe; for the ſame Reaſon I ſhall propoſe to reimburſe the Company in the Amount of the Arrear paid to the Troops of Sultan ul Niſſa Begum, the favourite Siſter of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, from the Stipend allotted to that Princeſs.

No. 17. *continued.*

The only Deviation I have admitted from the Principle of diſtributing the Family into Claſſes, is in favour of Tudjul Omra, the eldeſt reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. The Operation of that Principle would have referred him to the Claſs of Nekare Sons, and perhaps a ſtrict Interpretation of his Condition might be more conſiſtent with that Principle, becauſe a Deviation in his Favour can only be founded on Conſiderations connected with his former Rank and Expectations, and might therefore be liable to the Imputation of encouraging Hopes, which having been decidedly cut off it may be unwiſe to indulge. I am diſpoſed however, in the preſent State of Circumſtances, to conſider Ally Huſſein to be more an Object of Compaſſion than of Danger, and I think that the propoſed Stipend of R^{s} 24,000. per Annum, affords ſufficient Means of gratifying his Wiſhes, without encroaching on the Expediency of ſuppreſſing his Pretenſions to the Government of the Carnatic.

The Liſt of the Officers of the late Government is not extenſive, and the Proviſion which I propoſe to make for them is liberal. Of the four principal Officers of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, introduced to the Deputies after the Death of that Prince, I have included only Tucky Ally Khan; and I have allotted to him a Stipend proportioned to his former Rank in the Durbar. Nejeeb Khan (the other Perſon named in the Will of Omdut ul Omrah) holds at preſent a Jagheer, which will hereafter come under the Conſideration of the Board, and will afford, I have no Doubt, ample Means of maintaining that Khan. The Part which Hadir Nawaz Khan has acted in the extraordinary Negociations of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, has rendered it impoſſible to include him in the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic upon the preſent Foundation; and with reſpect to Mr. Barret, it will be manifeſt, from the Deſcription of that Perſon contained in the Report of the Deputies, that the ſame Conſiderations do not apply to him, which apply to the Muſſulmen Gentlemen of Rank and Character in the Service of the late Government.

The Three Princes connected with the Family of the Emperor Delhi have, I underſtand, reſided in the Neighbourhood of this Preſidency, and have been ſupported by the Bounty of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah during a long Period of Time; I have therefore judged it neceſſary, in framing the preſent Arrangement, to ſecure to Perſons of their Deſcription the certain Means of Subſiſtence through the Channel of the Company's Government.

Having concluded theſe Arrangements with his Highneſs the Nabob, in conformity to the Stipulations of the Treaty, I conſider it to be conſiſtent with the Spirit of that Inſtrument, to give every Appearance of Support to the Dignity and Rank to his preſent Highneſs, and to reſtrain the Spirit of Hoſtility which has been avowed by many Branches of the Family towards the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. While therefore I propoſe to ſecure to each Branch of the Family the actual Enjoyment of the Penſion allotted to it, by rendering it payable at the Company's Treaſury to ſuch Perſons as may be appointed to receive it, I judge it to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, to the Preſervation of good Order and Harmony in the Family, that the Receipts to be granted by the different Members of it ſhould be previouſly ſubjected to the Nabob's Inſpection, and that the Payment of the Penſions ſhall be ſuſpended unleſs ſuch Receipts ſhall bear the Seal and Signature of his Highneſs.

I conſider it to be extremely deſirable that every Precaution ſhall be uſed for ſecuring the Happineſs and Comfort of the Nabob on the Foundation of the preſent Arrangement;

Arrangement; in order therefore to preſerve his Highneſs from the Errors of his Predeceſſors, to defend him from the Machinations of intereſted Perſons, to reſtrain his Expences within the Limit of his Income, and to impreſs conſtantly on his Mind the Principles of his Connection with the Britiſh Government, I judge it to be expedient that a Perſon ſhould be appointed to attend his Highneſs's Durbar, and to hold a conſtant perſonal Communication with him on the Part of this Government. The general Objects of this Arrangement will be ſubject to the immediate Superintendance of the Government; and the Duties of the ſubordinate Office, which I propoſe to create, will be directed to the Maintenance of that Intercourſe, to the timely Communication of the intended Meaſures of the Nabob, and to the Eſtabliſhment of an immediate Controul, under Circumſtances contributing at the ſame Time to the Honour and Reſpect due to his Highneſs's Station. No. 17. *continued.*

The Nature of theſe Duties is ſuch as to require the Appointment of a Muſſulman of good Character and Underſtanding, rather than an European Gentleman. I have the beſt Opinion of the Fidelity of Gholaum Huſſain, the principal Moonſhy in the Perſian Office, and of his Qualifications to diſcharge the Duties of that Station with Satisfaction to this Government and Advantage to the Company. I propoſe accordingly to nominate Gholaum Huſſain to attend (under the immediate Orders of the Governor) the Durbar of his Highneſs the Nabob, with a Salary of One Hundred Pagodas per Month, and with an Allowance of Fifty Pagodas for Equipage and Servants. Theſe Sums of Money it is my Intention to charge on the Fund to be appropriated to the Support of the Family and Dependants of the Nabob.

The Board will obſerve, by the Statements which I have the Honour of communicating to it, that the Amount of the propoſed pecuniary Proviſion for the Family and Dependants of the Nabob, is leſs than the Amount appropriable to that Purpoſe, according to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; and the Nature of the preſent Arrangement is calculated to ſecure a gradual Diminution of this Expenditure.

I propoſe that the Payment of the Stipends ſhall commence from the Firſt Day of October.

1. STATEMENT of the pecuniary Proviſion to be made for the ſurviving Branches of the Families of their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

FAMILY of the Nabob Mahomed ALLY.

	Rupees.	
Three Sons by legitimate Marriage; viz.		
Sief ul Mulk	50,000	
Huſſain ul Mulk	50,000	
Nuſſur ul Mulk	50,000	
		150,000
Three Daughters by legitimate Marriage; viz.		
Sultan il Niſſa Begum	25,000	
Mullickil Niſſa Begum	25,000	
Omdut ul Niſſa Begum	25,000	
		75,000

Ten

No. 17. *continued.*

		Rupees.
	Brought forward - -	225,000
Ten Sons by Nika; viz.		
Huſſain Nawaz Khan - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Serafraz Khan - - - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Abdul Hamud Khan - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Nuſſur Oollah Khan - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Gholum Mahomed Khan - - - - - - -	10,000	
Iſmael Khan - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Huſſain Mahomed Khan - - - - - - -	10,000	
Aboo Tuſab Khan - - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Abdul Mahhood Khan - - - - - - - -	10,000	
Abdul Ghuffar Khan - - - - - - - -	10,000	
		100,000
Five Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Rieſul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Zub ul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Lal Mahal - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Khuttajah Begum - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Padſha Begum - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
		25,000
Twelve Daughters by Nika; viz.		
Nejubul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Aziezul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Serojul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Afzul ul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Fachnul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Dowlut ul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Rizzia Begum - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Reheem ul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - -	5,000	
Fuzulut ul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - -	5,000	
Raabia Begum - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Lutful Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Hafiza Begum - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
		60,000
One Grandſon by Nika; viz.		
Abdul Boſil Khan - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,000
Inferior Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Purſun Buby - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,000	
Hudjaing Buby - - - - - - - - - - -	1,200	
Aumunah Buby - - - - - - - - - - -	1,200	
Kanullah Buby - - - - - - - - - - -	1,200	
Four Circaſſians - - - - - - - - - - -	4,200	
Muddary Begum - - - - - - - - - -	1,200	
		12,000
The Haram -		8,400
Total - - -		4,33,400

No. 17. *continued.*

2d FAMILY of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

		Rupees.
The Begum Dolary Begum		25,000
Three Sons by Neka; viz.		
Tadjul Omrah	24,000	
Shab Sowar Jung	10,000	
Bakir Huffain Khan	10,000	
		44,000
One Daughter by Neka; viz.		
Huffa bul Niffa		5,000
Four Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Guffaty Begum	5,000	
Colfum Begum	5,000	
Chuloor Begum	5,000	
Mahatab	5,000	
		20,000
One inferior Concubine, recently admitted into the Mahal with her infant Son		2,400
The Haram		4,053
Total		1,00,453

3. The Family of Abdul Wahab Khan, the legitimate Brother of the Nabob Mahomed Ally; viz.

		Rupees.	
Two Sons by legitimate Marriages; viz.			
Dileer Jung	24,000		
Khan Jehan Khan	12,000		
		36,000	
Four Sons by Neka; viz.			
Serafra Khan	3,000		
Needum Oollah	3,000		
Abdo Rezzakkhan	3,000		
Kurrein odeen Ahmeed	2,000		
		*8,000	* So in the Original.
One legitimate Wife, Lally Begum		6,000	
Three Nekail Ladies; viz.			
Allah Rukky	2,000		
Muftura Khanum	1,000		
Sulliah Bee	500		
		3,500	
Five Daughters; viz.			
Kurrem ul Niffa	2,000		
Rahmul ul Niffa	2,000		
Ahmedy Begum	2,000		
Buddyul Begum	2,000		
Wugjyul Niffa	2,000		
		10,000	
The Family of Ectadar Khan, a Son by Neka		2,000	
Total		65,500	

No. 17. *continued.*

4. The Family of Maphooz Khan, the Brother of the Nabob Mahomed Ally by Nika.

		Rupees.
One Son Maphooz Khan - - - - - - - - - - -		6,000
Three Daughters; viz.		
The Wife of Mahomed Merad - - - - - -	2,000	
Do. of Mahomed Ally Khan - - - - - -	2,000	
Buby Saheb - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,200	
		5,200
Total -		11,200

5. Separate Connections of the Nabob Mahomed Ally Abdul Kadir, the Nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate Sifter - - Rupees. 12,000

The Family of Jan Jehan Khan, Nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate Sifter - - - - - - - -	5,000
The Family of Lewad Khan, a Nekail, Son of Mahomed Ally - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000
The Family of Huſſain Ally Khan, a Nekail, Son of Mahomed Ally - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000,
The Family Nejeeb Ollah Khan, a Nekail, Brother of Mahomed Ally - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,000
The Family of Budder ul Iſlam Khan, a Nekail Brother of D° - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,000
Total -	32,000

6. Offices of the Government of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, not included in the Proviſion made for the Family of his Highneſs Mochtar Jung Foujdar of Tinnwelly - - - Rupees. 4,200

Ally Newaz Khan, Killadar of Arcot - - - - - -	4,200
Purky Ally Khan, one of the Miniſters at Madras - -	4,200
Meer Aſſud Ollah Khan - - - - - - - - - - -	4,200
Kuttub Oodun Khan - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,200
Jowaher Ally Khan, Killadar of Rylaſgur - - - - -	1,200
Scrafrag Ally Khan, Killadar of Terrioor - - - - -	1,200
Bakir Gowar, Killadar of Chittoor - - - - - - -	1,200
Ameen Ud Dun Ally Khan Behauder - - - - - - -	2,400
Commandant Mahomed Ibrahim - - - - - - - -	1,200
Moonſhy Gholaum Huſſain - - - - - - - - -	6,320
Total - -	34,520

7. Three Relations of the Emperor of Delhi, penſioned by the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

	Rupees.	
Humacoin Bucht - - - - - - - - - - -	6,000	
Ally Bucht - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,200	
His young Brother - - - - - - - - - - -	1,200	
		11,400

No. 17.
continued.

RECAPITULATION:

	Rupees.
1. Family of the Nabob Mahomed Ally - - - - - - - - -	4,33,400
2. D° - - - D° - - - Omdut Ul Omrah - - - - - - - -	1,00,453
3. D° - - - D° - - - Abdul Wahab Khan - - - - - - -	65,500
4. D° - - - D° - - - Maphooz Khan - - - - - - - - -	11,200
5. Separate Connections - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	32,000
6. Officers of the late Government - - - - - - - - - -	34,520
7. Relations of the Emperor - - - - - - - - - - - - -	11,400
Grand Total - -	6,98,473

(Signed) *Clive.*

A true Copy.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy of Govt.

No. 18.

Copy of a PAPER, purporting to be a Letter from Huſſein Ally, the reputed Son of the late Nabob of Arcot, to James Stuart Hall and Samuel Johnſtone, Eſquires.

From his Highneſs the Nawaub Wallajah, Omeer ul Hind, Tajool Omrah, Omeer ul Mulk, Moren ud Dowlah, Mahommed Ally Huſſein Cawn, Bahodar Juffer Jung, &c. &c. &c. &c.

To James Stuart Hall and Samuel Johnſtone, Eſqs.

WHEN I look around me, and perceive the many Dangers which beſet me, I am overwhelmed with Difficulties; every Object occaſions new Alarm, and my little Experience in Buſineſs, my Unacquaintance with the World, and my great Want of Friends in a Trial ſo ſerious, leaves me little able to encounter the Difficulties which preſent themſelves. Though a Stranger in Perſon, yet I would perſuade myſelf that, in Relation and Character, I am not wholly unknown; nor will you forget the anxious Solicitude with which my ever honoured and lamented Father recommended his only Offspring to you, at your Departure from theſe Regions; a pious Solicitude, which ſeemed to anticipate the awful and melancholy Moment which has ſince enſued.

Appriſed as I am of the Eſteem in which you was held by his late Highneſs the Nabob, of your unalterable Concern for his true Intereſts, and of your ſincere Friendſhip for his Family, I naturally turn to you in this Embarraſsment of my Affairs, and moſt earneſtly entreat the Benefit of your Advice and Endeavours to extricate me from ſurrounding Perils.

I have not truſted to a Stranger's Aid to make known theſe Circumſtances, which it is my firſt Wiſh to be communicated to you: I will detail them to you with my own Hand; I will trace the unhappy Events which have happened, and the Evils which they have introduced in their Train; I will explain to you the Sentiments to which they have given riſe; the Reſults to which they have already led; and the Conſequences which they may eventually occaſion. Theſe will not only direct your Services, of which I conſider myſelf ſecure, to proper Objects, but will be the Means, (for I am confident in the Juſtice of my Claims), of obtaining the Redreſs which I am ſeeking. A true and faithful Account of my Situation, to whom it may be required to be made known, will be all ſufficient to the Succeſs of my Application.

In order that you may have a complete Knowledge of all that has happened, it will be neceſſary to begin with Circumſtances apparently remote, though certainly not unimportant nor unconnected with the preſent Situation of Affairs: I ſhall therefore firſt acquaint you, that early in the Month of June laſt his Highneſs the

Nabob

No. 18. *continued.*

Nabob of the Carnatic was ſeized with very dangerous Symptoms, which continued, with little Variation, for the Space of ſeveral Days, and were ſufficient to alarm his Family and Friends for his Highneſs's Safety and Life: It pleaſed the Almighty to allow his Highneſs an Interval of a few Days of Quiet and Tranquillity, to arrange and ſettle the Particulars of his Houſe, and to provide for the Succeſſion to his Dominions; and ſo ſerene and untroubled a Moment of Freedom from Bodily Pain and Infirmity did His Highneſs enjoy, that his Family and Servants had a moſt reaſonable Hope that he might be able to overcome the Violence of the Attacks. After a few Days, however, the Diſeaſe returned with an Increaſe of Violence, and diſappointed all the Expectations and Prayers which had been kindly conceived and fervently offered up for his Highneſs's Recovery: Tears will not allow me to deſcribe with Exactneſs the Scene which followed: You will in a Word learn, that his Highneſs lay on the extreme Bed of Sickneſs, awaiting the Summons from an eventful Life with a dignified Patience and Reſignation, affording a ſtriking Leſſon, never to be forgotten, of the Vanity of ſublunary Greatneſs; and in this painful and agonizing State he continued until the 15th of the ſucceeding Month, when his Spirit and Soul forſook him, in their Way to a higher Glory and more perfect Happineſs.

On the 5th July, about Ten Days previous to the melancholy Event which I have laſt mentioned, a large Body of Troops, conſiſting of European and Native Infantry and Cavalry to the Number of 800 Men, with a proportionable Number of Artillery, ſupplied with requiſite Stores and Field Equipage of every Denomination, were ſent by Government under the Command of Colonel M'Neil (one of the Company's Officers) to take Poſſeſſion of the Garden and Palace of Chepauk, under the Pretence of defending them againſt any Inſult or Violence, which the Deceaſe of his Highneſs the Nabob might poſſibly produce; a Meaſure which had been adviſed and adopted without any Communication either with his Highneſs or his Miniſters, until the very Moment of its Execution, when Major Grant, the Town Major of Fort St. George, was ſent to the ſick Chamber of his Highneſs, to acquaint him with the inſtant Approach of the Troops, and to explain to him the Reaſons which had determined that extraordinary Act of Government.

It will not be neceſſary for me to attempt a Relation of the various Emotions, under the Conflict and Agony of contending Paſſions, which this ſudden and unſeaſonable Communication unfortunately excited; you will be able to form ſome Conjecture at them, if you advert to the Situation and Condition of his Highneſs at that Moment, and to the Hand which executed the Meaſure. Whether from this or ſome other Cauſe, I am too deeply and dearly intereſted to dare to form an Opinion, his Highneſs's Diſorder augmented daily in Violence, and ended in the unfortunate Way which I have before been obliged to ſtate.

The Troops, notwithſtanding the Repreſentations and laſt Entreaties of his Highneſs, ſurrounded his Highneſs's Apartments, and the inmoſt Receſſes of his Palace at the Time of his Demiſe; and although but one Mind manifeſted itſelf amongſt his Highneſs's Relations, and the Miniſters of his Affairs; although the moſt uninterrupted Order and Regularity every where appeared, and a Spirit of Loyalty, I am proud to ſay it, univerſally ſhewed itſelf to his Highneſs's Succeſſor; yet the Military Force ſtill kept its Poſition under the ſame Inſtructions, and ſeemingly with a View to dictate the Order and Terms of the Succeſſion.

No. 18. *continued.*

Under theſe unhappy Circumſtances, did an old and honourable Ally draw his extreme Breath. In this degrading Situation, did his unoffending Succeſſor begin the Cares of his Government and Dominion.

Decent Attentions had ſcarcely been paid to the inanimate Form of his Highneſs to prepare it for its Shroud, when Mr. Webbe, the Secretary of Government, and Colonel Cloſe, the Reſident of Myſore, were ſent to the Palace under the Inſtructions, as they repreſented, of the Right Honourable the Governor. His Highneſs departed this Life at about a Quarter paſt Ten, and at a Quarter paſt One of the ſame Day, I was adviſed of the Approach of the Commiſſioners of Government: I am thus circumſtantial in my Detail, as I cannot but conceive, that it will tend to ſhew the Features of the Policy which was intended to be adopted in the Beginning, and which has eventually terminated in the utter Subverſion of every Thing like Right and Juſtice.

Though ſecure from the Poſition of the Force about the Palace of every Acceſs to it, and of the Knowledge of every Act which might paſs within it, yet at the ſacred Hour of Sorrow, and into the Chamber of hallowed Affliction, did theſe cold Commiſſioners obtrude themſelves, not with the tender Offers of Friendſhip or Condolence, but with Offers of Indignity and Inſult.

It would not be believed, unleſs ſolemnly aſſerted, and I do aſſure you, on the Honour and Faith of a Prince unuſed to any Subterfuge or Compromiſe, that at this melancholy Juncture, I was drawn by peremptory Meſſages from the Side of the great Deceaſed, to anſwer to the countleſs Interrogatories of Commiſſioners inſtructed to examine me: I hope I ſhall not ſuffer in the Eyes and Contemplation of good Men, in yielding to Importunities ſo unworthy of myſelf and them, which nothing leſs than the Peace and Tranquillity of my Family, and the Fear of Pollutions, which I cannot bring myſelf to think of, could poſſibly have led to; but they are paſt, and I will endeavour to be calm.

Attended by ſeveral of my principal Officers, I went to the Apartment where the Commiſſioners were waiting, when I was immediately accoſted by one of them with an Enquiry as to the Diſpoſition which his Highneſs had made of his Affairs: I anſwered with Calmneſs, but not without a Senſibility natural to my favoured Situation (from the Bounty of my Royal Predeceſſor) that ſuch Diſpoſition was clear, ſhort, and unequivocal, and was contained in a written Paper, which had been executed in Quadruplicate, the ſeveral Parts of which had been ſent many Days previous to his Highneſs's Demiſe, to their ſeveral Deſtinations; one of them had been forwarded to his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, one to the Court of Directors, one to the Governor General, and the remaining Part was firſt delivered to his Highneſs's Chief Miniſter, and had by him, ſince the Deceaſe of his Highneſs, been delivered into my Poſſeſſion, where it then remained.

The Commiſſioners requeſted to ſee the Papers to which I had immediately alluded, when one of my Officers, ſtruck with the Impropriety of the Requeſt at ſuch a Seaſon, could not reſtrain himſelf from obſerving, that the preſent Moment was devoted, as well by Feeling as Cuſtom, to the Indulgence of Grief; and he truſted, that they would not again advert to the Paper, or to Circumſtances to which it had Relation, but would ſuffer the Intervals allowed to humane and religious

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ligious Conſiderations, not to be moleſted with worldly Cares or Reflections; that, after Three Days, his Highneſs would be happy to produce the Will, and conſult with them on the Objects connected with it, ſo far as they related to the Company. But the Commiſſioners would not hear this conſiderate Suggeſtion, but inſiſted, with a Firmneſs to which I was unuſed, on the immediate Production of the Paper.

Fearing that ſome poſſible Doubts might have been entertained, as to the Reality of the Paper, if it had not been produced at the Time when demanded, I gave it to their Hands with as little Reluctance as the Occaſion could permit; they examined it in my Preſence, and in the Preſence of my Officers, with a particular and ſcrupulous Care, obſerving, when it was returned to me, "That his "Highneſs had appointed me to the entire Dominion and Government of the "Carnatic, and, with very ſmall Exceptions, to the Poſſeſſion of all his Pro-"perty; but that in Contemplation of my Youth, had placed me under the Guar-"dianſhip of Two of the Noblemen, or Cawns, about his Highneſs's Perſon, "who were to fill the Office of Regents, until I ſhould arrive at my Nineteenth "Year." I inſtantly obſerved to them, "That I had been long ſenſible of this "Diſpoſition of his Highneſſes's Affairs; that I was well aware and greatly "thankful for the kind and tender Precaution of his Highneſs, in committing "my Inexperience into ſuch able and worthy Hands; that I well knew and "highly reſpected them, and was ready in all Things to abide by their Council and "Advice;" and concluded with remarking, "That ſince his Highneſs had ſo diſ-"poſed of me, and had ſo conſigned the Buſineſs of the Government, it were un-"neceſſary that I ſhould be conſulted further at a Moment ſo inauſpicious. The "Regents, I was ſure, had not leſs Inclination to meet and forward the Deſire "of the Company, than what I now felt, and ſhould ever continue to feel, being "the firſt and earlieſt Impreſſion I had received, and would, I hoped, be the "laſt that would remain with me." On this I was preparing to depart, when the Commiſſioners deſired that I would yet remain, having ſomething important to communicate to me, and which they begged to deliver in private, or, at leaſt, in the Preſence only of the Regents and myſelf: On this my Officers and Servants were inſtructed to withdraw, when the Commiſſioners proceeded in the Manner in which I ſhall now ſuccinctly and clearly relate.

On the immediate Departure of my principal Servants, the Officers of Government produced a Letter, repreſented by them to have been written by the Marquis Welleſley, and intended for his late Highneſs the Nabob; which accuſed my Royal Grandfather, and my much revered Father, of an improper and unjuſtifiable Correſpondence with the Sultaun of Myſore, and concluded with demanding an immediate Surrender of all the Country of the Carnatic for an alledged Breach of Treaty. After the reading of this Correſpondence, they remarked that the Territory of his Highneſs had been forfeited to the Company by the Act which had been ſtated in the Letter, and that of conſequence he had no Manner of Right to diſpoſe of it by Will; yet to ſhew that the Company had every Diſpoſition to ſerve and protect the Son, whom his Highneſs had ſo favoured, they were fully inclined to make a very liberal Proviſion for him, on Condition of his previous Surrender of all the Dominions which had been nominally willed to him. The Regents being preſent, were as much moved as myſelf at the extraordinary Communication which had been juſt made to us;

and

No. 18. *continued.* and although we were fully convinced that no unauthorized Correſpondence had ever taken place between his late Highneſs or his Predeceſſor, with the Sultaun of Myſore, yet we were ſo much agitated and afflicted at the ſerious Manner in which the Charge was preferred, as not to be able to afford a cool and diſpaſſionate Anſwer. After ſtating our internal Impreſſions, that neither of the reſpected Perſonages, to whom Alluſion had been made, could have ever been engaged in a clandeſtine Communication with any Foreign Power, in Enmity with the Britiſh Intereſts, and our great Mortification at the Propoſal which had been offered, as founded on that ſuppoſed Fact, we begged for a few Days Conſideration of the Terms which had been ſuggeſted; which was conceded to us after ſome Diſcuſſion.

Every Enquiry was made in the Interval to aſcertain the Correſpondence which had at any Time taken place of the Nature already mentioned, when no Veſtige could be traced which could throw the ſlighteſt Stigma on the venerable Names which had been implicated in ſo unfortunate a Charge.

The only Correſpondence which had ever occurred between the Parties in queſtion, and which could have given Riſe to the Suſpicion entertained by the Company, happened at the Inſtance of the Earl Cornwallis, after the Termination of the War ſo ſucceſsfully conducted by his Lordſhip againſt the late Sultaun, and related to a Family Connexion, which, from well known Circumſtances, never took place. This Correſpondence naturally produced mutual Communication of Courteſy on ſeveral domeſtic Events, which concerned either of the Parties perſonally as Occaſion happened, but nothing that could affect any Intereſts connected with national or public Conſiderations.

The Regents, at the Conference on the next Evening, being confirmed in their firſt Impreſſions of the Rectitude of his late Highneſs's Conduct in the Particulars referred to, ſtated, in perſpicuous Terms, the Steps which they had purſued to inveſtigate into the Truth of the Accuſation which had been alledged to have been contained in the Letter of the Marquis Wellefley; and that they had found, on a full Inveſtigation, that there was not the ſmalleſt Foundation for the Charge which had been urged; but on the contrary, that the only Correſpondence which had occurred between his Highneſs and the late Sultaun, had been carried on with the Knowledge and Conſent of the executive local Government, and had been forwarded officially by them; and in Proof of this Aſſertion referred the Commiſmiſſioners to their own immediate Records.

The Regents then expreſſed their Concern that the Matter of this Accuſation had not been made known, and enquired into, in the Lifetime of his late Highneſs, when it might have been fairly and candidly explained and anſwered. This Circumſtance alone led them to hope, that the Company did not ſeriouſly believe that Correſpondence of ſuch a Deſcription had in reality happened, though they might have felt themſelves authorized in requeſting an Explanation concerning it; and, under this Conviction, they could not but conclude the Terms propoſed to them at their laſt Conference would be given up, as they were applicable to a Situation of Things which did not exiſt.

The Regents next profeſſed themſelves moſt ready to receive any Propoſals, which might ſerve to promote a good Underſtanding in reſpect to the exiſting Engagements,

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Engagements, or might render them more convenient to either of the ſubſcribing Parties, though they were not ſenſible how they could be improved, at the ſame Time they were apprehenſive that a new Arrangement might give Riſe to Diſcuſſions which had been long ſet at reſt by the ſubſiſting Treaty.

The Commiſſioners ſtill ſtood on their firſt Ground, and inſiſted, in peremptory Language, on the Propoſal which they had before made. Seeing there was no Poſſibility of diverting them entirely from this Object, the Regents conſidered of an Expedient, which, in their Expectation, might have induced the Commiſſioners to have foregone their Propoſal, at leaſt in the Extent in which it had been moved, being well aware, from an intimate Knowledge of his late Highneſs's Affairs, that the preceding Governors of Fort St. George had looked for Poſſeſſion of the Tinnevelly, and ſome of the adjacent Countries, as more convenient to their Affairs, and ſenſible, that the preſent Government, from the Nature of the Propoſal made, had ſimilar Views, though in a more extended Shape; they determined, under the peculiar Circumſtance in which they ſtood, to meet their Deſires, in as much as they could, conſiſtent with their own Honour and the Intereſts which they had been given in charge; and with this Intention, they propoſed to deliver into the Hands of the Company (for their entire Management and Controul) the Whole of the Tinnevelly and Madura Provinces to the Southward, and Ongole and Palnaud to the North, on the Condition that the Prince of the Carnatic ſhould be allowed in his periodical Kiſts the Amount Rent of ſuch Diſtricts, agreeable to the Schedule No. 2, annexed to the Treaty of 1792; being a Yearly Sum equal to the full Amount of the Subſidy claimable by the Company by virtue of ſuch Treaty.

To the Propoſal of the Regents, the Officers of Government gave a ſhort Reply: "That it would not in any way do; and that nothing ſhort of the Demand which had been made could be accepted or conſidered."—In conſequence of this Diſpoſition, on the Part of the Commiſſioners, the Regents requeſted a farther Time to reflect, and were indulged to the next Day.

I ſhall not trouble you with the Particulars of the next or the ſucceeding Meeting on the Day following, for you will find them circumſtantially related in the Journal of the Regents, which I have directed to be forwarded with this. You will readily anticipate, that although the Regents have been diſpoſed to have rendered up more of the Countries (which really was the Caſe) on a like Condition with thoſe already tendered by them, they could not unworthily bring themſelves to make an unqualified and unconditional Surrender of thoſe Rights, which it was their Duty to protect and guard. The Meetings therefore, to which I have laſt requeſted your Attention, paſſed without Effect.

Seeing that the Regents were inflexible in their Duty, and conceiving, from my Want of Knowledge in public Concerns, that I might poſſibly be rendered an Inſtrument (as I cannot but conſider) to my own Undoing; the Commiſſioners, at the laſt Conference, and towards the Concluſion of it, ſent a Note to Lord Clive, who thereupon appeared at the Palace; but, inſtead of going to the Apartment where Negociations had hitherto been carried on, his Lordſhip went to the Tent of Colonel M'Neil in charge of the Troops about the Gardens, and immediately requeſted my Attendance on him.

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I cheerfully complied with his Lordſhip's Requeſt, and to the Tent: His Lordſhip then accoſted me with ſeeming Kindneſs, and begged "I would well "conſider the Company's proffered Terms, which, if then neglected, would "evade my Acceptance for ever; that they were now offered for the laſt Time; "that a liberal Allowance ſhould be made out of the Collections (but which his "Lordſhip did not particularize) if I would liſten favourably to his Propoſals, "but that if I did not incline to them, that I ſhould be reduced from the Gran-"deur which awaited me, into an humble and private Station." I obſerved to his Lordſhip, "that I was not acquainted with Matters of ſo high Concern; that "I was indeed an utter Stranger to Buſineſs; that my Royal Predeceſſor had "wiſely committed me to the Care and Attention of others, and had recom-"mended my Conformity to their Advice; that, in reſpect of my Father's Will, "and to the Perſons to whom my Affairs were truſted, I could not think of an-"ſwering, of myſelf, the important Propoſitions made to me; but from Regard "to his Lordſhip's Character, and to the Intereſts which he repreſented, I was "inclined not only to give my ready Attention to what his Lordſhip communi-"cated, but would adviſe the Regents, if it were compatible with their Honour, "and my own Safety, to overlook any formal Difficulty which might ſtand in "the way of the Acquieſcence; for this Purpoſe I would beg leave to ac-"quaint them with what had paſſed, and would appoint an early Day when his "Lordſhip ſhould have my Anſwer." His Lordſhip obſerved, "that he would "wait on me the next Day at the ſame Place, and took his Leave."

In conſulting with the Regents, and the Cawns and Omrahs of my Empire, before whom the Whole of what had paſſed at the preceding Conferences was laid, I was fully adviſed of the Dangers to which my Affairs and Family might be expoſed by the Acceptance of Terms ſo diſreſpectable and ſo vague, an Advice which I had no Reaſon to ſuſpect of Prejudice or Infidelity, and by which, after the moſt mature Conſideration, I was determined to govern my Conduct: Accordingly, when the Governor came the next Evening, I acquainted him ingenuouſly, "That I could not accede to the Offer, which he had Yeſterday the "Goodneſs to make me; that I had every perſonal good Wiſh for the Proſpe-"rity of the Company, and for the real and ſubſtantial Intereſts of the Britiſh "Nation, which I had been taught to admire from my earlieſt Years; but that "I could not ſacrifice my own and my Family's Rights for any ſuppoſed Benefit "to the Company, or any proviſional Good which I was given to expect; be-"ſides, the Mode of Surrender dictated, and the Ground on which it profeſſed to "be founded, was ſuch that I could not adopt it, without rendering a Credit to "Suggeſtions highly diſhonourable to thoſe whom, by Duty and Religion, I "was bound to honour and revere: I had already ſhewn an Inclination to attend "to the Company's Requiſitions, in ſo far as they could be attended to, and "was much induced by my own Sentiments to extend the Propoſal which "had been made on my Behalf, even to a greater Latitude, on the Principle of "the Footing on which it had been made. My Motives therefore for the Non-"acceptance of his Lordſhip's Offers could admit of no Doubt, that I had the "higheſt perſonal Conſideration for his Lordſhip, and would hope that the frank "and explicit Anſwer which I had now given him, would not occaſion Offence."

While I was delivering what I had to ſay, a Number of Troopers rode around the Tent with drawn Swords, and an unuſual Guard of Sepoys were poſted at the Door, who traverſed conſtantly to and fro; and a certain Degree of Confuſion ſeemed to reign around; I endeavoured, nevertheleſs, to preſerve a Coolneſs and Conſiſtency

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Conſiſtency of Demeanour ſo requiſite for the Occaſion, and have to thank Heaven, that my Reaſon and Fortitude was not to be ſhaken by a Circumſtance calculated to move them, and which, from after Practices, I am ſorry to add, that I cannot but imagine was contrived with that View.

After I had concluded what I had to anſwer, his Lordſhip replied, "That I was "extremely badly adviſed; that I had ſacrificed my beſt Intereſts to ſpecious Ap-"pearances, and that I ſhould rue the Rejection of his Propoſal; that it was the "very laſt Time that he ſhould addreſs me on the Subject," and with a few Words of Form he departed the Tent.

I have taken ſome Pains to acquaint you with the foregoing Circumſtances, as well by myſelf, as by the more detailed Account of the Regents, as they tend to ſhew the true Grounds of the Diſagreement which exiſted between me and the Government, and which have been made the Pretence of diſpoſſeſſing me of a Throne, to which by perſonal Right, as well as by the Will of my Royal Predeceſſor, I was lawfully and indiſputably entitled.

From the Detail of which you are in Poſſeſſion, you will readily perceive the Policy on which the Madras Government have acted; that they had an ambitious Deſign, from the Beginning, of poſſeſſing themſelves of the whole Dominions of the Carnatic; a Deſign, which the Circumſtances of the Times ſeemed peculiarly to favour: Apprehenſive, however, of the Opinions of the European and Aſiatic World, they determined on arriving at their Ends by Means the leaſt alarming and ſuſpicious. They therefore firſt betook themſelves to him, whom they well knew, if he could be brought to conſent, could give not only Effect but Legality to their unbounded Views; but they ſoon experienced, from the wiſe Precautions of his Predeceſſor, that he was not left a ready Inſtrument to their Purpoſes, though not indiſpoſed in Sentiment to accept any reaſonable Terms; and judging from the latter Circumſtances (which ſhewed a Pliancy of Character) that he might yet be made, what the Government deſired to ſee him, they endeavoured by Promiſes, Allurements, and Threats, to mould him to their Wiſhes; but ſeeing in the Event, that all their Stratagems failed, while their Ambition remained unabated, they reſort to other Expedients that ſeemed to promiſe, if not a more honourable, at leaſt a more ſucceſsful Iſſue. Their Ambition ſtill exhibited its original mixed Character, it poſſeſſed not any of that daring, open, and dazzling Quality, which leads the World to overlook the Means, in the Splendour of the Event, but a lofty and towering Mind, with a diminutive and half-aſſured Spirit, which affects, but can never perfect, a great or admirable Atchievement.

Diſappointed in their firſt Expectation, the Government ſought to accompliſh their Object, by the Inſtrumentality of the next immediate Prince to the Muſnud of the Carnatic; and, unmindful of the Order of Succeſſion, and of the Diſpoſition of his late Highneſs, did not ſcruple to open Negociations with him for filling the Imperial Seat. But I ſhall not trouble you at any Length, on the many Subterfuges uſed on this Occaſion, or of the Meaſures adopted, through an oblique Medium, of obtaining their originally intended End.

On the 23d July, about Eight Days after the Demiſe of his late Highneſs, the Commiſſioners of Government, whom I have had ſo often Occaſion to mention, ſent for Huſſain ul Dowlah, (Son of the Ameer and Nephew of his late Highneſs) to the Tent of Colonel M^c^Neil, and there entered into a Conference with him

for

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for ſome Hours. They repeated their Viſits every Day, at ſome Times bringing with them large Supplies of Money, until the Inſtant, when the Ameer's Son was removed with great Ceremony, and under a ſtrong Eſcort of the Company's Cavalry, to a Houſe provided for him by the Government, at which Place a Treaty was deviſed and executed; alienating, as I am told, the whole Territories and Countries of the Carnatic, to the Poſſeſſion of the Company.

During the Time, even when theſe Tranſactions were paſſing, ſeveral Repreſentations were made to me through Colonel M'Neil, of the favourable Diſpoſition of the Government to me, and of the Advantages which would be loſt by my refuſing to meet their Wiſhes; that he was well aſſured, that the Ameer's Son would readily accept any Terms, which the Government ſhould graciouſly grant to him. But as I had delivered my Sentiments publicly to the Officers of Government, and at open Conferences, I declined to hear any private Propoſals, and ſo informed the Colonel; obſerving at the Time, that I implicitly believed whatever he told me reſpecting the Ameer's Son, for I well knew that he would receive what the Company would be pleaſed to give him, in lieu of the Territories of the Carnatic; for he would be receiving every Thing, when he had nothing in reality to return.

I need not acquaint you, (for it is a common Conſequence of the Policy I have been deſcribing) that every Means were uſed to ſpread Diſſentions in the Family, and provoke counter Claims, in order to give the Government a Colour for Interference; and notwithſtanding the Variety of contending Intereſts, which this Stratagem put in Motion, I am happy to ſay, that a Senſe of Juſtice finally prevailed, and that there was but one Opinion as to the Succeſſion, which ought to be conſulted; and but one Sentiment of the Conduct of Government, as to the Meaſures adopted by them.

And thinking that the united Senſe of the Family, and of the moſt learned Mahommedan Lawyers, might have had a Weight and Influence, I incloſed Two written Inſtruments to the Government, declarative of their Opinions and Sentiments on the Act which Government were about to ſanction. Copies of which Papers are incloſed for your further Information.

And hearing ſhortly after that Government intended to place the Ameer's Son on the Muſnud at all Events, and at all Conſequences, I requeſted the Regents in a public Letter (a Copy of which accompanies) to addreſs the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the Subject of my Affairs, recapitulating what had paſſed at the Conferences with me and them, profeſſing our joint Wiſhes to form ſuch an Alliance with the Company as might enſure our mutual Intereſts, and begging that they would open a Negociation with us in Writing, and in a direct Way, which they had always previouſly declined, and we would endeavour to ſatisfy their Expectations as far as our Means would allow. But to the Addreſs of the Regents, the Government did not return an Anſwer.

Being informed on the 29th, that a public Notification had been made through the different Streets of Madras, that the Ameer's Son would be placed on the Muſnud on the 31ſt Inſtant, under the Influence of Government, I immediately addreſſed the Governor, with the Advice of the Regents, on the ſuggeſted Meaſure, and propoſed to accept the Terms which had been at firſt offered; a Meaſure which my Mind revolted at, but ſeemed to be demanded by the trying Exigencies of the Moment,

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ment, and I felt confident within myſelf that if my Offer had been accepted, that the Liberality of the Britiſh Nation would have never held me bound by Conditions which had been ſo compulſorily impoſed on me, or would have ameliorated a Situation that had been produced by Means which neither Honour or Juſtice could bear to contemplate. My addreſs was wholly and totally diſregarded.

I cannot repeat the Scene which followed, that inſulted every noble Feeling and outraged every Right: I have endeavoured, under the mortifying Events which have happened, and the Variety of Senſations which have poſſeſſed me, to acquaint you of the unhappy Situation in which I find myſelf expoſed, and I am afraid that I have ill ſucceeded; I need not endeavour to impreſs you with the Horrors of the Situation to which I feel myſelf reduced; you have but to picture to yourſelves the Height of human Grandeur, and the ſad and miſerable Reverſe of it; the higheſt and loweſt Condition of which Humanity is capable; but even the meaneſt Subject of the very worſt Government poſſeſſes a Bleſſing which my Fortune and Fate forbid. He owns the gratifying Senſation of knowing himſelf ſafe amidſt the Society of his Fellows, while I, alas! have no friendly or kindly Sociality, none of thoſe Relations and Ties which are made to ſecure the Comforts and Happineſs of Life; an Unit, as it were, in the Sum of the People of the Carnatic: I am delivered into the Hands of an Enemy, who has but one Act to execute to finiſh his Career.

If I fail of your active Services, your zealous and ſtrenuous Support, there is but one ſhort Step to inevitable Deſtruction; let me entreat and implore, that you take the immediate Time to ſeek the Removal of Ills which are about to overwhelm me, from the Diſtance which intervenes, from my Ignorance of the fit and proper Means of Remedy, and from my Senſibility of the Injuries with which I am ſeverely galled: I know not what Courſe to try: In your Judgment, Experience, and cooler Determination, I confide and reſt.

It is my Buſineſs to inſtruct you with a complete Information of my State, the Amendment of it muſt be your better Care, and more fortunate Atchievement; you have Prudence, Courage, and Ability, and with thoſe no Circumſtances or Cauſe unattainable are loſt.

I have furniſhed you with a Detail of Particulars, and with all the Documents which it may be neceſſary eventually to uſe; you will eaſily perceive that my firſt Object is to obtain what is right at the Hand of Government by all practicable Means, but they failing, we muſt afterwards reſort to the Juſtice and Sentiments of the People.

You will firſt betake yourſelves to the Sovereign, the very beſt of Kings and Men, and preſent my humble Addreſſes; and then to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who has always evinced a very particular and friendly Regard for the Intereſts of my Family. It will be unneceſſary to ſtate any Thing to them further than what is mentioned in my Letters. Theſe high and auguſt Perſonages will want no Inducement to lend their utmoſt Aid to repel Oppreſſion, ſo flagrant and ſo indefenſible as in my unhappy Caſe.

To the Preſident of the Board of Controul, and the Court of Directors, whom you will next accoſt, you will uſe all the Information and Means herein afforded, to explain and enforce my Claims, and avail yourſelves of the co-relative Aſſiſtance which is requiſite in a Cauſe leſs honourable and juſt. For I know you will

No. 18. *continued.*

have to combat with a Legion of bad Paſſions, and a Hoſt of hoſtile Intereſts. I almoſt ſhudder for the Event.

Your laſt Reference will naturally be to the Houſe of Commons, when the Petition of his late Highneſs's Brother, which alſo accompanies, will afford you no inconſiderable Strength, and to this I hope you will be enabled to add the numerous Liſt of Creditors of his late Highneſs the Nabob and his illuſtrious Predeceſſor, who are intereſted in no ſecondary Degree in the Succeſs of my Application; it being my determined Reſolution to do them ample Juſtice in the Allowances and Conſolidation of their Claims, in the Event of my Reſtoration to the Dignities of my Fathers.

This you may juſtly inform them was the only Obſtacle to my accepting, in the firſt Inſtance, the Offers and Advances of Government, which, if accepted, would have proved an eternal Barrier to the Recovery of their reſpective Credits; for it would have been no difficult Matter to have ſtipulated for a clear Revenue, which would have ſatisfied individual Splendour, and every perſonal Conſideration. But feeling, I hope honourable, for the Character of thoſe who have preceded me in the Ties with which they were bounden, and the neceſſary Obligations of the Sovereignty, I diſdained to make any Compromiſe which I could not reconcile to their Memories, and to the Opinions of Mankind. I have ſuffered a temporary Loſs, which I cannot ſay but I feel with great Grief and Concern, but certainly with leſs Emotion, than I ſhould regret a Departure from thoſe Principles which have been religiouſly inſtilled in me. That the Loſs may not be more than temporary, I rely moſt firmly on your Advice and Activity; and that as our Cauſe is juſt, the Almighty will it to be proſperous! What need I ſay more?

ESTIMATES

FROM THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered to be printed 8th March 1803.

LIST of ACCOUNTS prefented to the HOUSE of COMMONS, purfuant to their Orders of the 3d March 1803.

N° I.—An ESTIMATE of the Probable Amount of the REVENUES and CHARGES in INDIA, for the Year ending the 30th April 1803; together with the Intereft payable upon the BOND and other Debts, the Amount of Commercial Charges, and the Supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales's Iſland, and St. Helena: According to the lateſt Advices - - - - - p. 4.

II.—ESTIMATE of PROFIT and LOSS on the COMPANY'S SALES in ENGLAND (excluſive of Spices) and other PROFITS; for Four Years, ending 1ſt March 1802; with other PAYMENTS in England deducted therefrom - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 7.

III.—An ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS due by the EAST INDIA COMPANY in INDIA, together with the Intereft payable upon the ſame; by the lateſt Advices - - - - - - p. 9.

Eaſt India Houſe,
the 8th March 1803.

No. I.

REVENUES AND CHARGES,

FOR 1803.

An ESTIMATE of the Probable Amount of the REVENUES and with the INTEREST payable upon the BOND and other DEBTS, the of WALES's ISLAND, and St. HELENA: According to the lateſt Advices.

REVENUES.

	£.	£.
BENGAL, at 2*s.* the Current Rupee.		
Mint, Poſt Office, Stamps, and Judicial Fees	150,800	
Owde, per Eſtimate 1802–3, Nett £. 1,334,000. but by Letter from Marquis Welleſley dated 13th March 1802	1,500,000	
Land Revenues	3,596,000	
Cuſtoms, including new Duties lately impoſed	371,200	
Opium Sales	371,200	
Salt Sales	1,229,600	
		7,218,800
MADRAS, at 8*s.* the Pagoda.		
Poſt Office, Farms and Licences, and Judicial Fees	131,200	
Revenues of the Carnatic, after deducting Payments to Private Creditors and Jaghires	994,600	
D°, of Tanjore, after deducting Payments to Private Creditors	465,200	
D°, of the Ceſſions by the Nizam	560,000	
D°, of Poſſeſſions before 1790	986,600	
D°, of Myſore, Malabar, and Canara, including Tribute from Myſore	1,348,800	
		4.486,400
BOMBAY, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee,		
Revenues and Cuſtoms, per Eſtimate 1801-2, the lateſt received		270,980
	£.	11,976,180

CHARGES in INDIA, for the Year ending the 30th April 1803; together Amount of Commercial Charges, and the Supplies to BENCOOLEN, PRINCE

CHARGES.

	£.	£
BENGAL, at 2*s.* the Current Rupee.		
Civil, including Revenues, Judicial, and Marine - - - - -	1,996,000	
Military, including Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - -	2,159,667	
		4,155,667
MADRAS, at 8*s.* the Pagoda.		
Civil, - - including Judicial - - - - - -	184,000	
Revenue, including Allowances to the Nabob and Rajah, Peſheuſh and Penſions - - - - - - - - - - -	1,328,300	
Military, including Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - -	2,738,000	
		4,250,300
BOMBAY, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee.		
Civil, Revenue, and Marine Charges, per Eſtimate, 1802 3 - - - -	271,676	
Military, - - - per D°, - - - including Buildings and Fortifications -	568,726	
		840,402
Total Eſtimated Charges - - - - - - -		9,246,369
Eſtimated Nett Revenue - - - - - - -		2,729,811
	£.	11,976,180

ABSTRACT.

	Revenues.	Charges.	Nett Revenues.	Nett Charges.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
BENGAL	7,218,800	4,155,667	3,063,133	- -
MADRAS	4,486,400	4,250,300	236,100	- -
BOMBAY	270,980	840,402	- - -	569,422
£.	11,976,180	9,246,369	3,299,233	569,422
Remains Nett Revenue £.				2,729,811
Deduct Commercial Charges, not added to the Invoices:				
Bengal £.		92,000		
Madras		47,288		
Bombay		15,750		
			155,038	
Supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales's Iſland, &c.			82,400	
				237,438
				2,492,373
Deduct alſo Intereſt on Debts *				1,438,791
Nett Surplus £.				1,053,582

* This includes Intereſt on the Sums redeemed by the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Funds at Bengal and Madras, amounting to £. 85,180 per Annum, which ſhould therefore be added to the Nett Surplus.

(Errors excepted.)

East India Houſe,
8th March 1803.

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. II.

ESTIMATE of PROFIT and LOSS on the Company's Sales in England (exclusive of Spices) and other Profits; for Four Years, ending 1st March 1802; with other Payments in England deducted therefrom.

	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Charges and Profit on Private Trade.	Interest on Annuities.	Total Profit.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1799	6,820,851	8,143,036	137,394	36,227	1,495,806	
1800	5,748,214	6,991,041	202,969	36,227	1,482,023	
1801	5,985,519	7,353,608	133,429	36,227	1,537,745	
1802	4,918,588	6,393,453	193,563	36,227	1,704,655	
£.	23,473,172	28,881,138	667,355	144,908	- - - -	6,220,229

Other Payments in England to be deducted from Profits.

	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds.	Surplus Charges usually classed with Charges on Merchandize, but which do not properly belong thereto, deducting Buildings and other Articles, for which a Value remains.	Expences of Settlements Abroad.	Freight outward, Remuneration to Commanders of worn-out Ships, and Loss upon the Law-Tonnage.	Military Payments.	Total Payments.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1799	710,593	136,165	80,205	161,895	37,125	1,125,983	
1800	713,158	272,997	60,046	119,255	35,855	1,201,311	
1801	713,489	275,794	77,540	119,472	46,622	1,232,917	
1802	704,404	332,216	77,980	147,077	49 216	1,310,893	
£.	2,841,644	1,017,172	295,771	547,699	168,818	- - -	4,871,104

Surplus in Four Years	£.	1,349,125
Per Annum	£.	337,281
Add Profit on Exports per Annum, deducting therefrom Insurance Out and Home - - - - -		29,593
Total Surplus per Annum	£.	366,874

East India House,
the 5th March 1803.

(Errors excepted)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

No. III.

AN ESTIMATE of the Amount of the BOND and other DEBTS due by the East India Company in INDIA; together with the INTEREST payable upon the same; by the latest Advices.

The latest Accounts received from India, which state the Amount of Debts at the same Period, are those dated the 30th April 1801.

At that Date, the Amount of DEBTS was as follows:

	£.	
Bengal - - - - - at 2 s. the Current Rupee - - - -	12,318,334	
Madras - - - - - at 8 s. the Current Pagoda - - -	3,129,908	
Bombay - - - - at 2 s. 3 d. the Rupee - - - -	1,913,198	
Fort Marlbro' - at 5 s. the Dollar - - - - -	59,624	
	£. 17,421,064	
Deduct the Amount bought up by the Commissioners for the Sinking Fund at Bengal and Madras - - - -	757,024	
Total Debts on the 30th April 1801, exclusive of the Remittance Loans payable in England, for the greatest Part of which Bills have been drawn - -		£. 16,664,040
Although the Accounts of Quick Stock to the 30th April 1802 have not (as might have been expected) been hitherto received, yet from other Documents transmitted from India, according to the best Calculation that can thence be formed, the Increase of Debts, between the 30th April 1801 and the 30th April 1802, may be stated at - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		950,000
The Total of DEBTS on 30th April 1802 is therefore Estimated at		£. 17,614,000
The INTEREST payable on the Debts bearing Interest on 30th April 1802, is stated at - - - - - - - - -	£. 1,438,791	
Deduct Interest on the Public Securities redeemed by the Sinking Funds at that Period - - - - - - - - - -	85,180	
Amount of INTEREST payable		£. 1,353,611

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
8th March 1803.

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

ESTIMATES

FROM THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered to be printed 8th March 1803.

RESOLUTIONS

REPORTED on Monday the 14th Day of March 1803, from the COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE, to whom it was referred to conſider of the ſeveral ACCOUNTS and PAPERS which were preſented to the Houſe, upon Tueſday laſt, relating to the REVENUES OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY; and to whom were referred, the ſeveral Accounts and Papers relating thereto, which were preſented to the Houſe upon the 18th Day of June, in the laſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament.

Ordered to be printed 14*th March* 1803.

RESOLUTIONS reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referred to conſider of ſeveral Accounts and Papers relating to the REVENUES of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

1 *Reſolved,*

THAT it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and from Benares and Oude, under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenues, Oude Subſidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Cuſtoms, Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties, amounted, on the Average of Three Years 1798-9 to 1800-1, both inclusive, to the Sum of Six Crore, Forty-three Lacs, Sixty-eight thouſand and Seventy-five Current Rupees.

2. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and from Benares and Oude, under the ſame Heads, which were eſtimated for the Year 1800-1, to amount to Six Crore, Thirty-three Lacs, Ninety-two thouſand and Thirty-ſeven Current Rupees, amounted to Six Crore, Sixty-five Lacs, Eighty-three thouſand Three hundred and Forty-ſix Current Rupees.

3. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Charges incurred by the Eaſt India Company in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and in Benares and Oude, under the Heads of, Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, and the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp Office, which were eſtimated for the Year 1800-1 at Four Crore, Forty-two Lacs, Twenty thouſand Four hundred and Seventy-ſix Current Rupees, amounted to Four Crore, Seventy-eight Lacs, Six thouſand One hundred and Fifteen Current Rupees.

4. *Reſolved,*

4. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and from Benares and Oude, under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subſidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Cuſtoms, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and the Stamp Duties, for the Year 1801-2, are eſtimated by the Governor General in Council to amount to the Sum of Seven Crore, Five Lacs, Eleven thouſand Six hundred and Forty-four Current Rupees.

5. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Charges to be defrayed by the Eaſt India Company in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, and in Benares and Oude, under the Heads of, Civil, Judicial, Military and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of Collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, and the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp Office, for the Year 1801-2, are eſtimated by the Governor General in Council to amount to the Sum of Four Crore, Fifty-eight Lacs, Twenty-two thouſand and Seven Current Rupees.

6. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Fort Saint George and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the Heads of, Poſt Office Collections, Sea and Land Cuſtoms, Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, amounted, on the Average of Three Years 1798-9 to 1800-1, both incluſive, to the Sum of Twenty-five Lacs, Eighty-ſeven thouſand Six hundred and Seventy-one Pagodas.

7. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Fort Saint George, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the Heads of, Poſt Office Collections, Sea and Land Cuſtoms, Subſidy from the Nabob of Arcot, Subſidy from the Rajah of Tanjore and Revenues collected from his Countries, Subſidy from the Rajah of Myſore, and Revenues of the ceded and conquered Countries, Subſidy from the Nizam, and Revenues of the Countries ceded by him, Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences, which were eſtimated, for the Year 1800-1 to amount to Eighty-one Lacs, Ninety-two thouſand Six hundred and Eighty-two Pagodas, amounted to Eighty-eight Lacs, Fifty thouſand Six hundred and Sixty-nine Pagodas.

8. *Reſolved,*

8. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Charges incurred by the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Fort Saint George and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the reſpective Heads of, Poſt Office, Civil, Military, and Revenue Charges, and for Buildings and Fortifications, which were eſtimated for the Year 1800-1 to amount to Ninety-four Lacs, Fourteen thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-two Pagodas, amounted to One hundred and Seven Lacs, Thirty-three thouſand Two hundred and Seventy-ſix Pagodas.

9. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Fort Saint George and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the Heads aforeſaid, for the Year 1801-2, are eſtimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to the Sum of Ninety-ſeven Lacs, Forty-ſeven thouſand Six hundred and One Pagodas.

10. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Charges to be defrayed by the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Fort Saint George, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the reſpective Heads aforeſaid, in the Year 1801-2, are eſtimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to the Sum of One Hundred and Thirteen Lacs, Ninety-eight thouſand Two hundred and Seventy-eight Pagodas.

11. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Bombay and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, excluſive of Malabar, amounted, on the Average of Three Years 1798-9 to 1800-1, both incluſive, to the Sum of Eighteen Lacs, Eighty-three thouſand Four hundred and Ninety-two Rupees.

12. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Bombay and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, which were eſtimated for the Year 1800-1, to amount to Twenty-ſix Lacs, Seventy thouſand Eight hundred and Eighty-ſeven Rupees, amounted to Twenty-five Lacs, Forty-ſix thouſand Two hundred and Eighty-four Rupees.

13. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Charges incurred by the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Bombay, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, which were eſtimated for the Year 1800-1 to amount to Ninety-one Lacs, Sixty-four thouſand Three hundred and Eighty-four Rupees, amounted to One Crore, Eighteen Lacs, Fourteen thouſand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight Rupees.

14. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Bombay and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, in the Year 1801-2, are eſtimated by the Governor General and Council of Bombay to amount to Twenty-four Lacs, Sixteen thouſand Two hundred and Twenty-ſeven Rupees.

15. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Charges to be defrayed by the Eaſt India Company, at the Preſidency of Bombay and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, in the Year 1801-2, are eſtimated by the Governor and Council of Bombay to amount to One Crore, Five Lacs, Thirty-ſix thouſand and Seventy-five Rupees.

16. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company, at the Reſidency of Fort Marlborough and its Dependencies, ariſing from Cuſtoms, Farms, and Licences, amounted, on an Average of Three Years, 1797-8 to 1799-1800, both inclusive, to Twenty-ſeven thouſand Nine hundred and Thirty-nine Spaniſh Dollars.

17. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Debts owing by the Eaſt India Company, at the ſeveral Settlements in India, amounted, on the 30th April 1801, to the Sum of Seventeen Crore, Sixty-ſeven Lacs, Forty-five thouſand Three hundred and Twenty-five Current Rupees.

18. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Part of the aforeſaid Debts bearing Intereſt amounted to Fifteen Crore, Thirteen Lacs, Fifty-three thouſand Five hundred and Forty-one Current Rupees; and that the Intereſt thereon amounted to One Crore, Thirty-four Lacs, Twenty-eight thouſand Five hundred and Thirty-eight Current Rupees.

19. *Reſolved,*

19. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Value of Aſſets in India, conſiſting of Caſh in the Treaſuries, of Bills receivable, of Goods provided to be ſhipped for England, of Goods imported to be ſold in India, of Salt, Opium, &c. and of Stores for Uſe and Sale, amounted, on the 30th April 1801 (including Current Rupees Six Crore, Thirty-four Lacs, Seventeen thouſand Eight hundred and Twenty-nine, of Debts ſtated to be owing to the Company there) to Twelve Crore, Eleven Lacs, Thirty-nine thouſand Two hundred and Twenty-eight Current Rupees.

20. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Balance of Stock in favour of the Eaſt India Company's Commerce in China, amounted, at the Concluſion of the Year 1800-1, to the Sum of One Million Nineteen thouſand Five hundred and Fifty-one Pounds.

21. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Debts owing by the Eaſt India Company in Great Britain (including Seventy-four thouſand Seven hundred and Fifty-ſeven Pounds of Debts transferred from India) amounted, on 1ſt Day of March 1802, to Four Millions Eight hundred and Twenty-two thouſand Six hundred and Eighty-three Pounds.

22. *Reſolved*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Effects of the Eaſt India Company in England and a-float Outward, conſiſting of Annuities, Caſh in Treaſury, Goods ſold not paid for, Goods unſold, Cargoes a-float, and other Articles in their Commerce, amounted, on the 1ſt Day of March 1802, to the Sum of Sixteen Millions Eight hundred and Two thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty Pounds, including Three Millions Five hundred and Seventy-three thouſand Three hundred and Thirty-nine Pounds, ſtated by the Company as a Claim upon Government ſubject to Adjuſtment.

23. *Reſolved,*

That it appears to this Committee, That the Sales of the Eaſt India Company's Goods, which in February 1793 were eſtimated on an Average to amount to Four Millions Nine Hundred and Eighty-eight thouſand Three hundred Pounds, amounted in the Year 1801-2, to the Sum of Six Millions, Six hundred and Thirty thouſand Four hundred and Eighty-ſeven Pounds.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

VALUE of all IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN for EIGHTEEN YEARS, ending January 5th 1803; Excluſive of CORN and other GRAIN, and excluſive of Importations from the EAST INDIES and CHINA: Together with the Difference between the Official Value and the Declared Value of Britiſh Produce and Manufactures EXPORTED, for as many Years of the ſame Period as ſuch an Account can be made up.

YEARS.	IMPORTS, Excluſive of Corn and other Grain, and Excluſive of Importations from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.	BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.	
	Official Value.	Official Value.	Real or Declared Value.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1785	12,939,536 16 10	11,081,810 16 5	
1786	12,053,839 13 5	11,830,372 18 11	
1787	13,761,945 10 5	12,053,900 3 5	
1788	13,897,708 8 9	12,724,719 17 9	
1789	13,879,465 9 11	13,779,506 2 6	
1790	14,924,222 15 8	14,921,084 9 7	
1791	14,463,725 18 11	16,810,018 16 4	
1792	16,005,657 18 7	18,336,851 6 11	
1793	14,165,443 1 4	13,892,268 17 7	
1794	16,482,673 10 11	16,725,402 16 2	
1795	16,010,233 8 —	16,338,213 2 2	
1796	17,441,036 19 10	19,102,220 3 11	
1797	15,803,883 7 8	16,903,103 6 1	
1798	18,862,188 13 7	19,672,503 — 9	33,148,682 — —
1799	21,386,250 17 10	24,084,213 — 10	38,942,498 — —
1800	22,720,664 11 8	24,304,283 13 6	39,471,203 — —
1801	24,145,500 12 —	25,699,809 6 1	41,770,354 — —
1802	24,436,481 14 11	27,012,108 3 10	48,500,683 — —

Inſpector General's Office,
CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON,
4th April 1803.

William Irving,
Inſpector General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

VALUE of all IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN, for Eighteen Years, ending January 5th, 1803; Excluſive of Corn and other Grain, and excluſive of Importations from the Eaſt Indies and China:

Together with the Difference between the Official Value and the Declared Value of Britiſh Produce and Manufactures Exported, for as many Years of the ſame Period as ſuch an Account can be made up.

Ordered to be printed 5th April 1803.

ACCOUNTS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FROM THE

East India Company,

RESPECTING THEIR

ANNUAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS,

&c. &c. &c.

Ordered to be printed 28th April 1803.

LIST

OF

ACCOUNTS

Presented to the Honourable the HOUSE of COMMONS, pursuant to the Act of 33 of His present Majesty, Cap. 52. Sect. 126; and of their Orders of 28th April 1803.

No. 1. AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Customs, and, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same

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EAST INDIA HOUSE,
28th April 1803.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

BENGAL

ANNUAL REVENUES AND CHARGES,

&c. &c.

BEN-

N° 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company* in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Customs, and the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1799–1800.	1800–1.	1801–2.	Per Estimate, 1802–3
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Mint Duties	1,30,283	45,822	57,174	87,000
Post Office Collections	2,49,527	2,43,862	2,63,719	2,69,120
Benares Revenue and Customs	48,47,233	51,65,387	46,26,491	56,52,680
Oude Subsidy, being the Receipts from the Nabob Vizier, for the Expences of the Company's Troops employed in his Dominions, &c. &c.	92,14,383	1,16,49,818	(A) 1,48,68,246	(c) 1,69,68,480
Land and Sayer Revenues: Collection thereof, including former Year's Balances	3,21,32,296	3,21,87,666	3,29,63,027	3,11,19,320
Judicial Fees, and Fines, &c.	4,45,265	5,00,214	4,96,647	5,20,840
Customs	13,34,040	14,11,580	28,57,641	30,62,400
Sale of Salt	1,26,47,667	1,12,97,197	1,09,62,842	1,43,84,000
Sale of Opium	37,20,248	37,25,020	36,76,578	34,80,000
Stamp Duties	2,63,784	3,56,780	5,07,522	5,80,000
Total Revenues CR^s	6,49,84,726	6,65,83,346	7,12,79,887	7,61,23,840
Deduct Charges CR^s	4,43,74,628	4,70,24,004	4,73,34,782	4,53,50,655
Net Revenues CR^s	2,06,10,098	1,95,59,342	2,39,45,105	3,07,73,185

(A.) Including CR^s 55,91,525, collected in the Ceded Provinces of Oude.

(c.) Revenues of the Ceded Provinces, CR^s 1,57,50,480—Arrears of Subsidy 1798–1799, CR^s 12,18,000.

East India House,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

GAL.

N° 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company* in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, and the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp Office; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1799-1800.	1800-1	1801-2.	Per Eſtimate, 1802-3.
CIVIL:	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Mint Charges	3,11,916	1,87,017	1,88,770	1,85,600
Poſt Office Charges	2,17,369	2,04,202	2,22,388	2,32,000
Charges of the Reſidency of Benares	7,45,009	7,67,305	9,94,941	8,51,672
Charges of the Reſident's Office, &c. at Lucknow	2,17,723	2,34,938	5,14,003 (B)	19,28,500 (D)
Other Charges of the Civil Eſtabliſhment	36,61,171	43,57,658	45,82,325	43,01,048
Total Civil Charges - CR^s	51,53,188	57,51,120	65,02,427	74,98,820
JUDICIAL:				
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges	6,75,993	6,07,599	5,19,787	5,25,338
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City, and Zillah Adawlut; alſo of the Police Eſtabliſhments, and Courts of Appeal	45,37,119	43,53,026	41,12,329	42,94,453
Total Judicial Charges - CR^s	52,13,112	49,60,625	46,32,116	48,19,791
MILITARY:				
Charges on the Company's Account, including Contracts, Contingencies, and King's Troops	1,41,65,492	1,35,76,466	1,15,65,121	
Charges on the Vizier's Account	80,91,717	1,12,00,987	1,41,28,627	
Total Military Charges - CR^s	2,22,57,209	2,47,77,453	2,56,93,748	2,24,44,492
Marine	6,35,115	4,92,204	7,64,095	6,09,000
Buildings and Fortifications	11,82,837	11,99,637	9,98,880	8,00,400
Revenue Charges, including Stipends	53,84,653	51,24,651	47,15,166	49,08,192
Cuſtoms—Charges of Collection	1,06,806	1,19,480	2,22,211	2,50,560
Salt—Advances and Charges	34,43,469	35,26,659	28,46,288	31,32,000
Opium - D° - - - D°	9,78,682	10,53,810	9,41,271	8,12,000
Stamp Office Charges	19,557	18,365	18,580	75,400
Total Charges - CR^s	4,43,74,628	4,70,24,004	4,73,34,782	4,53,50,655

(B.) Includes CR^s 1,71,911. for Charges in the Ceded Provinces.

(D.) Charges of the Ceded Provinces, CR^s 16,38,500; of the Reſidency, CR^s 2,90,000.

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

BEN.

—N°

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Com-* Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subſidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Charges defrayed by the ſaid Company in the ſaid Provinces, and in Benares and Oude; diſtinguiſhing the ſame of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the

REVENUES:	Eſtimated Amount, 1801–2.	Actual Amount, 1801–2.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	CR°	CR°	CR°	CR°
Mint Duties	69,600	57,174	- -	12,426
Poſt Office Collections	2,34,784	2,63,719	28,935	
Benares Revenue, including Cuſtoms	50,27,440	46,26,491	- -	4,00,949
Oude Subſidy	1,67,54,460	1,48,68,246	- -	18,86,214
Land Revenues	3,12,80,560	3,29,63,027	16,82,467	
Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c.	5,27,800	4,96,647	- -	31,153
Cuſtoms	26,68,000	28,57,641	1,89,641	
Sale of Salt	97,44,000	1,09,62,842	12,18,842	
Sale of Opium	37,12,000	36,76,578	- -	35,422
Stamp Duties	4,93,000	5,07,522	14,522	
Total Revenues CR°	7,05,11,644	7,12,79,887	31,34,407	23,66,164
			Net Surplus of Actual Receipts - -	7,68,243
Deduct Charges CR°	4,58,22,007	4,70,55,826	Net Surplus of Actual Charges	12,33,819
Net Revenues CR°	2,46,89,637	2,42,24,061	Deficiency of Net Revenues	4,65,576

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

-GAL.

3.—

pany in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Customs, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and the Stamp Duties, for the Year 1801–2; and of the under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, Charges of the Stamp Office, for the same Year.

CHARGES:	Estimated Amount, 1801–2.	Actual Amount paid and due, 1801–2.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
CIVIL:	CR[s]	CR[s]	CR[s]	CR[s]
Mint Charges	1,74,000	1,77,866	3,866	
Post Office Charges	1,91,400	2,23,664	32,264	
Charges of the Residency of Benares	9,26,376	9,61,164	34,788	
Charges of the Resident's Office at Lucknow	2,82,460	(a) 5,19,531	(a) 2,37,071	
Other Charges of the Civil Department	38,53,636	43,35,917	4,82,281	
Total Civil Charges CR[s]	54,27,872	62,18,142	7,90,270	
JUDICIAL:				
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	5,58,134	5,32,500		
Charges of the Adawluts and Police	43,04,180	43,44,329		
Total Judicial Charges CR[s]	48,62,314	48,76,829	14,515	
MILITARY:				
Charges on the Company's Account	1,23,54,000	1,43,50,643		
D° on the Vizier's Account	1,28,06,400	1,11,31,695		
Total Military Charges CR[s]	2,51,60,400	2,54,82,338	3,21,938	
Marine Charges	6,02,040	6,42,231	40,191	
Buildings and Fortifications	8,81,600	9,89,091	1,07,491	
Revenue Charges	47,20,272	47,95,640	75,368	
Customs—Charges of Collections	2,23,509	2,43,091	19,582	
Salt—Advances and Charges	29,23,200	28,46,288	- -	76,912
Opium—Advances and Charges	9,68,600	9,41,271	- -	27,329
Stamp Office Charges	52,200	20,905	- -	31,295
Total Charges CR[s]	4,58,22,007	4,70,55,826	13,69,355	1,35,536
			Net Surplus of Actual Charges	12,33,819

(a) See Note D, in N° 2.

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

FORT ST. GEORGE
ANNUAL REVENUES AND CHARGES,
&c. &c.

FOR

N° 4.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company*, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS, under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of ARCOT, from the Rajah of TANJORE, &c. and Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices; Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1799–1800.	1800–1.	1801–2.	Per Estimate, 1802–3.
	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}
Post Office Collections	79,112	44,775	37,595	42,000
Land and Sea Customs (Mint and Coinage Duties included)	1,74,975	1,64,925	2,39,446	1,96,693
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot, and Revenues and Customs collected in the Carnatic, from August 1801	9,20,128	9,00,000	21,95,122	27,09,088
Subsidy from the Rajah, and Revenues and Customs collected from Tanjore	7,21,326	8,18,851	10,44,043	9,67,137
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues collected from the Ceded and Conquered Countries	22,42,331	33,75,800	37,34,826	36,33,423
Subsidy from the Nizam, and Revenues of the Countries ceded in lieu of Subsidy	5,32,236	9,16,505	15,85,610	13,98,651
Land Revenues	22,08,847	23,94,497	27,39,930	24,66,330
Farms and Licences	1,16,859	1,32,721	1,90,793	2,10,112
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	60,527	1,02,595	56,660	52,489
Total Revenues, Pagodas	70,56,341	88,50,669	1,18,24,025	1,16,75,923
Deduct Charges				1,13,89,191
Net Revenues, Pag^{s}				2,86,732

East India House,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

GEORGE.

N° 5.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company*, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of, Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1799–1800.	1800–1.	1801–2.	Per Eſtimate, 1802–3.
	Pag^s	Pag^s	Pag^s	Pag^s
Poſt Office Charges	46,536	39,624	39,580	40,000
Civil and Judicial Charges	3,90,751	3,67,296	3,87,869	3,12,560
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	56,52,878	78,24,695	89,28,089	72,34,813
Buildings and Fortifications	30,015	1,04,990	1,48,997	55,000
Charges on the Revenues and Cuſtoms	7,14,591	9,77,467	9,88,444	10,53,488
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Carnatic, Penſions, &c.	- - -	- - -	5,71,734	9,90,291
Charges collecting the Revenues of Tanjore, Penſions, &c.	1,72,283	5,89,988	4,28,765	4,74,521
Charges of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Priſoners	2,20,780	2,14,937	1,39,738	16,722
Charges and Stipends in Myſore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	4,36,867	8,42,226	8,66,817	9,31,146
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam, Penſions, &c.	- - -	52,674	2,13,005	2,80,650
Total Charges	76,64,701	1,10,13,897	1,27,13,038	1,13,89,191
Deduct Revenues	70,56,341	88,50,669	1,18,24,025	
Net Charges - - - Pagodas	6,08,360	21,63,228	8,89,013	

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

FORT

—N°

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Company*, CIRCARS; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Sea and Land Cuſtoms, Subſidies and of the Charges defrayed for the ſame Year by the ſaid Company, in the ſaid Preſidency and Settlements, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and, Collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms.

REVENUES:	Eſtimated Amount to be received for 1801–2.	Actual Amount received in 1801–2.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}
Poſt Office Collections	39,800	37,595		2,205
Land and Sea Cuſtoms	1,36,905	2,39,446	1,02,541	
Subſidy from the Nabob of Arcot, and Revenues of the Carnatic	9,00,000	21,95,122	12,95,122	
D° - - from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his Countries	11,94,884	10,44,043		1,50,841
D° - - from the Rajah of Myſore, and Revenues of Ceded Countries 1792, and Conquered Countries 1799	34,06,591	37,34,826	3,28,235	
Subſidy from the Nizam, and Revenues of the Countries ceded by him	13,57,683	15,85,610	2,27,927	
Land Revenues	25,17,854	27,39,930	2,22,076	
Farms and Licences	1,41,056	1,90,793	49,737	
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	52,828	56,660	3,832	
Total Revenues - - Pagodas	97,47,601	1,18,24,025	22,29,470	1,53,046
			Net Surplus of Actual Receipts.	20,76,424

Eaſt India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

ST. GEORGE.

at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN from the Nabob of ARCOT, Rajah of TANJORE, &c. Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for the Year 1801-2 and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of, Civil,

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount in 1801-2.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account 1801-2.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	Pags	Pags	Pags	Pags
Post Office Charges	39,716	39,580		136
Civil Charges	3,31,589	3,85,218	53,629	
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	83,53,171	87,09,987	3,56,816	
Buildings and Fortifications	84,571	1,48,997	64,426	
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	9,62,665	9,47,514		15,151
Do - - on - - Do - - and Do of the Carnatic	Not estimated.	5,71,734	5,71,734	
Do - - on - - Do - - and Do of the Ceded and Conquered Countries, including Mysore Stipends	8,85,794	8,26,817		58,977
Do - - on the Revenues of Tanjore	4,68,853	4,26,765		42,088
Charges of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Dutch Prisoners	63,019	1,39,738	76,719	
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	2,08,900	2,13,005	4,105	
Total Charges - - Pagodas	1,13,98,278	1,24,09,355	11,27,429	1,16,352
			10,11,077	Net Surplus of Actual Charges.
Deduct Revenues - - - -	97,47,601	1,18,24,025	20,76,424	Net Surplus of Actual Receipts.
Net Charges - - - Pagodas	16,50,677	5,85,330	10,65,347	Deficiency of Actual Net Charges.

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

BOMBAY

ANNUAL REVENUES AND CHARGES,

&c. &c.

B O M.

N° 7.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company*, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of, Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1799–1800.	1800–1.	1801–2.	Per Estimate, 1802–3.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenues	2,78,791	4,01,159	4,85,076	5,84,480
Customs and Duties	6,21,150	9,46,710	11,42,681	10,51,500
Farms and Licences	3,78,962	5,95,906	7,10,718	8,49,500
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore	3,81,457	3,81,457	3,81,457	3,81,457
Subsidy from the Rajah of Guycowar	- -	- -	- -	7,80,000
Revenue from the Ceded Countries, including Customs, &c.	20,34,423	2,21,052 (A)		
Total Revenues Rs	36,94,783	25,46,284	27,19,932	36,46,937

(A) Transferred to Fort St. George, from 1st July 1800.

East India House,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

BAY.

N° 8.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company*, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of, Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1799–1800.	1800–1.	1801–2.	Per Estimate, 1802–3.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Civil Charges	14,59,631	12,69,416	14,78,104	13,25,480
Marine Charges	12,99,316	13,56,455	10,38,817	10,39,900
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	92,36,903	80,42,672	76,09,434	49,95,500
Buildings and Fortifications	2,90,170	1,91,226	1,48,172	2,15,000
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	1,91,144	4,92,806	4,34,451	4,89,956
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs, &c. of the Ceded Countries	8,10,057	(A) 1,81,144		
Total Charges	1,32,87,221	1,15,33,719	1,07,08,978	80,65,836
Deduct Revenues	36,94,783	25,46,284	27,19,932	36,46,937
Net Charges	95,92,438	89,87,435	79,89,046	44,18,899

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

BOM-

—N°

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Company*, Farms and Licences, &c. for the Year 1801–2; and of the Charges defrayed for the ſame Year, by the ſaid Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and, Collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms,

REVENUES:	Eſtimated Amount to be received in 1801–2.	Actual Amount to be received in 1801–2.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	R^s	R^s	R^s	R^s
Land Revenues	4,23,930	4,85,076	61,146	
Cuſtoms	8,95,840	11,42,681	2,46,841	
Farms and Licences	7,15,000	7,10,718	- -	4,282
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travencore	3,81,457	3,81,457	- -	
Total Revenues R^s	24,16,227	27,19,932	3,07,987	4,282
			Net Surplus in the Actual Revenues.	3,03,705

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

BAY.

9.—

at the Presidency of Bombay and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Company in the said Presidency and Settlements; distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of

CHARGES:	Estimated Amount in 1801–2.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1801–2.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	R$	R$	R$	R$
Civil Charges	12,99,240	14,03,102	103,862	
Marine Charges	11,80,200	9,80,160		2,00,040
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	72,47,100	76,19,056	3,71,956	
Buildings and Fortifications	3,19,800	1,48,172		1,71,628
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	4,89,735	4,03,182		86,553
Total Charges R$	1,05,36,075	1,05,53,672	4,75,818	4,58,221
			Net Surplus in Actual Charges	17,597
Deduct Revenues	24,16,227	27,19,932	Net Surplus in Actual Revenues	3,03,705
Net Charges Rup$	81,19,848	78,33,740	Deficiency in Actual net Charges	286,108

W^{M} WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company*, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, ſo far as the ſame can be diſtinguiſhed from the Civil or other Charges reſpectively; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1799-1800.	1800-1.	1801-2.	Per Eſtimate, 1802-3.
BENGAL:				
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates	CR^{s} 19,32,321	CR^{s} 16,30,751	CR^{s} 14,18,474	CR^{s} 15,54,269
MADRAS:				
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates	Pag^{s} 3,54,630	Pag^{s} 2,05,937	Pag^{s} 1,45,917	Pag^{s} 1,37,080
BOMBAY:				
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates	Rupees. 2,77,824	Rupees. 2,67,093	Rupees. 4,47,337	Rupees. 2,39,000

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 10. *(a.)*

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Residency of FORT MARLBRO' and its Dependencies; for Three Years; according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1798–9.	1799–1800.	1800–1.	Per Estimate, 1801–2.
Civil Charges - - - - - - - Dollars	1,60,411	1,17,506	2,08,260	1,71,500
Military Charges - - - - - - - - -	2,37,910	1,79,623	1,68,750	1,67,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - - -	86,011	33,929	31,963	1,000
Total Charges - - -	4,84,332	3,31,058	4,08,973	3,39,500
Deduct,				
Revenues arising from Customs, Farms, and Licences - -	24,510	35,933	45,236	50,030
Net Charges - - Dollars	4,59,822	2,95,125	3,63,737	2,89,470

East India House,
28th April 1803

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 10. *(b.)*

AMOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Iſland of St. Helena, and the Factory of Canton; for Three Years; according to the lateſt Advices.

	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.
St. HELENA:			
Civil Charges - - - - - - - - - - - £.	12,351	13,558	13,126
Military Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	39,796	37,916	41,809
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - - - - -	6,008	3,946	4,170
Total Charges - - -	58,155	55,420	59,105
Deduct,			
Revenues ariſing from Rents, Farms, and Cuſtoms - - -	1,107	1,218	1,231
Net Charges - - - £.	57,048	54,202	57,874
	1799-1800.	**1800-1.**	**1801-2.**
CANTON:			
Factory Charges - - - - - - - - - - Tales	113,660	130,152	135,574
s. d. At 6. 8. per Tale - - - - £. Sts	37,886	43,384	45,191

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° II.

BENGAL
GOVERNMENT:

PROBABLE RESOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

Dr - - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS-

To Balance—AMOUNT remaining in the ſeveral Departments on 30th April 1802.			Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General	21,59,721		
Judicial	4,26,439		
Revenue	17,00,336		
Commercial	11,77,531		
Marine	56,537		
		55,20,564	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		2,29,605	
			57,50,169
RESOURCES:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Mint Duties	75,000		
Poſt Office Collections	2,30,000		
Account Preſents	10,000		
Stamp Duties	5,00,000		
		8,15,000	
Judicial:			
Licences for Sale of Spirits, Fees and Fines, &c.		5,65,000	
Revenue:			
Land Revenues: Expected Collections in Bengal, Bahar, Oriſſa, and Benares	2,74,70,000		
Balance of former Years	27,30,000		
Collections Account Syer	9,40,000		
Ceded Diſtricts in Oude	1,28,31,000		
		4,39,71,000	
Commercial:			
Salt: Expected Receipt from the Sale of	1,22,00,000		
Opium - - - D° - - - D°	30,00,000		
Cuſtoms, and Town Duties: Expected Collection of	32,00,000		
		1,84,00,000	
Marine:			
Fund for Penſions to the Marine Eſtabliſhment, &c.		30,000	
			6,37,81,000
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Notes to be iſſued on Account of Tranſfer of Debt and Supplies	6,00,000		
Bills expected to be outſtanding on 30th April 1803	30,00,000		
Amount to be received on Account of Dollars ſold laſt Year	3,17,000		
Loans at 8 per Cent.	60,42,880		
Sale of Grain	50,000		
D° - - Imports	20,00,000		
Bills to be drawn on Account of the Sinking Fund	15,00,000		
Subſcriptions to the Tranſfer Remittance	2,10,000		
Bullion expected to be received from England	30,00,000		
Bombay: Poſtage of Letters over-land	12,000		
Prince of Wales' Iſland: Advances to the Troops ſerving there	1,00,000		
Commiſſioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund: Amount of Intereſt on Securities redeemed by them	7,00,000		
Superintendant at Chandernagore, and Commiſſary for Chinſurah, for Six Months	16,000		
Sebundy Off-Reckonings	32,400		
Nabob Saudit Ali Khan: To be received on Account Arrears	10,50,000		
Carried forward - - Sicca Rupees		1,86,30,280	
Carried forward - - Sicca Rupees			6,95,31,169

II.—

BURSEMENTS of the *BENGAL* Government, from 1st May 1802 to 30th April 1803. - - - - - C^r

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Dubar Charges, and Embaſſies to the Native Courts		16,60,000	
Nizamut Stipends		19,16,200	
Salaries of the Governor General and Council		5,37,200	
Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, &c.		13,26,600	
Mint and Aſſay Offices		1,60,000	
General Poſt Office and Subordinates		2,00,000	
			58,00,000
Judicial:			
Supreme Court of Judicature, including the Law Officers, &c.		4,42,529	
Juſtices of the Peace, Coroner, &c.		1,64,749	
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and Provincial Courts of Appeal		10,78,215	
City and Zillah Adawluts		19,46,000	
Provincial Police		6,46,000	
Diet of Priſoners, &c.		2,95,000	
			45,72,493
Revenue:			
Board of Revenue, and Officers under them, at the Preſidency		3,20,000	
Collectors of the Land Revenue, and Syer eſtabliſhed Charges		15,36,000	
Penſions and Charitable Allowances		8,19,000	
			26,75,000
Charges of the Ceded Diſtricts in Oude			14,12,500
Commercial:			
Salaries of the Members of the Board of Trade, and Offices at the Preſidency		5,08,887	
Eſtabliſhed Charges at the Factories and Aurungs		3,66,000	
Salt: Advances and Charges		26,00,000	
Opium: D° - - - - D°		7,00,000	
Cuſtoms and Town Duties: Charges of Collection		2,75,700	
			44,50,587
Marine:			
Eſtabliſhments and Contingencies			5,55,500
			1,94,66,080
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowances to the ſeveral Corps (including King's Troops)		1,70,30,000	
Off-Reckonings		4,50,000	
Stores		4,60,000	
Contingencies		60,000	
Buildings and Repairs		2,00,000	
			1,82,00,000
			3,76,66,080

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Intereſt on the Bonded and other Debts	84,00,000		
Bonds and Notes to be paid off, and ſubſcribed to the Remittance	3,20,000		
Commiſſioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund	32,40,000		
Loans at 12 per Cent. to be paid off	18,00,000		
Bills drawn from the other Preſidencies, payable	45,00,000		
Treaſury Bills to be paid off	11,48,500		
Arrears of Eſtabliſhments	4,00,000		
Carried forward		1,98,08,500	
Carried forward - - - Sicca Rupees		- - -	- - - 3,76,66,080

—N° 11.

Dr - *Abstract Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the*

Brought forward - - - - - - Sicca Rupees			6,95,31,169
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: - - - General - - - Brought forward - -	- - -	1,86,30,280	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances, to be recovered - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000		
Revenues of the Ceded Districts in Oude: Collections on Account of last Year -	7,47,000		
		7,77,000	
Commercial:			
Sale of Export Goods - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,00,000		
Sale of Confiscated Salt, &c.: Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	2,00,000		
		3,00,000	
		1,97,07,280	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Off-Reckoning Stoppages - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,50,000		
Collections from the Bazars - - - - - - - - - - - -	90,000		
Stoppages of Pay and Batta from the Sick in the Hospitals - - - - - -	60,000		
Sale of Military Quarters at different Stations - - - - - - - - -	1,50,000		
		7,50,000	
			2,04,57,280
Sicca Rupees - -			8,99,88,449

East India House,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

BENGAL Government, from 1st May 1802 to 30th April 1803—continued.

Brought forward		Sa Rs	3,76,66,080
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT;			
General: Brought forward	1,98,08,500		
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock	3,00,000		
College at Fort William	4,50,000		
French War: Subsistence to the Inhabitants, &c. at Chandernagore, &c.	1,00,000		
Dutch War: Do at Chinsurah	42,000		
Danish War: Do at Serhampore	17,000		
Expedition to Egypt: Hire of Transports, &c.	7,00,000		
Secret Expedition to Macao: Do	1,00,000		
Allowance to the Rajah of Napaul	72,000		
Indemnification to the Owners of the Brig Recovery	55,700		
Sebundy Off-Reckonings	32,000		
Advances for the Service of His Majesty's Navy — 1,00,000			
Do to the Commanders of the Chartered and Extra Ships — 2,50,000	3,50,000		
Supplies to other Presidencies:			
Fort St. George:			
Bills to be drawn — 36,00,000			
Other Supplies, including Moluccas — 10,00,000	46,00,000		
Bombay:			
Bills to be drawn — 45,00,000			
Other Supplies — 5,00,000	50,00,000		
Ceylon:			
Supplies to that Island	8,00,000		
Fort Marlbro': Supplies to that Residency	10,00,000		
Prince of Wales' Island: Supplies	1,50,000		
Canton: Supplies to the Supracargoes	17,50,000		
St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, &c.: Supplies	2,00,000		
Transfer of Debts from Madras and Bombay	5,00,000		
		3,60,27,200	
Judicial:			
Building Jails, &c. in Mofussil		1,00,000	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances		30,000	
Commercial:			
Advances for Investment	90,00,000		
Do on Account Mirzapore Distillery	1,00,000		
Confiscated Salt Reward, payable to sundry Persons, &c.	1,25,000		
		92,25,000	
Marine:			
Advances for Building Pilot Schooners, &c.		1,00,000	
		4,54,82,200	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Off-Reckonings, including the Advances to the Contractors	4,50,000		
Purchase of Horses for the Cavalry	2,50,000		
Board of Superintendance for the Breed of Cattle	1,50,000		
Buildings and Repairs of Fortifications in the Vizier's Dominions	2,40,000		
		10,90,000	
			4,65,72,200
BALANCE:—Amount expected to remain in the different Departments on 30th April 1803			57,50,169
Sicca Rupees			8,99,88,449

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 12.

MADRAS

GOVERNMENT:

PROBABLE RESOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

D° - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS-

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the following Departments on the 30th April 1802:			Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General	8,49,171		
Revenue	31,46,601		
Commercial	3,00,265		
Marine	3,193		
		42,99,230	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		2,97,820	
			45,97,050
RESOURCES:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Post Office Collections		42,000	
Revenue:			
Land Revenues - - Current Year	40,66,368		
- - - D° - - - - - Balances	2,08,516		
Customs and Duties	2,43,452		
	45,18,336		
Ceded and Conquered Countries:			
Land Revenues - - Current Year	56,51,270		
- - - D° - - - - - Balances	3,87,028		
Customs	4,40,226		
	64,78,524		
Salt: Expected Receipt from the Sale of	69,939		
		1,10,66,799	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore		7,00,000	
			1,18,08,799
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Amount to be received on account of Loans	30,00,000		
Promissory Notes to be issued	19,91,800		
D° - - for Money expected to be received from Individuals	1,50,000		
D° - - for the Purchase of the Nabob's and Rajah of Tanjore's Bonds	1,24,200		
Sales of Imports and Marine Stores	1,72,000		
Bills on the Court of Directors for the Remittance Loan	44,600		
D° - - for Interest on Public Securities deposited	1,00,000		
D° - - on Account the Sinking Fund	1,55,000		
D° - - to be drawn on Bengal on sundry Accounts	15,10,600		
Rajah of Mysore, to be received on account of Pensions paid	33,200		
Nabob of Arcot, to be received on account his private Creditors	1,87,287		
		74,68,087	
Judicial:			
Fees from the Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts		6,000	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances	3,75,735		
Fines and Forfeitures, &c.	84,894		
French Possessions - - Collections of Revenue	31,860		
Dutch - - D° - - - - - - D°	52,483		
Danish - - D° - - - - - - D°	4,852		
		5,49,836	
Commercial:			
Sale of Export Goods		9,000	
Marine:			
Boat Hire, Light House Duties, Supply of Water, &c. &c.		20,000	
			80,52,923
	Carried forward - - -		2,44,58,772

12.—

BURSEMENTS of the *MADRAS* Government, from 1st May 1802 to 30th April 1803. - - - C

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				Pagodas.
General:				
Governor's Office, Durbar Charges, &c.	67,930			
Salaries of the Governor and Council	74,000			
Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, &c.	1,78,520			
Penſions and Charitable Allowances	4,750			
		3,25,200		
Stipends and Allowances:				
To His Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah	3,30,000			
To Tippoo Sultaun's Family	1,82,000			
To the Rajah of Tanjore	3,01,700			
To the late Rajah of Tanjore's family	25,000			
To the Rajahs of Cochin, &c. in the Malabar Province	65,000			
To the Families, Officers, &c. of the late Nabob	2,20,000			
To ſundry Perſons, formerly in Tippoo's and Hyder Ally's Service	33,200			
		11,56,900		
			14,82,100	
Judicial:				
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges		59,810		
Court of Commiſſioners for the Recovery of Small Debts		10,950		
Charges in the Malabar Province and at Seringapatam		11,385		
Coroners, Juſtice, and Sheriffs Offices		10,600		
			92,745	
Revenue:				
Salaries and Allowances	48,725			
Charges on Collection, Cuſtoms, Penſions, &c.	8,20,286			
		8,69,011		
Ceded Countries: Charges on Collections		12,63,874		
Tanjore - - - - - D°		1,40,821		
Peiſhcuſh to the Nizam		2,00,000		
			24,73,706	
Commercial:				
Charges and Allowances			1,08,261	
Marine:				
Maſter Attendant's Salary, Eſtabliſhments, &c.			28,819	
			41,85,631	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances to the ſeveral Corps, including King's Troops		62,56,896		
Off-Reckonings		1,49,000		
Allowances to the Officers of His Majeſty's Squadron		47,000		
Buildings and Repairs		40,000		
Stores		65,000		
			65,57,896	
				1,07,43,527
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Amount of Loans to be diſcharged by Bengal Bills		30,00,000		
Amount of 12 per Cent. Bonds to be diſcharged		5,10,000		
- D° - - - Treaſury Bills - - - D°		5,58,000		
- D° - - 25 per Cent. of the Remittance Loan - D° - by Bills on England		39,892		
- D° - - Bonds and Certificates expected to be paid		72,982		
Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, to be paid them		1,55,000		
Temporary Loan of October 1801, to be diſcharged		42,400		
Intereſt on the Bonded and other Debts		7,83,000		
Account Depoſits		2,500		
Advances to the Commanders of Chartered Ships		6,000		
His Majeſty's Squadron: Contingent Charges, &c.		1,350		
Nabob of Arcot, to be paid His Highneſs's Private Creditors		6,96,100		
Rajah of Tanjore - - - - D°		31,000		
Sir Paul Joddrell, to be paid him on Account of the Nabob		1,200		
Survey of Myſore, to be paid on that Account		13,510		
Carried forward - - -		59,12,934	- - - - -	1,07,43,527

—N° 12.

D° - *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Reſources and*

Brought forward - - - - - -	2,44,58,772
Pagodas - - - -	2,44,58,772

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

ntinued.—

Disbursements of the MADRAS Government—continued. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - C

	Brought forward - - - - - Page		1,07,43,527
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General: - - - - - - - - Brought forward - - - - Page	59,12,934		
Buildings and Dead Stock - - - - - - - - - - - -	20,000		
For Premium to be allowed on Loans to Government - - - - - -	1,77,000		
French, Dutch, and Daniſh Priſoners Pay and Allowances - - - - -	46,505		
Dutch Settlements: Expences of Troops ſerving there - - - - - -	2,50,000		
Columbo: Amount of Bills to be drawn by the Ceylon Government - -	1,00,000		
		65,06,439	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,38,486		
Jaghires to be relinquiſhed in the Carnatic - - - - - - - -	75,000		
Advances for Tobacco - - - - - - - - - - - -	25,000		
- D° - - - - - Salt - - - - - - - - - - - -	13,196		
Loſs by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - - -	17,301		
Sundry Advances, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	2,674		
Cuſtoms: Duties to be refunded - - - - - - - - - -	11,727		
French Poſſeſſions: Charges Collection - - - - - - - -	3,619		
- - - Dutch - - - - - - D° - - - - - - - -	8,988		
- - - Daniſh - - - - - D° - - - - - - - -	1,445		
		5,97,436	
Commercial:			
Advances for the Inveſtment - - - - - - - - - -	17,43,658		
Purchaſe of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,000		
		17,46,658	
		88,50,533	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Extraordinary Expences for a Secret Expedition - - - - - - -	1,50,000		
Arrears of Off-Reckonings - - - - - - - - - -	1,34,000		
For the purchaſe of Grain, Proviſions, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,50,000		
For the purchaſe of Horſes and the Stud - - - - - - - -	85,000		
Arrears to Bullock Owners - - - - - - - - - -	50,000		
Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24,000		
		5,94,000	
			94,44,533
			2,01,88,060
By BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the different Departments on 30th April 1803 - - - - -			42,70,712
		Pagodas - - - -	2,44,58,772

(Errors excepted.)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 13.

BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT:

PROBABLE RESOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

Dr - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS-

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the ſeveral Departments on 30th April 1802.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General	5,17,234		
Revenue	1,61,610		
Commercial	2,53,281		
		9,32,125	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		2,55,873	11,87,998
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Poſt Office Collections, Mint Duties, and Wheel Tax		98,000	
Judicial:			
Fines, Fees, &c.		29,000	
Revenue:			
Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences at the Preſidency	3,33,400		
- - - - Do - - - - - - Do - - - - - - Subordinates	4,02,580		
- - - - Do - - - - - - Do - - - - - - Ceded Countries	6,98,400		
		14,34,380	
Cuſtoms and Duties at the Preſidencies	5,00,000		
- - - - - Do - - - - - Subordinates	3,99,500		
		8,99,500	
Commercial:			
Hire of Luggage Boats		15,000	
Marine:			
Hire of Dry Docks, Light Houſe Duty, &c.		60,000	
		25,35,880	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travencore	3,81,456		
- - - Do - - - Do - - - Guycowar	7,80,000		
		11,61,456	
			36,97,336
RECEIPTS EXTRAORDINARY:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Loans in General Regiſter	20,00,000		
Treaſury Bills	50,00,000		
Northern Loan	10,00,000		
Balances to Merchants	10,00,000		
Due from the Nabob of Surat	17,500		
Sale of Imports	9,00,000		
Stores from Europe expended	7,00,000		
Bills on the Court of Directors	9,00,000		
		1,15,17,500	
Bengal Preſidency:			
Certificates for Bills on England	10,000		
- - Do - - - Bengal Notes	3,00,000		
Bills of Exchange to be drawn	50,00,000		
Diſburſements on Account this Preſidency	50,000		
		53,60,000	
Fort St. George:			
Diſburſements on Account this Preſidency		1,00,000	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy, Salſette, and Caranjah	1,150		
Sale of Oarts and Salt Pans	25,000		
		26,150	
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS - - Carried forward - - - - - - Rs		1,70,03,650	
Carried over - - - - - - Rupees			48,85,334

BURSEMENTS of the *BOMBAY* Government, from the 1st May 1802 to 30th April 1803. - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Salaries of the Governor and Council	2,00,000		
Salaries, Allowances, &c. Presidency	5,24,090		
- - - - - - - - - - - - Subordinates	3,29,330	10,53,420	
Judicial:			
Recorder's Court Eſtabliſhment and Law Charges	1,14,760		
Police Eſtabliſhment and Charges	21,700		
Country Courts	1,39,600	2,76,060	
Revenue:			
Charges Collection at the Preſidency	30,000		
- - - - - D° - - - - - Subordinates	1,33,400		
Penſions, &c.	9,770		
Stipends to Nabob Surat	1,17,336	2,90,506	
Commercial:			
Charges not put upon Goods at the Preſidency	41,000		
- - - D° - - - - - D° - - - - - Subordinates	96,000	1,37,000	
Charges collecting the Cuſtoms at the Preſidency	74,000		
- - - - - - - D° - - - - - - - Subordinates	40,350	1,14,350	
Marine:			
Marine Veſſels	5,95,000		
Stores, &c. to Cruizers	3,14,000		
Office Charges and Eſtabliſhments	2,53,100	11,62,100	
		30,33,436	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Eſtabliſhed Allowances and Charges, including King's Troops and Arrears	31,75,000		
Extraordinaries, including Foreign Service	14,00,000		
Stores	5,00,000		
Contractors	1,00,000		
Fortifications and Buildings	1,25,000	53,00,000	
			83,33,436
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Bonds advertiſed for Payment, and Bills of Exchange payable	16,000		
General Regiſter of Promiſſory Notes	4,40,000		
Balances due Merchants	16,10,000		
Nine per Cent. Loan	2,75,000		
Remittance Loan	1,92,350		
Treaſury Bills	50,00,000		
Intereſt	16,40,000		
Church and Charity School Fund, Board of Health, &c.	35,000		
Loan to the Guycowar	10,00,000		
Charter Party Payments to Ships	20,000		
Buildings	60,000	1,02,88,350	
Supplies to other Preſidencies:			
Bengal:			
Bills from Red Sea	1,50,000		
Sundry Diſburſements	1,00,000		
Diſburſements on Account Perſian Embaſſy	3,00,000		
Coir purchaſed	15,000	5,65,000	
Fort St. George:			
Sundry Diſburſements	- - -	1,00,000	
Canton:			
Cotton and Sandal Wood	- - -	8,00,000	
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS - - Carried forward	- - - -	1,17,53,350	
Carried over	- - - - - Rupees		83,33,436

—N° 13.

D[t] - *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Reſources and*

		Brought forward - - - Rupees	48,85,334
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS: - - -	Brought over - - Rupees	1,70,03,650	
Marine:			
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,12,300		
Recoverances on Account laſt Year - - - - - - - - -	1,76,700		
		5,89,000	
Commercial:			
Sale of Country Goods - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	5,000	
Sale of Grain - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,00,000	
		1,76,97,650	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,00,000		
Advances to Contractors in former Years - - - - - - - -	2,00,000		
		3,00,000	
			1,79,97,650
		Rupees - - - - -	2,28,82,984

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

Errors excepted.)

continued.—

Diſburſements of the BOMBAY *Government*—continued. - - -

No. 14.

FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,

AND

BOMBAY;

ESTIMATED REVENUES AND CHARGES.

—N°

A General ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the Prefidencies

REVENUES.	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CRs.	Pagodas.	CRs.	Rupees.	CRs.	CRs.
Mint Duties	87,000					87,000
Poft Office Collections	2,69,120	42,000	1,78,500			4,47,620
Benares Revenue and Cuftoms	56,52,680					56,52,680
Subfidy from the Nabob of Oude, and Revenues of Provinces ceded by him	1,69,68,480					1,69,68,480
D° and Cuftoms of the Carnatic		27,09,088	1,15,13,624			1,15,13,624
Revenues and Cuftoms of Tanjore		9,67,137	41,10,332			41,10,332
D° D° of the Countries ceded by the Nizam		13,98,651	59,44,267			59,44,267
Subfidy from the Rajah of Travencore				3,81,457	4,42,490	4,42,490
D° D° of Guycowar				7,80,000	9,04,800	9,04,800
D° D° Rajah of Myfore, and Revenues from the Ceded and Conquered Countries		36,33,423	1,54,42,048			1,54,42,048
Land Revenues	3,11,19,320	24,66,330	1,04,81,902	5,84,480	6,77,997	4,22,79,219
Judicial Fees and Fines, &c.	5,20,840					5,20,840
Stamp Duties	5,80,000					5,80,000
Cuftoms	30,62,400	1,96,693	8,35,945	10,51,500	12,19,740	51,18,085
Farms and Licences		2,10,112	8,92,676	8,49,500	9,85,420	18,78,396
Salt: Sale of	1,43,84,000					1,43,84,000
Opium, D°	34,80,000					34,80,000
Revenues of Dutch Settlements		52,489	2,23,078			2,23,078
Total Revenues	7,61,23,840	1,16,75,923	4,96,22,672	36,46,937	42,30,447	12,99,76,959
Deduct Charges	453,38,655	1,13,89,191	4,84,04,066	Deduct Total Charges		10,30,99,091
Net Revenues	3,07,85,185	2,86,732	12,18,606	Total Net Revenues		2,68,77,868

East India Houfe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

14.—

FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and *BOMBAY,* from the 1st May 1802 to 30th April 1803.

CHARGES.	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
Civil:	CR^s.	Pagodas.	CR^s.	Rupees.	CR^s.	CR^s.
Mint Charges	1,85,600	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,85,600
Post Office Charges	2,32,000	40,000	1,70,000	- - -	- - -	4,02,000
Charges of the Residency of Benares	8,51,672	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,51,672
Charges of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow	19,28,500	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,28,500
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment	43,01,048	3,12,560	13,28,380	13,25,480	15,37,557	71,66,985
Total Civil Charges	74,98,820	3,42,560	14,98,380	13,25,480	15,37,557	1,05,34,757
Judicial:						
Supreme Court and Law Charges	5,25,338	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,25,338
Charges of the Judicial Establishments and Police	42,94,453	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42,94,453
Total Judicial Charges	48,19,791	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48,19,791
Military	2,24,44,492	72,34,813	3,97,47,955	49,95,500	57,94,780	5,89,87,227
Marine	6,09,000	- - -	- - -	10,39,900	12,06,284	18,15,284
Buildings and Fortifications	8,00,400	55,000	3,33,750	2,15,000	2,49,400	12,83,550
Revenue Charges	49,08,192	10,53,488	44,77,324	4,89,956	5,68,349	99,53,865
- D° - D° - of the Carnatic	- - -	9,90,291	42,08,737	- - -	- - -	42,08,737
- D° - of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	- - -	2,80,650	11,92,762	- - -	- - -	11,92,762
- D° - of Tanjore	- - -	4,74,521	20,16,714	- - -	- - -	20,16,714
Customs: Charges of Collection	2,50,560	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,50,560
Stamp Duties: - - D°	75,400	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75,400
Salt: Advances and Charges	31,20,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31,20,000
Opium: - D° - - - D°	8,12,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,12,000
Charges of Dutch Settlements	- - -	16,722	71,068	- - -	- - -	71,068
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	- - -	9,31,140	39,57,376	- - -	- - -	39,57,376
Total Charges	4,53,38,655	1,13,89,191	4,84,04,066	80,65,836	93,56,370	10,30,99,091
Deduct Revenues				36,46,937	42,30,447	
Net Charges				44,18,899	51,25,923	

N. B. Pagodas converted into CR^s at 425 CR^s per 100 Pagodas.

Bombay Rupees - - D° - - - 116 - - per 100 Rupees.

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 15.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the ſeveral Preſidencies of *FORT WILLIAM*, *FORT ST. GEORGE*, and *BOMBAY*, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors; within the laſt Three Years reſpectively; according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1799-1800.	1800-1.	1801-2.	Per Eſtimate, 1802-3.
SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES:	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
BENGAL	20,32,326	20,93,364	25,47,578	23,20,000
MADRAS	23,88,402	9,11,094	6,05,353	7,31,000
BOMBAY	26,44,221	19,32,219	10,34,243	10,44,000
	70,64,949	49,36,677	41,87,174	40,95,000
Average of Three Years Current - - - Rupees		53,96,266		

N. B. No Receipts for CERTIFICATES.

East India Houſe,
22th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts

N° 16.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS owing by the *East India Company*, at their ſeveral Preſidencies in the Eaſt Indies, on 30th April 1802; the Rates of Intereſt which ſuch Debts reſpectively carry, and the Annual Amount of ſuch Intereſt.

BENGAL.

DEBTS at INTEREST:				
Loans at 12 per Cent.		78,28,008		
D° at 10 per Cent.		1,89,09,169		
D° at 8 per Cent.		50,48,790		
			3,17,85,967	
Bonds and Notes at 8 per Cent.		5,27,44,773		
D° at 6 per Cent.		52,75,744	(A)	
			5,80,20,517	
			8,98,06,484	
Intereſt on the above, to 30th April 1802			37,93,516	
				9,36,00,000
Treaſury Bills outſtanding, at 12 per Cent.		4,67,600		
D° at 9½ per D°		56,80,900		
			61,48,500	
Intereſt thereon, eſtimated at			2,51,500	
				64,00,000
			Sa Rs	10,00,00,000
		Batta at 16 per Cent.		1,60,00,000
				CRs 11,60,00,000
Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund	Sa Rs		* 11,62,493	
Bills outſtanding, drawn by other Preſidencies, &c.			48,81,160	
Depoſits			16,71,386	
Bonds and Notes ordered for Payment, on which Intereſt has	ceaſed		6,61,569	
Due on Account Rohilla Donation			1,66,524	
ARREARS and DEBTS:				
Civil Department:				
General		4,17,198		
Judicial		3,18,462		
Revenue		1,15,594		
Commercial		5,16,502		
Marine		1,05,276		
			14,73,032	
Military Department			51,69,093	
				1,51,85,257
		Batta at 16 per Cent.		24,29,641
				1,76,14,898
Carried forward		Total BENGAL		CRs 13,36,14,898

(A) Of this Sum there were in the Hands of the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, Sa Rs 85,63,813, or CRs 99,34,023, and Intereſt accruing thereon, Sa Rs 3,46,187, or CRs 4,01,577, making together, CRs 1,03,35,600; which ſhould therefore be deducted from the Total of Debts.

* For this Sum the Sinking Fund is debited on the Quick Stock, and it ſhould therefore alſo be deducted from the Total of Debts. The Amount, in Current Rupees, 13,48,492.

N° 16.—*continued.*

DEBTS—*continued.*		BENGAL - - Brought over - - CR^s		13,36,14,898
MADRAS.				
DEBTS at INTEREST:		Pagodas.		
Bonds and Temporary Loan at 12 per Cent. (exclusive of the Remittance Loan payable in England)		4,93,007		
New Loan at 10 per Cent.	7,73,617			
Decennial Loan Certificates D°	17,47,821			
Old and New Bonds at D°	8,46,386			
Treasury Bills - - at D°	59,871			
		34,27,695		
- - D° - - - bearing Interest at 1 Fanam per $\frac{0}{0}$ Pagodas per Diem		4,38,900		
Decennial Loan Certificates at 8 per Cent.	15,36,158			
Bonds - - - - - - - - - - at D°	17,67,505			
Promissory Notes - - - - - - D°	5,38,383			
		38,42,046		
Bonds and Certificates - - at 6 per Cent.		2,76,091		
	Pag^s	84,77,739	(B)	
Interest on the above, computed at		3,85,000		
			88,62,739	
Bonds, &c. undischarged, on which Interest has ceased		1,66,771		
Deposits		2,33,503		
ARREARS and DEBTS:				
Civil Department:				
General	454			
Revenue	2,24,566			
Commercial	6,586			
	2,31,606			
Military Department	60,549			
		2,92,155		
			6,92,429	
BOMBAY.		Pagodas	95,55,168	
		a. 425 CR^s per $\frac{0}{0}$ Pagodas - CR^s		4,06,09,464
DEBTS at INTEREST (exclusive of Remittance Loan):				
Loans at 6 per Cent.	Rupees	29,37,698		
D° - - 8 - D°		82,77,468		
D° - - 9 - D°	2,80,860			
Treasury Bills 9 D°	22,47,200			
		25,28,060		
Loan - at 10 D°	19,00,000			
Decennial 10 D°	19,64,726			
		38,64,726		
		1,76,07,952		
Interest estimated		7,14,991		
			1,83,22,943	
Demands bearing Interest at 9 per Cent.			17,86,147	
Bonds advertised, not demanded		1,11,112		
Demands not bearing Interest		52,083		
Deposits		2,83,814		
			4,47,089	
ARREARS:				
Civil	52,656			
Judicial	10,119			
Revenue	8,257			
Commercial	27,328			
Marine	2,54,671			
		3,53,011		
Military		4,75,069		
			8,28,080	
		Rupees	2,13,84,259	
FORT MARLBOROUGH.		a. 116 CR^s per $\frac{0}{0}$ Rupees - CR^s		2,48,05,740
Paper Currency, outstanding	Dollars	1,41,424		
Bonds and Notes		51,567		
Sundry Debts		65,154		
			2,58,145	
		a. 243 CR^s per $\frac{0}{0}$ Dollars - CR^s		6,27,292
		Total in India - - - CR^s		19,96,57,394

(B) Of this Sum there had been Redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Pag^s 3,36,351; which should therefore be deducted. The Amount, in Current Rupees, 14,25,492.

N° 16.—*continued.*

ANNUAL AMOUNT of INTEREST on DEBTS.

	Principal.		Annual Intereſt.	
BENGAL.				
On Loans and Notes	82,95,608	at 12 per Cent.	9,95,473	
Do	1,89,09,169	10	18,90,917	
On Treaſury Bills	56,80,900	9 ½	5,18,382	
Loans and Notes	5,77,93,563	8	46,23,485	
Do	52,75,744	6	3,16,544	
Sa Rs	9,59,54,984	Sa Rs	83,44,801	
Batta 16 per Cent.	1,53,52,797		13,35,168	
CRs	11,13,07,781	CRs	96,79,969	
MADRAS.				
On Bonds and Temporary Loan Pags	4,93,007	at 12 per Cent.	59,161	
On Loans, Bonds, and Treaſury Bills	34,27,695	10	3,42,769	
On Treaſury Bills	4,38,900	8 ¾	38,404	
On Decennial Loan Bonds and Promiſſory Notes	38,42,046	8	3,07,363	
On Bonds and Certificates	2,76,091	6	16,565	
Pagodas	84,77,739	Pags	7,64,262	
a. 425 CRs per ° Pags CRs	3,60,30,391	CRs	32,48,113	
BOMBAY.				
On Loans Rupees	38,64,726	at 10 per Cent.	3,86,472	
Do Treaſury Bills and Debts	43,14,207	9	3,88,278	
On Loans	82,77,468	8	6,62,197	
Do	29,37,698	6	1,76,262	
Rupees	1,93,94,099	Rupees	16,13,209	
a. 116 CRs per ° Pags CRs	2,24,97,155	CRs	18,71,322	
FORT MARLBOROUGH.				
On Bonds Dollars	46,502	at 10 per Cent.	4,650	
a. 243 CRs per ° Dollars CRs	1,13,000	CRs	11,300	
Total Amount bearing Intereſt CRs	16,99,48,327	Total Annual Intereſt CRs	1,48,10,704	

N. B. The Annual Intereſt on Sums Redeemed by the Sinking Fund, is CRs 8,69,003

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 17.

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of DEBTS Subſcribed in INDIA, between 30th April 1801 and 1ſt May 1802; agreeable to the Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

BENGAL - - - - Sa Rs 11,25,644, or - - - - - - - - - CRs	13,03,427
MADRAS - - - - Pags - 20,752, at 425 CRs per ○ Pags - - - -	88,196
BOMBAY - - - - Rupees - 34,629, at 116 CRs per ○ Rups - - - -	40,169
Total - - - - - CRs	14,31,792

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 18.

BENGAL

GOVERNMENT:

ABSTRACT STATEMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

D° - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE-

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the ſeveral Departments on 30th April 1801.

			Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General - - - - - - - - - - - -	26,05,408		
Judicial - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,95,301		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,00,842		
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,22,785		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - -	29,356		
		46,53,692	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - -	- - -	3,43,563	
			49,97,255
RESOURCES:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Mint Duties - - - - - - - - - -	69,050		
Poſt Office Collections - - - - - - - -	2,20,147		
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - - - -	4,84,896		
Sale of Preſents - - - - - - - - -	4,542		
		7,78,635	
Judicial:			
Licences for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors - - -	99,109		
Fees and Fines of the Juſtices - - - - - -	8,627		
Provincial Courts, Fees collected, Fines and Forfeitures, &c.	3,64,258		
		4,71,994	
Revenues:			
Land Revenues on Account of the Current Year - -	2,72,76,899		
D° - - - - - - - - - - former Years - -	31,16,497		
Collections not included in the Jumma - - -	2,08,431		
Syer Collections, including Abkaree - - - -	9,58,642		
		3,15,60,469	
Commercial:			
Salt, Receipts from the Sale of - - - - - -	92,86,510		
Opium - - D° - - - - - - - - - -	31,63,632		
Cuſtoms, and Town Duties - - - - - -	30,05,152		
		1,54,55,294	
Marine:			
Penſion Fund, Duty on Coaſting Veſſels, Hire of the Moorings at Diamond Harbour, &c. - - -	- - -	29,804	
		4,82,96,196	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Army Subſidy from the Vizier - - - - - - - -	- - -	70,54,429	
			5,53,50,625
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Loan at 12 per Cent. - - - - 97,03,933			
Loans at 8 per Cent. - - - - 61,98,256			
	1,59,02,189		
Bills drawn from the other Preſidencies, &c. outſtanding	45,22,784		
Notes iſſued on Account of Supplies to Bencoolen, &c. and Transfers from Bombay - - - - -	99,305		
Miſcellaneous Receipts and Depoſits - - - -	98,501		
Sale of Grain - - - - - - - - -	2,82,101		
Commiſſioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund	4,96,712		
Sale of Imports, including Stores expended - - -	21,96,189		
Bills drawn on Account of the Sinking Fund - -	13,29,139		
D° - - - - - - - - Managers of the Orphan School - - -	10,345		
Subſcriptions to the Transfer Remittance - - -	1,66,590		
D° - - on Account of the Colombo Prize Money -	9,57,054		
Produce of the Bullion from England - - - -	22,45,186		
Gain on Lucknow Rupees - - - - - -	53,458		
Sebundy Off-Reckonings - - - - - -	32,252		
Carried forward - - - -	2,83,91,805		6,03,47,880

18.—

-MENTS of the *BENGAL* Government, from 1st May 1801 to 30th April 1802. - - - - - - Cr

				Sicca Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges, Embaſſies to the Native Courts, &c.	29,00,858			
Nizamut Stipends	17,82,026			
Mint and Aſſay Offices	1,51,625			
Poſt Office Charges	1,80,891			
Stamp Office Charges	63,394			
Salaries of the Governor General and Members of Council	5,29,059			
Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, and Contingencies of the ſeveral Offices	14,97,453			
		62,05,306		
Judicial:				
Supreme Court and Law Charges	4,57,771			
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, including Courts of Appeal	10,32,522			
City and Zillah Adawluts	18,76,879			
Calcutta Police, and Court of Requeſts	1,45,171			
Provincial Police	6,45,211			
Diet of Priſoners, Penſions of the Hill Chiefs, &c.	1,82,607			
		43,40,161		
Revenue:				
Board of Revenue, and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency	3,06,744			
Charges of Collecting the Land Revenues	13,97,551			
Penſions, Charitable Allowances, &c.	8,64,407			
		25,68,702		
Commercial:				
Salaries of the Members of the Board of Trade, and Offices at the Preſidency	4,51,885			
Eſtabliſhed Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,72,810			
Salt—Advances and Charges	24,81,312			
Opium—D° - D°	7,68,154			
Cuſtoms and Town Duties—Charges of Collection	2,42,278			
		43,16,439		
Marine:				
Eſtabliſhed and Contingent Charges	4,78,106			
Armed Ships cruizing for the Protection of the Trade	2,74,664			
		7,52,770		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			1,81,83,378	
Pay and Allowances of the ſeveral Corps, including King's Troops		1,72,55,427		
Off-Reckoning Stoppages		5,05,791		
Stores		4,66,853		
Buildings and Repairs		4,45,118		
Extraordinaries		39,801		
			1,87,12,990	
				3,68,96,368
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Intereſt on the Bonded and other Debts		83,75,488		
Principal of Notes or Bonds paid off		94,566		
D° - D° - ſubſcribed to the Remittance		11,21,704		
Commiſſioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund		26,68,306		
Loans at 12 per Cent. paid off, or transferred to the 8 per Cent. Loan		36,72,220		
Bills payable on Account the other Preſidencies		36,79,549		
Arrears of Eſtabliſhments, and Allowances paid off		1,73,158		
Treaſury Bills paid off		45,85,500		
Depoſits, &c.		1,57,722		
Due from Individuals, for Dollars ſold		3,17,000		
Purchaſe of Grain		55,871		
Stipends paid on Account Nawaub Saudit Ali Khan		2,14,082		
Expences on Account of Vizier Ali		15,947		
Rajah of Napaul, Amount advanced him		71,010		
Arracan Emigrants, Expences incurred on this Account		10,411		
Carried forward		2,52,12,534		3,68,96,368

—N° 18.

D^r. - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the*

				Sicca Rupees.
			Brought forward - -	6,03,47,880
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General: - - - - - - - - - - - - - Brought forward - -		2,83,91,805		
Nabob Saudit Ali Khan:				
Received on Account of Stipends - - - - -	53,599			
D° - - on Account of the Expences of Troops ſerving in his Dominions above the Number ſtipulated by Treaty - - - - - - - -	45,63,830			
Receipts from the Ceded Provinces - - - - -	12,09,426			
		58,26,855		
Supplies and Advances by other Preſidencies and Settlements:				
Fort St. George:				
Bills drawn by the Envoy to the Court of Perſia - -	81,600			
Advances made to the Governor General - - -	13,548			
Advances to the Military Department - - -	2,55,625			
Advances to the Secretary to the Reſident at Poonah, &c.	8,872			
		3,59,645		
Bombay:				
Poſtage of Letters overland - - - - - -	11,578			
Bills drawn on Account of the Embaſſy to Perſi -	47,000			
Received from the Reſident at Bagdad - - -	88,111			
Supplies to the Cornwallis and Waller - - -	18,403			
Advances to the Military Department, &c. - -	15,227			
		1,80,319		
Fort Marlborough:				
Produce of a Box of Pagodas - - - - -	11,128			
Advances to the Military Department - - -	4,323			
Received on Account of Mr. Sealy's Bond, &c. -	2,667			
		18,118		
Prince of Wales' Iſland:				
Advances to the Troops ſerving there - - -	88,980			
Supplies to the Nonſuch and Cornwallis - -	5,013			
		93,993		
Canton:				
Bullion - - - - - - - - - - -	10,32,806			
Advances to the Nonſuch Frigate - - - -	52,500			
		10,86,306		
Ceylon:				
Received on Account of a ſhort Delivery of Rice, &c. - -		830		
			3,59,57,871	
Judicial:				
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,54,111		
Receipts for Bills drawn, but not paid, &c. - - -		20,997		
			4,75,108	
Revenue:				
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - - -		7,02,145		
Receipts for Bills drawn, but not paid - - - - -		1,41,216		
Tuckavy Advances recovered - - - - - - - -		33,066		
Sale of Lands, Fines, and Forfeitures, Mint Duties at Benares, &c.		1,12,135		
			9,88,562	
Commercial:				
Sale of Export Goods - - - - - - - - -		1,32,915		
Received on Account of Balances of former Years - - -		44,519		
D° - - - - - - - Advances to Indigo Contractors - -		35,545		
D° - - - - - - - Bills payable, &c. - - - -		10,318		
Salt, Sale of, confiſcated, and Account Calary Rents - - -		2,71,501		
Opium.—Balances due to the Agents, &c. - - - -		49,446		
Cuſtoms and Town Duties, Cuſtom Maſter's Commiſſion, &c. -		1,58,171		
			7,02,495	
Marine:				
Depoſits on Account of Pilotage, Fines, &c. - - - -		1,579		
Sale of the Snow Harriet - - - - - - - -		6,100		
Due to Captn Canning, on Account of the Nonſuch - - -		38,320		
			45,999	
Carried forward - - S^a R^s. -			3,81,70,035	6,03,47,880

continued.—

BENGAL Government—continued - - -

—N° 18.

Dr - *Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the*

			Sicca Rupees.
Brought forward - -			6,03,47,880
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: - - - - - - - - Brought forward - -		3,81,70,035	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Off-Reckoning Stoppages - - - - - - - -	5,05,792		
Collections from the Bazars - - - - - - - -	90,926		
Stoppages of Pay from the Sick in the Hospitals - - -	59,673		
Sale of Cast Horses - - - - - - - - -	23,808		
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - -	25,601		
Sale of Grain at Lucknow - - - - - - - -	25,458		
Deposits for Stores lent, &c. - - - - - - - -	13,066		
		7,44,384	
			3,89,14,419
Sicca Rupees - -			9,92,62,299

East India House,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

BENGAL Government—continued. - - -

No. 19.

MADRAS
GOVERNMENT:
ABSTRACT STATEMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

D° - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE-

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the ſeveral Departments on 30th April 1801.					Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General - - - - - - - - - - - -			10,92,097		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - -			17,88,490		
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,32,118		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,691		
				30,14,396	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - -			- - -	8,08,896	
					38,23,292
RESOURCES:					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Poſt Office Collections - - - - - - - - - - -			- - -	37,595	
Revenue: - - Preſidency and Subordinates:					
Land Revenues - - - Current Year - -	30,01,311				
Balances - - -	3,05,188				
		33,06,499			
Cuſtoms and Duties - - - - - - - -		2,92,815			
			35,99,314		
Ceded and Conquered Countries:					
Land Revenues - - - Current Year - -	64,64,664				
Balances - - -	81,564				
		65,46,228			
Cuſtoms - - - - - - - - - -		4,88,417			
			70,34,645		
Salt, expected Receipts from the Sale of - - - - - -			52,330		
				1,06,86,289	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:					
				1,07,23,884	
Subſidy from the Nabob - - - - - - - - -			3,63,994		
Subſidy from the Rajah of Myſore, including Arrears - - -			8,18,461		
Subſidy from the Nizam - - - - - - - - -			1,98,364		
				13,80,819	
					1,21,04,703
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Receipts on Account, the Loan at 12 per Cent. - - - -			1,37,800		
D° - - - - - Decennial Loan, at 10 per Cent. - - -			3,08,110		
D° - - - - - New Loan, at 8 per Cent. - - - -			23,77,099		
D° - - - - - Treaſury Bills and Promiſſory Notes - -			17,90,616		
D° - - - - - Treaſury Bills bearing Intereſt at 1 Fanam per ⅝ Pag[a] per Diem - - - - -			14,09,250		
Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund - - - - - - -			13,220		
Proprietors of the Carnatic Bank, for a Loan to them - - -			57,143		
Diſcount on ſundry Bills, &c. - - - - - - - -			1,025		
Sale of Imports, including Stores - - - - - - -			1,42,436		
Specie from England - - - - - - - - -			5,03,886		
Bills drawn on the Court - - - - - - - -			3,48,305		
Bonds granted to the Nabob's Creditors - - - - - -			2,67,373		
Freight on Goods ſhipped by Individuals - - - - - -			441		
Value of Rice ſhipped for Europe - - - - - - -			4,580		
Myſore Penſioners, received from the Rajah for the Amount paid - -			31,270		
Sale of Ground in the Black Town - - - - - - -			93,106		
Nopaly, received for its Sale - - - - - - - -			3,973		
Fines and Forfeitures - - - - - - - - -			246		
Nabob of Arcot, received on Account his private Creditors - -			57,605		
Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, received on his Account - - - -			16,799		
Sale of Grain at Tranquebar - - - - - - - -			2,546		
Received for Advances made - - - - - - - - -			1,286		
Carried forward - - -			75,68,115	- - -	1,59,27,995

19.—

MENTS of the *MADRAS* Government, from the 1ſt May 1801 to the 30th April 1802. Cr

				Pagodas.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges, Governor's Office, &c.			1,09,894	
Salaries to Governor and Members of Council			93,651	
Salaries and Eſtabliſhment of the different Offices at the Preſidency, and Subordinates			2,01,547	
Stipends and Allowances:				
To the Nabob of the Carnatic	1,40,597			
To Tippoo Sultaun's Family	1,60,940			
To the Rajah of Tanjore	2,44,668			
To the Rajahs in Malabar Province and Cochin	63,337			
To the Zemindar of Chevegunga, &c.	5,071			
To the Families, Officers, &c. of the late Nabob of the Carnatic	66,607			
Dº of Myſore	38,320			
		7,13,540		
Judicial:				11,18,632
Salaries of the Judges and Officers of the Supreme Court			57,332	
Juſtices of the Peace, Court of Requeſts, &c.			11,439	
Courts, &c. at Subordinates			34,351	
Diet of Priſoners			696	
				1,03,818
Revenue:				
Salaries and Allowances	85,993			
Charges Collection and Penſions	7,41,934			
		8,27,927		
Dº Ceded and Conquered Countries			10,55,655	
Peiſhcuſh to the Nizam			2,00,000	
				20,83,582
Commercial:				
Salaries to the Members of the Board of Trade			31,001	
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency and Subordinates			72,756	
Stores expended			2,412	
				1,06,169
Marine:				
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments				32,991
				34,45,192
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances to the ſeveral Corps, including King's Troops			68,93,846	
Allowances to the Officers of His Majeſty's Squadron			46,969	
Buildings and Repairs			65,871	
Stores			3,15,825	
				73,22,511
				1,07,67,703
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Intereſt on Bond and other Debts paid			6,69,695	
Treaſury Bills diſcharged			23,52,159	
Bonds, Notes, and Certificates diſcharged			4,24,550	
Loans diſcharged by Bills on Bengal, &c.			20,56,139	
Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund			1,47,405	
Lent the Proprietors of the Carnatic Bank			57,143	
Sundry Payments: Account Current, London			74,751	
His Majeſty's Squadron, Contingent Charges			758	
Survey of Myſore			19,971	
Nabob of Arcot, paid on Account his private Creditors	6,21,978			
ſundry Bonds purchaſed	3,37,982			
		9,59,960		
Rajah of Tanjore, paid on Account his Creditors			3,921	
Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, paid Peiſhcuſh, &c. on his Account			11,835	
French, Dutch, Spaniſh, and Daniſh Priſoners, Pay, Allowances, and Contingencies			2,46,295	
Carried forward			70,24,582	1,07,67,703

—N° 19.

Dr - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the*

			Pagodas.
		Brought forward - - -	1,59,27,995
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: - - General: - - Brought forward - -		75,68,115	
Supplies from other Preſidencies:			
Bengal:			
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - -	15,00,982		
Stoppages from the Troops - - - - - -	11,323		
Sale of Rice - - - - - - - - - -	1,903		
		15,14,208	
Bombay:			
Received in the Military Pay[m] Dep[t] for Advances - -	71,287		
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - -	19,805		
Freight of the Ship Nelſon, ſundry Advances, &c. - -	10,408		
		1,01,500	
Columbo:			
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - -	34,059		
Stoppages from the Troops - - - - - -	3,299		
		37,358	
Canton:			
Bills remitted by the Supra Cargoes - - - - - -		18,437	
Molucca Iſlands:—Sale of Spices - - - - - - -		3,40,850	
Dutch Settlements:—Bills remitted, &c. - - - - - -		7,605	
			95,88,073
Judicial:			
Depoſits, &c. received - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	4,930
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances - - - - - - - - - -		3,76,181	
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - -		1,39,798	
Canangoes, Ruſſooms, Tank Repairs, Fines and Forfeitures, &c. -		1,77,061	
French Poſſeſſions—Collection of Revenue - - - - -		33,061	
Dutch Settlements - - - D° - - - - - -		56,866	
Daniſh Poſſeſſions - - - D° - - - - - -		3,164	
			7,86,131
Commercial:			
Balances and Charges from the Contractors, &c. - - - -		12,036	
Sale of Export Goods, &c. - - - - - - - -		6,736	
Gained by Difference of Exchange - - - - - - -		4,907	
			23,679
Marine:			
Boat Hire, Ballaſt, Anchorage, &c. - - - - - -		23,463	
Light Houſe Duties, Supply of Water - - - - - -		4,526	
			27,989
			1,04,30,802
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Sale of Stores, Proviſions, &c. - - - - - - -		94,197	
Refunds on Account of Military Charges - - - - - -		10,298	
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - -		21,093	
Rice ſent to the Moluccas, &c. - - - - - - -		3,726	
			1,29,314
			1,05,60,116
		Pagodas - - -	2,64,88,111

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

MADRAS Government—continued. - - -

No. 20.

BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT:

ABSTRACT STATEMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

—N°

Dr - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE.

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the feveral Departments on the 1ſt May 1801.				Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General			2,40,441	
Revenue			95,382	
Commercial			1,17,488	
Marine			525	
				4,53,836
MILITARY DEPARTMENT				2,47,051
				7,00,887
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Poſt Office Collections, Mint Duties, and Wheel Tax				1,27,663
Judicial:				
Fines and Fees in the Recorder's and Country Courts				22,898
Revenue:				
Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences at the Preſidency		3,41,516		
D° - - - - - - D° - - - - - - Subordinates		4,06,608		
D° - - - - - - D° - - - - in the Ceded Countries		4,33,438		
			11,81,562	
Cuſtoms and Duties at the Preſidency		5,06,211		
Subordinates		4,13,214		
			9,19,425	
				21,00,987
Commercial:				
Hire of Luggage Boats				15,588
Marine:				
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, Light Houſe Duty, &c.				58,108
				23,25,244
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travancore				3,81,457
				27,06,701
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Subſcription Loan and General Regiſter			46,66,267	
Treaſury Bills iſſued			59,14,800	
Ten per Cent. Loan			19,00,000	
Money borrowed			14,88,649	
Sundry Debts recovered, &c.			17,570	
Collector of Aſſeſſment, &c.			2,875	
Sale of Preſents			6,473	
- - - - Stores			4,654	
- - - - Imports			8,91,589	
Nabob of Surat			12,500	
Depoſits for Native Servants			400	
Accountant General to the Recorder's Court			19,380	
Bills of Exchange payable			1,30,592	
D° - drawn on the Court of Directors			9,10,506	
Gain by Exchange			1,73,050	
Stores expended			10,10,286	
Treaſure from Europe			11,84,021	
King's Brevet Commiſſion Fees			523	
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS - - - Carried forward - - - Rupees				1,83,34,735
Carried forward - - - Rupees				34,07,588

20.—

-MENTS of the *BOMBAY* Government, from the 1st May 1801 to 30th April 1802 - - - - - - Cr

			Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Salaries to Governor and Council	2,04,308		
Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	6,88,285		
D° - - - - D° - - - - - Subordinates	4,07,463		
		13,00,056	
Judicial:			
Recorder's Court Establishment, and Contingencies	1,04,618		
Police Establishments, Court of Requests, and Law Charges	79,849		
Country Courts	1,37,946		
		3,22,413	
Revenue:			
Charges Collection at the Presidency	26,947		
D° - - - - - Subordinates	94,399		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	15,233		
Stipend to the Nabob of Surat	1,17,336		
		2,53,915	
Charges collecting the Customs at the Presidency	24,171		
D° - - - - - - - - Subordinates	43,939		
		68,110	
Commercial:			
Charges not put upon Goods at the Presidency	64,630		
D° - - - - D° - - Subordinates	1,03,253		
		1,67,883	
Marine:			
Bombay Marine Vessels	2,54,191		
Marine Office Charges and Establishments	1,05,545		
Stores to Cruizers, &c.	3,14,174		
Other Charges of this Department	3,16,860		
		9,90,770	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:		31,03,147	
Pay and Allowances, &c. including King's Troops	32,32,300		
Extraordinaries (including Foreign Service)	34,54,790		
Contractors	1,90,917		
Stores	4,40,699		
Buildings and Repairs to Fortifications	89,105		
		74,07,811	
			1,05,10,958
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
General Register of Promissory Notes	3,44,759		
Treasury Bills received in Payment	36,67,602		
Bills of Exchange payable	9,56,256		
Balances due to Merchants, &c.	14,69,385		
Seringapatam Loan paid	3,23,176		
Twelve per Cent. Loan	23,33,234		
Nine per Cent. Loan	3,91,494		
Remittance Loan	2,12,350		
Interest on Promissory Notes, &c.	15,96,316		
Premium on Subscription Loan	2,70,935		
Insurance Society, Church, and Charity School Fund, &c.	16,399		
Buildings	34,644		
Political Charges at Surat	5,103		
Loss on Coinage Deposits	3,939		
Loans made	50,898		
Freight of Packets	46,670		
Commissioner in the Red Sea	24,000		
Charter Party Payments to Ships	94,421		
An Advance, and a Bill of Exchange drawn on the Court of Directors	960		
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS - - - Carried over - - - - Rupees		1,18,42,541	
Carried forward - - - Rupees			1,05,10,958

—No. 20.

D^r - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the*

		Brought forward - - - Rupees	34,07,588
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Civil Department - Brought over, Rupees -		1,83,34,735	
Supplies from other Preſidencies:			
Bengal:			
Bills of Exchange drawn - - - - - - - - -	54,14,474		
Certificates to be exchanged for Bills on England - - - -	34,629		
D° - - - D° - - - Bengal Notes - - - -	12,500		
Bills remitted from Bencoolen - - - - - - - - -	3,328		
Diſburſements on Account this Preſidency - - - - -	42,660		
		55,07,591	
Fort St. George:			
Advances to Commercial Reſidents - - - - - - -	1,92,880		
Diſburſements on Account this Preſidency - - - - -	11,923		
		2,04,803	
Commercial:			
Sale of Country Goods - - - - - - - - - -		4,250	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Salſette - - - - - - - - - - -	8,245		
Sale of Oarts, &c. on Salſette - - - - - - - -	11,544		
		19,789	
Marine:			
Sale of Stores (including Recoverances of laſt Year's Sale) - -	6,60,773		
Stoppages, Greenwich Hoſpital Eſtates of deceaſed Mariners, &c. -	1,745		
Advances made - - - - - - - - - - -	3,346		
		6,65,864	
Sale of Grain - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,52 010	
		2,48,89,042	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Advances to Contractors, &c. - - - - - - - -	5,22,897		
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - - - -	1,82,432		
Charges recredited Bagdad - - - - - - - -	4,175		
		7,09,504	
			2,55,98,546
		Rupees	2,90,06,134

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

BOMBAY Government—continued. C^r

		Brought forward - - - Rupees	1,05,10,958
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
		Brought over - - - Rupees 1,18,42,541	
Supplies to other Presidencies:			
Bengal:			
Treasure sent, and Bills drawn from Red Sea - - - - -	2,62,835		
Bills Drawn - - - - - - - - - - -	50,784		
Sundry Disbursements - - - - - - - -	2,21,701		
Coir purchased, and Salt consigned - - - - - - -	24,793		
Advanced Col^l Close at Poonah - - - - - - -	4,000		
Payments on Account Persian Embassy - - - - - -	1,49,435		
		7,13,553	
Fort St. George:			
Sundry Disbursements - - - - - - - - -	2,73,722		
Freight of Ships - - - - - - - - - -	15,500		
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - - -	2,91,139		
Stores supplied - - - - - - - - - -	1,79,560		
		7,59,921	
Ceylon:			
Sundry Disbursements - - - - - - - - -	- - -	496	
Canton:			
Sandal Wood, and advanced on Account Cotton - - - -	- - -	8,44,513	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy, Salsette, and advanced Tobacco Farmer - - - - -	1,809		
Peishwah's Choutiah - - - - - - - - -	37,801		
Guykwar's - D^o - - - - - - - - -	27,622		
Surplus Revenue repaid - - - - - - - -	5,559		
		72,791	
Judicial:			
Amount of a Fine distributed - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,000	
Commercial:			
Balances due - - - - - - - - - -	1,78,648		
Charges on Merchandize - - - - - - - -	1,64,671		
Investments - - - - - - - - - -	8,90,986		
Purchase of Grain - - - - - - - - -	3,51,241		
		15,45,546	
Marine:			
House Rent for His Majesty's Squadron - - - - - -	8,380		
Purchase of Marine Stores and Timber - - - - - -	5,48,357		
Building Vessels - - - - - - - - -	46,918		
Admiral Blanket's Outfit to Red Sea - - - - - -	13,215		
Balances due - - - - - - - - - -	1,88,207		
Supplied to Imaum of Muscat's Snow and Spitfire Brig - - -	19,208		
		8,24,285	
		1,66,04,646	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Balance due - - - - - - - - - - -	4,730		
Advances on Account Red Sea Expedition - - - - -	7,47,465		
Commission Fees paid - - - - - - - - -	138		
		7,52,333	
			1,73,56,979
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General - - - - - - - - - - -	5,15,911		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - -	1,33,155		
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - -	2,57,249		
	9,06,315		
Deduct due to Marine - - - - -	9,606		
		8,96,709	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT: - - - - - - - - -		2,41,488	
			11,38,197
		Rupees - - - -	2,92,06,134

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 21.

QUICK STOCK:

FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND *BOMBAY,* &c.

AND

No. 22.

PRIME COST OF CARGOES; &c.

—No.

AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCE of QUICK STOCK; exhibiting a State of the Company's *WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,* and *BOMBAY,* and at the Residency of

	FORT WILLIAM.
	CRs
Cash	63,21,395
Bills receivable	3,48,800
Stores	72,71,065
Debts outstanding (including Advances for Investment)	2,69,98,671
Export Goods	24,78,473
Import Goods	18,67,322
Salt, Opium, Grain, and Cattle	28,43,947
Total Assets	4,81,29,673
Bond or Registered Debts	11,13,07,781
Arrears and Debts not bearing Interest	2,23,07,117
Total Debts	13,36,14,898
Excess of Debts	8,54,85,225
Excess of Assets	
Net Excess of Debts	

N. B——Pagodas converted into CRs at 425 CRs per % Pagodas.
Bombay Rupees - - Do - - 116 - - per % Rupees.
Dollars - - - - - Do - - 243 - - per % Dollars.

East India House,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

21.—

Affairs, in reſpect to their DEBTS and ASSETS, as they ſtood at the ſeveral Preſidencies of *FORT ST. GEORGE*, *BOMBAY*, *FORT MARLBOROUGH*, at the Concluſion of the Year 1801–2.

FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		FORT MARLBOROUGH.		TOTAL.
Pags	CRs	Rupees.	CRs	Dollars.	CRs	CRs
45,93,744	1,95,23,412	11,94,028	13,85,072	45,895	1,11,525	2,73,41,404
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,48,800
14,78,719	62,84,556	26,33,894	30,55,317	97,248	2,36,313	1,68,47,251
95,93,714	4,07,73,284	21,57,365	25,02,543	8,85,850	21,52,615	7,24,27,113
2,19,162	9,31,439	8,87,978	10,30,054	1,44,706	3,51,635	47,91,601
2,02,733	8,61,615	20,47,316	23,74,886	- - -	- - -	51,03,823
9,39,880	39,94,490	24,984	28,981	- - -	- - -	68,67,418
1,70,27,952	7,23,68,796	89,45,565	1,03,76,853	11,73,699	28,52,088	13,37,27,410
84,77,739	3,60,30,391	1,93,94,099	2,24,97,155	46,502	1,13,000	16,99,48,327
10,77,429	45,79,073	19,90,160	23,08,585	2,11,643	5,14,292	2,97,09,067
95,55,168	4,06,09,464	2,13,84,259	2,48,05,740	2,58,145	6,27,292	13,96,57,394
- - -	- - -	1,24,38,694	1,44,28,887	- - -	- - -	9,99,14,112
74,72,784	3,17,59,332	- - -	- - -	9,15,554	22,24,796	3,39,84,128
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,59,29,984

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 22.

AN ACCOUNT of the Prime Coſt of all CARGOES purchaſed in INDIA, and ſhipped for EUROPE, in the Year 1801–2, together with the Commercial Charges at each Preſidency, not added to the Invoice.

	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.
	CR^s	CR^s
BENGAL	48,56,602	10,04,961
FORT ST. GEORGE	26,89,370	4,50,147
BOMBAY	42,66,525	1,45,908
FORT MARLBRO'	2,10,922	
Total CR^s	1,20,23,419	16,01,016

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 23.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st Day of March 1803, containing the Amount of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of the *East India Company* in *Great Britain*; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year; and a STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the STATE of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in *Great Britain*, and a-float.

Amount of the PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company in *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS, 1st March 1802 to 1st March 1803 — PAYMENTS:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury on 1st March 1802 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	168,759	4	10	Customs	184,490	5	7
Company's Goods sold	6,972,417	3	6	Freight and Demorage	1,649,943	15	4
Private Trade Goods sold	2,913,945	16	7	Goods and Stores Exported	1,983,392	9	10
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	172,474	6	8	India Debt	166,663	15	—
Customs — on Do	68,354	18	11	Bills of Exchange drawn from India	380,058	14	4
Freight — on Do	49,471	6	6	— — Ditto — — China	390,802	—	10
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. Cap. 47	36,226	15	10	Bullion Exported	629,967	1	1
Persons returned from India	1,000	—	—	Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, and Interest on Loans, &c.	776,209	15	—
Bonds issued	303,000	—	—	Indigo Contractors	2,840	9	6
Loyalty Loan	14,006	5	—	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	705,309	10	5
				Bonds bought up, and paid in on Sales	15,700	—	—
				Bonds paid off	12	10	—
				Proprietors of Private Trade	2,603,377	14	—
				Almshouses at Poplar	7,783	—	11
				Captains whose Ships are worn out	33,114	14	9
				Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough and retired from Service	60,163	2	1
				Bank of England, for Loan on Bond	100,000	—	—
				£.	9,689,833	18	8
				Balance of Cash 1st March 1803	1,009,821	19	2
£.	10,699,655	17	10	£.	10,699,655	17	10

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from 1st March 1803 to 1st March 1804:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury on 1st March 1803 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	1,009,822	—	—	Customs	102,878	—	—
Company's Goods sold, and to be sold	6,085,500	—	—	Freight and Demorage	1,289,600	—	—
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	48,000	—	—	Goods and Stores Exported	1,918,907	—	—
Private Trade Goods sold before 1st March 1803	700,000	—	—	Indian Debt	500,000	—	—
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	150,000	—	—	Bills of Exchange from India and China	887,462	—	—
One Year's Interest, at £.3 per Cent. per Ann. on £.1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226	—	—	Bullion to be Exported	1,732,000	—	—
Persons returned from India	15,000	—	—	Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, Interest on Loans, Commercial Residents in India, Buildings, &c.	750,000	—	—
Loyalty Loan	291,330	—	—	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	730,000	—	—
Government, on Account of what due to the Company	1,000,000	—	—	Bonds drawn to be paid off	15,517	—	—
Bonds paid in on Sales, which may be reissued	256,600	—	—	Proprietors of Private Trade	752,900	—	—
				Captains whose Ships are worn out	34,550	—	—
				Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	60,000	—	—
				Warrants past the Court unpaid	38,300	—	—
				Buyers of Tea returned	971	—	—
				Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities	700,000	—	—
				£.	9,513,085	—	—
				Balance in Favour 1st March 1804	89,393	—	—
£.	9,602,478	—	—	£.	9,602,478	—	—

A STATEMENT

A STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with their Treaſury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in

TO Bonds bearing Intereſt at £. 5 per Cent. per Annum	£.	1,733,400 — —
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt		15,517 — —
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China		233,654 — —
To - - Dº - - - - - - - - India -		582,822 — —
To - - Dº - - - - - - - - India, on Accoᵗ of the Indian Debt		34,992 — —
To Cuſtoms on Goods ſold and unſold		73,480 — —
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities at £. 4 per Cent. per Annum		700,000 — —
To Dº - - for Intereſt on the above Loans		9,333 — —
To Freight and Demorage		200,000 — —
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on Goods ſold and unſold		81,000 — —
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods Sold		752,900 — —
To Almshouſes at Poplar		64,696 — —
To Intereſt on Military Fund more than applied		12,334 — —
To Dº - - Contingent - - Dº		2,449 — —
To what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping, excluſive of Exports		50,200 — —
To what owing for Exports of former Seaſons		45,690 — —
To what owing for Bonds iſſued to Commanders whoſe Ships are worn out		36,074 — —
To what owing to the Warehouſe Contingent Fund		1,537 — —
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid		38,300 — —
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and reſold		971 — —
To Intereſt on Bonds		52,922 — —
To Dividends on Stock		51,615 — —
	£.	4,773,886 — —
Balance in Favour		12,666,707 — —
	£.	17,440,593 — —

East India Houſe,
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the State of the Caſh remaining in Great Britain, and afloat, on the 1ſt Day of March 1803.

BY what due from Government to the Company		£. 1,207,560 — —
By Caſh, its Balance on 1ſt March 1803, including Caſh belonging to the ſeparate Fund	£. 994,305	
By Caſh reſerved to pay off Bonds advertiſed to be paid off	15,517	1,009,822 — —
By the Amount of Goods ſold not paid for		1,280,000 — —
By the Honble Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered		48,000 — —
By the Value of Goods in England unſold		4,259,554 — —
By Prime Coſt of Cargoes arrived but not unladen		44,147 — —
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the ſeveral Quick Stocks		2,515,057 — —
By Exports paid for excluſive of Bullion		1,245,562 — —
By Silver exported and remaining in the Treaſury paid for		468,384 — —
By Impreſs and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		375,550 — —
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Veſſels, excluſive of thoſe ſtationed abroad		77,560 — —
By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe and Warehouſes, &c.		974,179 — —
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops, as per Account made up to 1ſt February 1802		3,573,339 — —
By what owing from ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England		70,549 — —
By Loyalty Loan, eſtimated to produce		291,330 — —
	£.	17,440,593 — —

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increaſed Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, or Penſions, payable in Great Britain, which have been granted or created between 1ſt March 1802 and 1ſt March 1803.

£. 200	Penſion to Mrs. Rous, Widow of the Company's late Counſel.
100	Increaſe of Penſion to Lieutenant Colonel Brooke.
230	Penſions to Widows of Deceaſed Officers, late in the Company's Service.
450	Increaſe of Salary to Junior Clerks, as per Court's Reſolution of February 1801.
Total £. 980	

CHA^S CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant General.

(1.)—ACCOUNT OF STOCK

℔ COMPUTATION; &c.

(2.)—AMOUNT OF ALL GOODS SOLD, &c.

(1.) Dr - STOCK per Computation of the *East India*

TO Bonds bearing Interest				£. 1,733,400
To Do not bearing Interest				15,517
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China				233,654
To - - ditto - - - from India				582,822
To - - ditto - - - from India, on Account of the Indian Debt				34,992
To Customs on Goods sold and unsold				73,480
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold per Act of 1788				700,000
To - ditto - for Interest on the above Loan to 8th March a. £. 4. per Cent.				9,333
To Freight and Demorage				200,000
To Supra Cargoes Commission on all Goods sold and unsold				81,000
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold				752,900
To Almshouses at Poplar				64,696
To Interest on Military Fund, more than applied				12,334
To - Do - on Contingent - Do				2,449
To what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping, exclusive of Exports				50,200
To - ditto - - for Exports of former Seasons				45,690
To - ditto - - for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out				36,074
To - ditto - - to the Warehouse Contingent Fund				1,537
To Warrants passed the Court unpaid				38,300
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and resold				971
To Interest on Bonds				52,922
To Dividends on Stock				51,615
To BALANCE of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up to 30th April 1802		Curr. Rupees. 8,54,85,221		
ADD the Sum given for constituting a Military and Contingent Fund - - - C. Rup.	11,50,720			
Cargoes arrived in England, the Invoices of which are dated since the Close of the Quick Stock	3,38,046			
		14,88,766		
	Curr. Rupees	8,69,73,987 a. 2/3	£. 9,784,573	
Indigo Contractors, payable in Bengal			6,900	
			£. 9,791,473	
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn since the Close of the Quick Stock		£. 25,076		
Sundries returned into Quick Stock, per Memorandums of Floating Stock		86		
			25,162	
				9,766,311
To BALANCE of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up to 30th April 1802 - - - - - - - - - - - B. R.		1,26,42,585		
ADD Cargo arrived in England, the Invoice of which is dated since the Close of the Quick Stock		438		
	Bombay Rups	1,26,43,023 2/6	£. 1,580,378	
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn since closing the Quick Stock, stated as a Debt in England			109,101	
				1,471,277
			£.	16,011,474
BALANCE in Favour				5,282,034
			£.	21,293,508

East India House, the
28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant General.

Demands have been made on the Company from His Majesty's Pay Office General, for Sums advanced thence on Account of King's Regiments serving in India, for several Years past, to the Amount of £. 960,843.—Of this £. 100,000 has been paid by the Company; and whatever remains due, upon a final Adjustment of the Account, will operate in Reduction of the Debt stated as owing from Government to the Company.

The Debt due from Government to the Company is stated as it stood in the Account of 1802; in Addition thereto, considerable Sums are known to have been expended on Account of the Egyptian Expedition, whereby the Balances of the Quick Stocks are rendered less favourable than they otherwise would have been.

Company (exclusive of their CAPITAL STOCK) on the 1st March 1803. - - -

(2.) AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of all GOODS sold at the *East India Company's* Sales from 1st March 1802 to 1st March 1803.

	£.	£.
COMPANY's GOODS; Viz.		
Teas	3,562,653	
Bengal Piece Goods	664,317	
Coast and Surat Piece Goods	700,477	
China Silks	4,197	
Raw Silk	359,516	
Organzine Silk	41,455	
Nankeens	54,485	
Pepper	172,058	
Saltpetre	156,596	
Spices	194,127	
Drugs, Sugar, &c.	138,147	
		6,048,028
PRIVATE TRADE GOODS; Viz.		
Teas	£. 389,465	
Piece Goods	1,070,242	
Raw Silk	37,588	
Nankeens	20,443	
Pepper	138,940	
Saltpetre	101,615	
Spices	3,495	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	1,750,576	
		3,512,364
NEUTRAL PROPERTY; Viz.		
Teas	£. 11,687	
Coffee	17,446	
Spice	357	
Pepper	4,989	
Nankeens	2,075	
Sugar, Drugs, &c.	31,185	
		67,739
	£.	9,628,131

East India House,
the 28th April 1803.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant General.

AN ACCOUNT of the SHIPPING employed by the EAST INDIA COMPANY: Specifying the Names, Tonnage, and Number of Feet Water each Claſs of Ships draws when fully laden; as far as the ſame can be aſcertained.

	TONNAGE, Builders Meaſurement.	DRAFT of WATER on an Even Keel, on Arrival in Long Reach Homeward-bound, when fully laden, including Water, Proviſions, Guns, Booms, and Stores of every Denomination.	
		Feet.	Inches.
Ganges	1,500	21	2
Walmer Caſtle	1,460	21	4
Thames	1,432	21	4
Cirenceſter	1,439	21	8
Ceres	1,430	21	3
Glatton	1,432	21	6
Cuffnells	1,429	21	4
Neptune	1,468	21	9
Coutts	1,451	21	1
Hope	1,471	21	7
Warley	1,460	21	8
Earl of Abergavenny	1,460	21	2
Arniſton	1,433	22	0
Royal Charlotte	1,453	21	6
Marquis of Ely	1,262	21	4
Canton	1,209	21	9
Perſeverance	1,271	21	4
Alnwick Caſtle	1,256	21	9
David Scott	1,276	21	8
Brunſwick	1,244	22	0
Ocean	1,273	20	9
Henry Addington	1,262	21	5
Bombay Caſtle	1,254	21	11
Exeter	1,265	21	7
Dorſetſhire	1,201	21	9
Woodford	1,206	20	10
Alfred	1,221	21	1
True Briton	1,209	20	4
Taunton Caſtle	1,209	21	4
Earl Camden	1,271	Cannot be aſcertained, not having yet arrived from firſt Voyage.	
Royal George	1,260		
Cumberland	1,260		
Elphinſtone	1,274		
Wexford	1,271		
Warren Haſtings	1,276		
Eſſex	1,257		

Sir

	TONNAGE, Builders Measurement.	DRAFT of WATER, &c. &c.
		Feet. Inches.
Sir Edward Hughes	957	20 1
Dover Caſtle	826	20 9
Aſia	819	21 3
Lady Burges	821	20 8
Lady Jane Dundas	826	21 2
Marquis Wellesley	818	19 6
Walthamſtow	824	21 0
Bengal	818	Cannot be aſcertained.
Lord Nelſon	819	19 7
Earl of St. Vincent	818	20 1
Britannia	770	19 6
Caſtle Eden	818	21 0
City of London	820	20 0
Admiral Gardner	815	19 11
Windham	823	20 0
Walpole	823	21 11
Hugh Inglis	821	20 5
Charlton	818	21 11
Calcutta	819	21 2
Manſhip	812	19 6
Lord Duncan	830	19 6
Earl Howe	876	21 6
Baring	819	Cannot be aſcertained, not having yet arrived from firſt Voyage.
Marchioneſs of Exeter	820	
United Kingdom	821	
Lord Caſtlereagh	812	
Lady Caſtlereagh	821	
Lord Melville	818	
Prince of Wales	820	
Ceylon	818	
Europe	824	
Sir Stephen Luſhington	608	19 0
Earl Spencer	644	19 2
Preſton	671	20 3
Princeſs Charlotte	610	17 11
General Stuart	607	18 4
Herculean	608	18 0
Devaynes	604	Cannot be aſcertained, not having yet arrived from firſt Voyage.
Northampton	542	18 1
Admiral Aplin	558	17 6
Travers	576	18 3

Skelton

	TONNAGE, Builders Meaſurement.	DRAFT of WATER, &c. &c.
		Feet. Inches.
Skelton Caſtle	583	17 7
Princeſs Mary	462	17 3
Fame	492	Cannot be aſcertained, not having yet arrived from firſt Voyage.
Culland's Grove	576	
Lord Eldon	538	
Minerva	560	
Sir William Benſley	547	
Tottenham	517	
Harriet	550	
Carmarthen	552	
Experiment	549	
Huddart	547	
Union	550	
Comet	529	
Tigris	527	
Glory	502	
Ann	508	
Euphrates	590	

The preceding Liſt contains the Names of all the Ships at preſent in the Eaſt India Company's Service.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES COGGAN,
Clerk to the Committee of Shipping.

Eaſt India Houſe,
22d June 1803.

An ACCOUNT

OF THE

SHIPPING employed by the EAST INDIA COMPANY: Specifying the Names, Tonnage, and Number of Feet Water each Claſs of Ships draws when fully laden; as far as the ſame can be aſcertained.

Ordered to be printed 23d June 1803.

1.

ACCOUNTS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Of the QUANTITIES of the Therein-mentioned

ARTICLES

IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND,

AND

EXPORTED THEREFROM,

IN THE

THREE YEARS ENDING THE FIFTH JANUARY 1793,

AND

FOUR YEARS ENDING FIFTH JANUARY 1803;

DISTINGUISHING

EACH YEAR, AND THE SEVERAL PORTS.

Ordered to be printed 2d July 1803.

OBSERVATIONS.

It may be proper to explain, that the following Accounts are arranged under TWO DISTINCT HEADS:—The FIRST, conſiſting of EAST INDIA GOODS;—The SECOND, of ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.—In order, therefore, to aſcertain the Total at each Port, of any Article Imported, both from India and elſewhere (for Example, Cotton Wool) it will be neceſſary to add the Quantity ſtated in the circumflexed Liſt of Eaſt India Goods, to the Quantity of the ſame Denomination contained in the Liſt, which immediately follows (beginning at page 10), of Articles not of the Produce or Manufacture of India.

N. B.—Eaſt India Indigo Exported in 1801 and 1802, from the Port of London, is ſhewn in Pages 6 and 7; but, previous to 1801, is contained in the Quantity ſtated in pages 10 and 11.

LIST OF THE PORTS IN ENGLAND.

Ports.	Page
LONDON	4
ABERYSTWITH	24
ALDBOROUGH	ibid.
ARUNDEL	26
BARNSTAPLE	28
BEAUMARIS	30
BERWICK	32
BIDDEFORD	34
BLACKNEY AND CLAY	ibid.
BOSTON	36
BRIDGWATER	38
BRIDLINGTON	ibid.
BRISTOL	40
CARDIFF	50
CARDIGAN	ibid.
CARLISLE	52
CHEPSTOW	ibid.
CHESTER	54
CHICHESTER	56
COLCHESTER	58
COWES	60
DARTMOUTH	62
DEAL	66
DOVER	68
EXETER	72
FALMOUTH	78
FAVERSHAM	82
FOWEY	84
GLOUCESTER	86
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LIVERPOOL	108
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LYME	ibid.
LYNN	122
MALDON	124
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MINEHEAD	126
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PEMBROKE	ibid.
PENZANCE	138
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POULTON AND PRESTON	154
ROCHESTER	ibid.
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SANDWICH	162
SCARBOROUGH	164
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SOUTHAMPTON	168
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WEYMOUTH	186
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An ACCOUNT of the Quantities of the Under-mentioned

In the THREE YEARS Ending the 5th January 1793, and FOUR YEARS

East India Goods in general; Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Pimento, Rum, Ginger, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Molaſſes, Silk Waſte, Barilla, Kelp, Raiſins of all Sorts, Prunes, Figs, Almonds of all Sorts, Oil Olives ordinary, Sallad Oil, Palm all Sorts, Balſam Capaiva, Cantharides, Ginſeng, Jalap, Manna, Opium, Quickſilver, Rhubarb, Saffron, Mohair, Carpets of Turkey, Smalts, Feathers for Beds, Anchovies, Cork, Brimſtone, Hemp, Iron, Tow, Mahogany,

LONDON.

IMPORTED.

	SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
		1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS	Arrangoes	No 567,880	867,432	1,077,080	- -	- -	- -	
	Candles, Wax	lbs. 1,008	1,321	435	667	1,288	675	
	Canes, Rattan	No 963,656	668,934	96,669	738,764	405,359	56,068	
	—— Walking	No 1,680,554	278,219	57,774	1,055	124,202	122,775	
	China Ware	£. s. d 39,545. 1. 8	54,550. 0. 0.	45,503. 0. 0.	2,874. 9. 5	1,555. 0. 0.	5,110. 0. 0.	
	Coral, Unpoliſhed	- -	- -	- -	128	34	12	
	—— Whole, Poliſhed	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 513	
	—— in Fragments	- -	- -	lbs. 52	- -	- -	- -	
	Cowries	- -	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 2,309. 3. 14	1,033. 0. 13	- -	- -	19. 2 24.	
	Dimity	Yds. 761	11,404	1,000	10,160	- -	pieces. 34	
DRUGS:	Aloes, Epatica	- -	- -	lbs. 6,473	- -	7,307	—	
	—— Succotrina	lbs. 10,336	2,685	1,743	- -	- -	1,958	
	Alum, Roach	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 503. 3. 1.	- -	
	Ambergris	- -	- -	- -	ozs. 45	631	259	
	Aſſa Fœtida	lbs. 76,773	5,068	8,930	3,335	19,639	15,696	
	Bdellium	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 3,759	—	
	Benjamin	lbs. 24,824	13	33,660	74,371	27,467	120,932	
	Borax, Refined	2,128	10,528	12,820	3,356	114,251	183,710	
	—— Unrefined	lbs. 4,683	- -	23,677	13,160	18,771	11,877	
	Buds of Caſſia	lbs. 2,808	16,015	45,986	41,243	51,557	130,380	
	Cambogium	lbs. 917	2,028	5,135	1,445	15,443	18,655	
	Camphire, Refined	- -	- -	- -	2,226	474	711	
	—— Unrefined	- -	- -	lbs. 1	36,357	108,321	5,230	
	Cardemoms	lbs. 11,082	7,195	20,995	434½	8,633	26,451	
	Caſſia Lignea	lbs. 47,843	79,786	48,641	116,976	258,573	326,720	
	China Root	lbs. 26,502	- -	- -	3,750	239,953	30,794	
	Cinnabrium	7,457	694	1,319	797	5,288	5,383	
	Coculus, India	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,468	29,277	
	Columbo Root	lbs. 108	- -	- -	9,270	6,925	69,515	
	Galangal	- -	- -	- -	- -	53,512	103,917	

The Account of the Importations from the East Indies and China, for the Year ending 5th January 1803, cannot be rendered at preſent, as the Inſpector General has not yet received the neceſſary Returns for that Purpoſe.

ARTICLES IMPORTED into ENGLAND, and EXPORTED therefrom,

Ending 5th JANUARY 1803; Diſtinguiſhing each YEAR; and the ſeveral PORTS:—Viz.

Tobacco, Rice, Elephants Teeth, Gum Arabic, Gum Senegal, Wine, Brandy, Geneva, Silk Raw, Silk Thrown, Oil, Oil of Turpentine, Train Oil, and other Fiſh Oil, Spermacæti Oil, Head Matter, Whale Fins, Foreign Linen of Yarn, Cotton Yarn, Bees Wax, Skins and Furs, Chip Hats, Straw Hats, Salt, Clover Seed, Juniper Berries, Briſtles, Timber, Wood, Staves, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Roſin.

LONDON.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
No 169,300	133,881	42,635	214,110	65,200	124,810	107,730
- -	- -	- -	- -	311	30	142
No 451,108	263,415	188,084	261,706	119,689	232,628	181,958
No 474,479	435,975	257,863	124,913	80,816	75,832	80,464
12,452. 16. 5	11,520. 0. 0	14,048. 10. 0.	297. 5. 0.	1,614. 1. 0	5,450. 0. 0.	929. 17. 0.
889	65	173	50	163	90	260
2 lbs.	4	1	- -	1	½	14
812	261	62	484	608	268	2,327
Cwt. qrs. lb. 146. 3. 27	50. 1. 18	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	yards. 2,850	687	6,102	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cwt. qrs. lb. 317. 2. 13	52. 0. 0	335. 3. 19	363. 3. 22.	27. 3. 20.	12. 0. 0.	142. 2. 14.
- -	- -	ounces. 547	302	- -	55	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs. 59,179	73,070	16,636	13,487	39,618	34,001	145,630
lbs. 270	909	5,354	6,273	21,376	121,096	158,228
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,181
lbs. 70,239	13,270	41,100	20,606	52,841	28,676	123,050
lbs. 1,345	3,091	2,793	792	5,835	10,051	11,566
los. 1,999	3,327	1,557	4,582	38,711	17,728	10,778
lbs. 23,342	- -	21,843	459	26,901	20,128	20,057
los. 5,360	5,756	7,574	4,176	4,090	9,458	19,426
lbs. 160,782	99,232	135,651	102,871	245,137	178,585	293,583
- -	9,118	936	850	4,189	5,222	9,925
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs. 22	40	35	477	1,778	688	32,321
lbs. 214	85	116	613	4,418	1,846	21,766
- -	- -	- -	1,187	22,656	49,800	17,989

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.		THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
		1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS: DRUGS:	Galbanum	- -	- -	- -	937	- -	lbs. 872	- -
	Ginfang	- -	- -	- -	- -	356	—	—
	Ginger, Greet	lbs. 460	1,977	211	1,562	1,132	1,046	—
	Gum: Amini	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 1,081	lbs. 8,673	—
	Ammoniac	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 1,000	1,426	—
	Arabic	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 66. 0. 16	45. 3. 4	662. 3. 13	1,870. 0. 20	1,732. 3. 4	4,639. 1. 3	—
	Copal	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,150	- -	—
	Senegal	- -	- -	- -	628. 3. 22	140. 3. 17	236. 0. 24	—
	Tragacanth	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 872	19,579	39,386	—
	Lapis Lazuli	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 2,131	—	—
	Maſtic, White	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 197	—	—
	Merobalanes, Dry	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 7,670	—	—	—
	Myrrh	lbs. 31,909 ½	4,587	- -	- -	6,335	12,715	—
	Muſk	3 ozs.	- -	- -	541	7,722	3,021	- -
	Nutmegs, Condited	lbs. 220	362	67	10	240	143	—
	Olibanum	Cwt. qr. lb. 66. 0. 24	- -	- -	9. 0. 21.	144. 1. 21	178. 3. 26	—
	Opium	lbs. 1,234	112	1,802	7,295	119,190	14,951	—
	Orpiment	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. qr. lb. 1. 3. 14	—	—
	Pepper, Long	lbs. 46,740	3,521	10,808	1,286	119,382	93,976	- -
	Quickſilver	lbs. 22,592	5,099	68,437	—	—	—	—
	Rhubarb	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 84,574	179,565	278,770	—
	Sal Ammoniac	lbs. 3,192	- -	225	1,057	- -	8,194	- -
	Salop	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 146	—	—
	Sanguis Dragonis	lbs. 1,832	472	- -	1,061	3,022	35,923	—
	Senna	- -	lbs. 756	- -	3,687	4,481	3,849	—
	Spikenard	lbs. 94	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scamony	- -	- -	187	- -	106	—	—
	Terra Japonica	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. qrs. lb. 27. 2. 2	41. 3. 11	—	—
	Zedoaria	- -	- -	- -	- -	769 lb.	141	—
DYE STUFFS, &c.:	Annotto	- -	- -	lbs. 96	lbs. 10	—	—	—
	Cochineal	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 36,979	42,721	13,535	—
	Galls	- -	- -	Cwt. qr. lb. 46. 2. 26	192. 2. 8	117. 1. 1	5. 0. 23	—
	Indigo	lbs. 531,619	465,198	581,827	2,529,377	2,674,317	2 109,611	- -
	Madder	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. qrs. lb. 2. 3. 11	—
	—— Roots	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. qr. lb. 2. 2. 27	—	—	—
	Redwood	- -	- -	- -	T. Ct. qr. lb. 6. 12. 0. 25	16. 19. 1. 19	—	—
	Safflour	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 38	12,960	7,861	—
	Sanders, Red	Cwt. qr. lb. 3,242. 2. 0	2,127. 3. 0	—	—	—	—	—
	—— Yellow	lbs. 127	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Seedlack	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 25,362	13,423	1,420	—
	Shellack	lbs. 4,248	- -	25,851	95,042	223,310	124,886	- -
	Sticklack	- -	- -	- -	27,635	151,922	265,296	- -

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS,-Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
383	173	41	71	1,031	166	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Ounces.			
			241	1,347	3,549	3,264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
209	955	276	697	2,049	4,601	41,527
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs.						
60,786	36,633	3,463	40,387	46,581	103,027 ¾	122,949
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs.						
1,329	1,077	3,048	835	105	3,990	1,156
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.B.—The East India Indigo Exported not having been distinguished from the American prior to the Year 1801, for the Total Quantity see this Article under "Dye Stuffs."					1,056,492	1,426,469
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs.						
50,331	42,232	8,096	41,712	91,665	140,117	154,600
lbs.						
28,274	56,070	80,526	26,976	18,746	156,475	166,403

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS:							
Elephants Teeth	Cwt. qr. lb. 28. 2. 0	Cwt. qrs. lb. 16. 0. 11	6. 3. 6	228. 0. 22.	396. 0. 9	486. 0. 15	—
GROCERY: Cinnamon	lbs. 4,285	4,566	lbs. 3,897	493,269	404,044	280,666	- -
Cloves	lbs 9,446	9,128	12,045	50,075	240,309	185,498	- -
Coffee	Cwt. qr. lb 6,609. 2. 5	5,365. 3. 14	4. 0. 5	15,614.1.20	28,048.0 25	27,380. 3. 3	- -
Ginger	- -	- -	- -	2,749. 3. 3	2,166. 2. 1	770. 1. 8	- -
Mace	lbs. 7,428 ¾	8,042	4,984	21,630	48,938	24,171	- -
Nutmegs	lbs. 23,170 ¾	26,173	23,981	90,098 ¾	155,779	52,790	- -
Pepper	lbs. 2,895 643	1,418,719	4,807,768	4,308,065	8,588,839	2,674,463	- -
Rice	Cwt. qr. lb. 528. 1. 21.	851. 1. 12.	770. 1. 5	1,321. 0. 6	122. 0. 22	45,820 3.16	- -
Sago	lbs. 174,337	132,404	75,269	68,377	590,241	74,196	- -
Succads	lbs. 899	1,192	487	925	1,650	933	—
Sugar, Brown	- -	4,097. 2. 24	7,010. 0. 25	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 120,471. 0. 15	226,538. 2.3	61,213.2.21	- -
—— Candy, Brown	Cwt. qr. lb. 22. 0. 5	14. 1. 8.	9. 1. 27	12. 1. 7	21. 1. 13	18. 3. 10	—
Tamarinds	lbs. 214	579	396	595	1,633	15,553	—
Tea	lbs. 17,766,501	22,183,204	lbs. 13,031,376	15,074,840	15,098,545	29,804,566	- -
Turmeric	- -	50,904	121,461	625,681	619,467	582,851	- -
Vermacelli	- -	- -	- -	- -	lb. 33	5,544	—
Lacquered Ware	£. s. d. 246 0 0	514. 0. 0	529. 0. 0	£. s. d. 112 15 9	72. 0 0	841. 0. 0.	—
Pictures under 2 Feet square	No 17	28	40	29	48	29	—
—— 2 & under 4 Feet	No 35	25	45	17	70	24	—
—— 4 and upwards	No 8	1	3	- -	3	2	—
Plate, Wrot, Gold	ozs. 3 ½	- -	- -	- -	Ounces 12	205 ½	—
—— Silver	ozs. 159	28	74	- -	244 ½	321 ¼	—
—— Do, part Gilt	ozs. 52	78	- -	- -	39 ½	—	—
Saltpetre	Cwt. qrs. lbs 29,532. 2. 0	34,166. 1. 5	45,690.0.15	87,162 2.27	119,960. 2. 22	82,751.0.14	- -
Shells, Mother of Pearl	- -	1,337	lb. 36,468	120,648	89,903	284,465	- -
Silk, Bengal, Raw	lbs. 314,154	444,358 ½	424,836	644,819	583,086	351,825	- -
—— China, Raw	lbs. 210,358	199,524	102,135	63,604	92,385	131,335	- -
Skins, Huffe	No 690	- -	- -	249	- -	1,273	—
Snuff	lbs. 146	15	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Arrack	Gallons. 1,023	418	750	1,067	2,416	1,273	- -
Wood, Sandal	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 0. 1. 11	1. 3. 25	55. 2. 6	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 0. 0. 21	735. 2. 20	13. 1. 16.	- -
—— Sepan	- -	- -	1,178. 0. 12	Cwt. qrs lbs. 247. 0. 15	162. 2. 26	- -	- -
Wool, Carmenia	lbs. 864	- -	- -	1,517	618	- -	- -
—— Cotton	lbs. 434,823	3,472	7	6,934,631	6,750,036	4,252,509	- -
—— Goats	- -	- -	- -	- -	lb. 1,313	11,710	—
Yarn, Cotton	lbs. 13 ½	66	46 ½	257,384	215,025	2,032	- -
Piece Goods: Calicoes	Pieces. 734,907	875,274	940,182	1,065,782	1,144,958	993,471	- -
Muslins	Pieces. 349,043	387,527	277,047	444,852	377,239	221,586	- -
Nankeens	Pieces. 88,178	88,161	57,385	184,490	170,917	366,851	- -
Prohibited	Pieces. 263,136	331,521	328,159	510,237	786,880	318,011	- -
Manufactured & Unmanufactured Articles, Unrated	£. s. d. 15,506 0 0	39,118. 0. 0	27,692. 0. 0	4,207. 0. 0	17,868. 0. 0	16,385. 0. 0	- -

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs. 607	571	607	392,840	558,698	437,419	574,474
lbs. 2,324	1,364	1,181	155,224	342,707	292,491	296,935
Cwt. qr. lb. 878. 1. 5	90. 3. 14	5,776. 1. 21	22,890. 0. 13	40,939. 3. 24	30,805. 3. 1	26,337. 3. 2
- -	- -	- -	693. 2. 6	724. 3. 27	118. 0. 10	334. 0. 20
lbs. 435	717	667	23,472	36,789	21,010	18,118
1,627	2,583	3,041	25,279	78,941	58,195	25,730
1,662,416	1,829,137	1,345,729	2,442,802	6,877,357	2,747,221	5,765,922
- -	- -	- -	2,258. 1. 14	- -	880. 1. 10	138,365. 0. 0
22,029	27,889	26,111	13,397	114,115	106,732	82,324
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	781. 3. 16	3,506. 3. 21	59,164. 1. 15	94,593. 1. 4	64,105. 3. 25	34,215. 2. 26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs. 1,910,893	2,133,791	2,273,353	2,402,974	2,199,215	3,334,837	3,423,472
lbs. 47,419	40,110	30,161	131,244	299,185	283,166	519,360
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cwt. qr. lb. 3,876. 3. 17	3,521. 3. 22	2,016. 3. 18	—	—	—	—
lbs. 13,198	3,055	2,812	8,200	4,032	18,691	9,863
lbs. 27,306	28,939	10,208	18,294	3,007	2,179	11,558
lbs. 6,670	5,165	1,942	292	10	974	2,433
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallons. 1,201	579	4,433	1,853	5,938	14,130	5,130
- -	- -	- -	- -	617. 1. 14	88. 0. 17	18. 0. 25
- -	- -	- -	407. 0. 0	1,168. 0. 21	745. 0. 0	193. 3. 3
- -	- -	- -	3,261	- -	751	7
- -	- -	- -	6,210	544,452	174,733	610,753
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	177,877	94,379	11,499
Pieces. 407,928	416,131	469,255	507,547	1,177,553	903,745	1,214,279
242,993 ½	214,329	267,411	189,512	384,701	286,722	186,744
9,125	10,902	22,424	80,826	97,812	109,790	174,447
265,805	156,222	149,296	235,007	359,135	338,341	348,421
2,682. 5. 5	3,428. 9. 10	3,204. 6. 1	1,292. 9. 0	10,144. 16. 2	2,842. 19. 11	7,853. 6. 8

IMPORTED.

	SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
		1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
	Barilla	Cwt. qr. lb. 164,058. 3. 14	77,562. 0. 25	99,521. 3. 7	117,487. 2. 6	141,863. 2. 3	50,195. 1. 8	130,206. 3. 10
	Brimstone	Cwt. qr. lb. 22,851. 0. 20	25,024. 2. 11	26,689. 0. 1	45,895. 3. 25	56,868. 0. 17	24,853. 1. 7	31,048. 1. 9
	Bristles	Dez^{n} lb. 29,040. 9	30,400. 1	52,535. 10	65,265. 11	45,862. 8	54,735. 5	57,346. 1.
	Carpets, Turkey	N° 1,037	1,295	1,026	50	1,086	202.	1,033
	Cork	Cwt. qr. lb. 8,513. 2. 4	17,034 0. 22	14,281. 3. 8	18,710. 3. 3	21,522. 1. 22	11,373. 2. 2	13,693. 3. 25
DRUGS:	Almonds, Bitter	Cwt. qr. lb. 1,243. 1. 19	1,466. 2. 19	200. 1. 1	868. 2. 4	185. 0. 26	817. 3. 8	966. 3. 7
	Balsam Capavia	lbs. 10,871	1,896	5,542	21,348	16,089	23,669	8,615
	Cantharides	lbs. 11,637	7,983	7,772	26,176	10,224	13,144	8,049
	Ginsang	lbs. 84,663	26,017	14,469	13,885	102,313	77,510	55,861
	Gum Arabic	Cwt. qr. lb. 5,040. 2. 2	7,889. 2. 11	8,493. 2. 25	1,103. 1. 4	1,780. 0. 23	2,351. 3. 11	2,849. 2. 25
	—— Senegal	Cwt. qr. lb. 8,936. 2. 18	6,555. 3. 12	7,126. 1. 18	2,711. 2. 13	4,774. 0. 8	7,673. 1. 13	1,744. 0. 17
	Jalop	lbs. 16,443	25,626	1,542	21,749	81,527	17,039	39,928
	Juniper Berries	Cwt. q. lb. 6,508. 2. 11	12,766. 0. 15	16,562. 0. 6	6,744. 3. 13	6,104. 2. 22	3,425. 1. 23	11,091. 0. 21
	Manna	lbs. 34,167	30,465	38,675	112,444	65,407	6,573	23,169
	Oil, Palm	Cwt. qrs. lbs 89. 3. 2	11. 0. 2	1,031. 2. 14	25. 0. 17	85. 0. 17	41. 3. 26	133. 3. 11
	—— Turpentine	lbs. 382,642	2,398	18,522	239,117	235,323	271,901	231,694
	Opium	lbs. 7,833	8,851	19,851	17,580	29,492	39,304	24,089
	Quicksilver	lbs. 31,106	62,389	67,066	116,379	80,212	223,487	567,281
	Rhubarb	lbs. 1,518	4,105	5,791	8,354	1,340	1,384	1,347
DYE STUFFS, and HARDWOOD:	Boxwood	Tons. C. qr. lb. 102. 1. 2. 16	212. 16. 0. 23	Tons. C. qr. lb. 122. 12. 3. 15	52. 8. 1. 27	292. 2. 1. 24	181. 8. 2. 22	278. 9. 1. 22
	Brazil	Tons. C. lb. 73. 0. 0. 0	- - -	Tons. C. qr. lb. 18. 17. 3. 5	130. 12. 2. 12	107. 2. 0. 18	447. 13. 1. 19	329. 10. 2. 4
	Brazilletto	Tons. C. lb. 16. 0. 0. 0	46. 3. 1. 22	Tons. C. qr. lb. 25. 3. 1. 21	38. 12. 2. 16	53. 4. 0. 12	97. 18. 0. 6	83. 17. 0. 21
	Camwood	Tons. C. lb. 20. 0. 0. 0	4. 3. 2. 12	- - -	Tons. C. qr lb. 119. 4. 1. 22	54. 18. 0. 4	7. 2. 2. 20	233. 8. 3. 6
	Ebony	Tons. C. lb. 367. 2. 0. 0	131. 14. 0. 14	Tons. C. qr. lb. 77. 0. 2. 11	16. 11 3. 10	24. 19. 0. 13	85. 7. 1. 5	187. 7. 3. 1
	Fustic	Tons. C. q. lb. 417. 11. 1. 21	1,728. 12. 3. 20	1,694. 18. 3. 5	2,492. 15. 1. 16	3,601. 10. 2. 2	1,506. 12. 0. 8	1,018. 18. 1. 16
	Hardwood	Tons. C. lb. 77. 0. 0. 0	- - -	89. 17. 1. 7	52. 14. 0. 16	3. 16. 0. 9	2. 16. 2. 24	0. 10. 0. 0.
	Indigo	lbs. 1,156,951	1,442,144	1,211,200	230,208	770,150	556,615	508,567
	Lignum Vitæ	Tons. 954. 15. 0. 0	613. 18. 1. 1	137. 15. 3. 26	116. 5. 2. 7	352. 12. 1. 27	1,044. 10. 2. 11	486. 13. 3. 0
	Logwood	Tons. 4,040. 9. 3. 12	2,855. 6. 0. 3	Tons. C. q. lb 3,543. 18. 1. 7	5,473. 4. 2. 7	4,440. 10. 0. 23	4,183. 2. 3. 14	3,795. 2. 2. 20
	Mahogany	Tons. C. q. lb 11,134. 5. 2. 3	5,488. 12. 0. 0	4,135. 5. 1. 13	2,268. 2. 1. 7	2,581. 15. 1. 24	4,101. 12. 2. 21	5,479. 9. 0. 5
	Nicoragua	Tons. 299. 0. 0. 0	425. 5. 2 24	381. 16. 2. 27	121. 19. 0. 10	101. 15. 3. 16	131. 2. 3. 7	268. 15. 2. 20
	Redwood	Tons. 31. 0. 0. 0	50. 9. 3. 13	194. 7. 1. 16	278. 17. 1. 0	197. 16. 0. 9	734. 3. 2. 22	1,135. 1. 1. 2
	Saffron	lbs. 6,762	6,599	1,805	3,726	671	3,840	2,265
	Smalts	lbs. 523,292	405,088	426,770	460,820	395,367	375,763	671,577
	Elephants Teeth	Cwt. lb. 861. 1. 23	908. 2. 22	1,181. 1. 4.	726. 1. 17	304. 1. 12.	1,299. 0. 21	1,410. 0. 13
	Feathers for Beds	Cwt. qr. lb. 4,545. 0. 27	5,059. 0. 12	7,220. 2. 18	4,708. 0. 22	6,160. 0. 0	6,111. 0. 7	4,658. 1. 10
	Fish, Anchovies	Barrels. lb. 11,396. 0	9,422. 0	7,574. 0	6,404. 11	11,788. 10	6,249. 13	2,505. 6
Grocery:	Almonds, Jordan	Cwt. qr. lb. 1,518. 1. 11	963. 3. 24	1,257. 0. 26	848. 0. 26	1,647. 0. 25	1,058. 3. 10	660. 3. 11
	—— not Jordan	Cwt. qr. lb. 803. 3. 22	842. 3. 2	2,051. 0. 11	1,635. 1. 21	1,464. 3. 8	1,138. 2. 25	1,031. 2. 7.
	Cocoa	Cwt. qr. lb. 1,804. 1. 21	2,690. 3. 5	1,964. 0. 3	17,146. 3. 6	9,276. 2. 16.	10,094. 2. 1	8,232. 2. 23
	Coffee	Cwt. qr. lb. 21,680. 2. 26	20,010. 0. 9	36,194. 0. 3	191,006. 1. 26	343,822. 3. 14	450,250. 2. 6	337,077. 2. 27
	Figs	Cwt. qr. lb. 5,007. 1. 25	6,756. 1. 17	9,427. 2. 25	2,286. 0. 8	5,672. 1. 9	6,325. 3. 20	5,725. 2. 0

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cwt. qr. lb.						
10,692. 1. 23	9,135. 1. 1	3,951. 0. 16	3,255. 0. 16	5,769. 3. 12	13,691. 1. 10	1,566. 2. 20
4,014. 3. 24	6,720. 3. 15	9,284. 2. 27	3,932. 3. 17	4,687. 3. 8	17,229. 1. 10	1,626. 1. 13
Dozen. lbs.						
2,149. 11	167. 6	1,701. 7	1,937. 11	2,855. 1	1,046. 4	1,670 9.
N°						
4	17	4	6	4	2	1
Cwt. qr. lb.						
20. 0. 0	31. 0. 0	105. 0. 0	4. 1. 22	15. 0. 0	- -	20. 0. 0
Cwt. qr. lb.						
364. 0. 6	799. 1. 21	348. 3. 19	104. 1. 16	42. 3. 4	89,213	625. 2. 27
lbs.						
302	871	857	1,469	10,054	5,497	1,340
lbs.						
971	2,289	2,224	3,029	2,492	2,166	3,312
lbs.						
114	51,237	60,136	13,766	74,164	73,903	77,065
Cwt. qr. lb.						
85. 1. 18	29. 0. 22	54. 2. 4	92. 1. 9	324. 2. 19	2,636. 3. 21	1,448. 2. 13
443. 3. 19	605. 2. 20	1,010. 0. 9	343. 1. 8	1,790. 0. 8	2,908. 0. 2	1,244. 2. 0
962	3,618	2,960	27,445	49,306	31,212	26,488
Cwt. qr. lb.						
21. 2. 1	143. 0. 3	374. 2. 0	357. 1. 13	30. 0. 26	118. 1. 2	227. 0. 2.
lbs.						
13,148	7,146	5,256	5,598	72,607	37,117	37,735
74. 1. 6	7. 1. 1	- -	16. 2. 4	10. 1. 22	11. 1. 17	55. 0. 6
1,144	12,973	523	28,324	150	1,580	586
1,232	1,104	7,757	2,858	1,770	6,202	1,880
10,204	3,836	3,182	4,790	4,274	5,822	84,210
1,403	739	651	220	255	590	652
24. 18. 0. 0	66. 16. 0. 25	10. 9. 3. 5	- -	0. 10. 0. 13	12. 0. 3. 4	56. 7. 1. 10
7. 1. 0. 26	23. 6. 3. 0	11. 1. 0. 0	37. 3. 0. 21	43. 8. 2. 12	390. 2. 2. 8	80. 17. 2. 13
11. 0. 0. 0	84. 15. 0. 0	43. 16. 0. 0	1. 14. 2. 11	21. 9. 0. 0	22. 7. 0. 0	35. 2. 0. 0
- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 2. 0	—	—
8. 0. 2. 22	2. 6. 0. 0	8. 10. 0. 0	2. 19. 2. 0	5. 1. 1. 7	20. 0. 0. 24	128.19.2.11
148. 13. 2. 0	606. 13. 1. 8	1,095.6.2.9	907.3.0.15	1,571.7.0.12	1,035. 13. 1. 19	524. 5. 0. 20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
848,076	856,221	886,284	2,621,799	2,591. 183	1,216. 799	712,919
10. 19. 0. 0	0. 15. 0. 0	0. 10. 0. 5	40.10.1.19	- -	44. 15. 0. 1	74.13.1.10
63. 10. 2. 7	231. 5. 0. 22	1,900.13 1.2	1,845.17.2.25	3,374.1.2.7	1,792.3 0.27	2,792.11.2.21
5. 10. 0. 0	19. 10. 0. 0	304. 0. 0. 0	392.4.2.24	455. 3. 2 5	759.12.0.27	1,044.14.2.16
133. 17. 0. 0	287.19.0.14	380. 9. 2. 7	124.2.2.24	227. 5. 0. 0	313. 8. 2. 16	251. 12. 0. 2
27. 8. 3. 24	41. 8. 1. 2	261. 13. 3. 5	18. 13. 0. 16	18. 1. 2. 21	297.10.2.15	645.16.0.23
5,015 ½	2,581	1,339	808	843	2,684	1,463
589	78,780	97,583	36,816	45,665	93,665	123,482
C.						
744. 1. 23	674. 0. 17	836. 1. 24	299. 1. 19	492. 3. 26	544. 3. 18	1,074. 3. 6
9. 1. 9	7. 0. 21	4. 0. 12	8. 0. 9	11. 3. 19	46. 2. 24	11. 0. 20
Bls. lbs.						
300. 0	81. 0.	117. 0	93. 0	195. 9	330. 2	251. 13
75. 2. 1	0. 2. 24	80. 1. 6	66. 3. 3	34. 2. 14	38. 2. 5	24. 0. 6
55. 1. 26	136. 2. 6	54. 3. 25	114. 0. 10	54. 2. 22	33. 1. 8	31. 2. 4
377. 1. 0	201. 3. 2	1,172. 3. 8	8,436. 2. 15	10,291.1.16	8,532. 2. 17	5,717. 1. 20
8,682. 1. 1	12,852.0.20	22,956. 0. 5	87. 595. 2. 6	297,659. 2. 26	332,680. 3. 17	414,806. 2. 11
444. 3. 0	311. 3. 8	1,644. 2. 20	202. 2. 2	257. 3. 22	68. 2. 12	174. 2. 25

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
GROCERY: Ginger	Cwt. qr. lb. 4,013 0. 15 lbs.	3,219. 1. 2	5,265. 0. 9	7,459. 1. 11	3,370. 1. 26	830. 2. 18	899. 3. 3.
Pimento	1,780,739 Cwt. qr. lb.	975,379	1,665,167	1,567,312	727,793	1,250. 320	586,326
Prunes	6,577. 0. 26 Cwt. q. lb	5,288. 2. 22	1,313. 2. 2	5,185. 2. 16	3,532. 1. 0	7,959. 2. 14	6,074. 0. 26
RAISINS: Denia	37,940. 3. 3 Cwt. qr. lb.	67,505. 2. 6	47,790 0. 5	33,891. 2. 7	40,936. 0. 5	44.009. 1.23	35,350. 1. 4
Faro	1,446. 1. 13 Cwt. qr. lb	499. 0. 14	2,095. 0. 2	441. 1. 8	1,253. 1. 14	80. 0. 0.	61. 1. 14.
Lexia	7,990. 2. 25 Cwt. qr lb.	11,569. 1. 5	5,932. 0. 9	8,476. 1. 17	9,481. 3. 2	14,024. 1. 26	10,639. 3. 21
Lipari	12,720. 3. 18 Cwt. qr. lb	11.372 3.20	9,968. 1. 20	51. 2. 0.	3,444. 3. 14	4,924. 0. 11	4,612. 0. 22
Smyrna	5,375. 3. 4 Cwt. q lb.	15,051. 3. 19	5,841. 1. 22	8,065. 0. 15	16,605. 2. 6	3,152. 1. 10	8,986. 0. 23
Solis	14,004. 0. 9 Cwt. q. lb.	12,086. 0. 22	16,466 0. 24	15,802. 2. 1	17,210. 2. 26	14,076. 1. 12	15,515. 2. 0
Rice	136,974. 1. 9 Cwt. q lb	145,765. 3. 17	139,390. 0. 17	82,057. 3. 2	234,701. 3. 25	172,754. 2. 11	80,590. 0. 4
Sugar, Brown	1,238,749. 0. 15 Doz. No.	1,188,328. 2. 2	1,338,549. 0 23	2,145,491. 1. 13	1,851,857 0. 9	2,545,975. 3. 0	2,934,278. 1. 1
Hats, Chip	12,312. 6 Doz. No.	21,616. 9.	22,340. 8	10,803. 6.	15,023. 1	22,812. 7	22,244. 1
—— Straw	6,061. 2 Cwt. qr. lb	6,352. 6	6,180. 0	7,016. 0	11,320. 7.	3,365. 6.	9,787. 4.
Hemp, Rough	331,403. 1. 21 Tons. C. q. lb.	182,618. 3. 26	283,772. 2. 11	357,611. 1. 10	318,954. 1. 1	384,768. 3. 19	193,402. 0. 3
IRON: Bar	23,936. 4. 1. 13	20,565. 8. 3. 17	22,349. 0. 3. 26	23,891. 6. 3. 10	14,665. 12. 2. 12	16,993. 2. 3. 11	22,536. 19. 0. 11
Cast	553. 8. 2. 22	369. 19. 2. 6 T. Cwt. qrs. lb.	320. 7. 3. 4	72. 3. 3. 26	118. 4. 0. 24	235. 8. 0. 6	847. 19. 0. 2
Drawn or Hammered	- -	9. 4. 0. 13	10. 1. 0. 21	153. 6. 1. 14 Cwt. lbs.	12. 13. 3. 16	- -	- -
Hoops	- -	- -	- -	2. 2. 9 Cwt. lbs.	35. 0. 0.	- -	- -
Nails	- -	- -	- -	26. 3. 12	3. 1. 14	725. 1. 15	876. 1. 16
Ore	- -	Ts. Cwt. 10. 1. 2 8	20. 0. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	1. 16. 3. 10
Pig	Tons. C. q. lb 2,086. 11. 3. 8	585. 2. 3. 8	1,777. 3. 3. 15	60. 0. 3. 11	26. 17. 1. 20	56. 1. 1. 0.	37. 12. 0. 1
Plates	- -	- -	- -	Tons. 1. 4. 3. 22	- -	- -	- -
Rod	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ts. Cwt. lbs. 0 1. 0. 0	- -
Wrought	Tons. lbs. 3. 3. 2. 6.	0. 18 1. 3	0. 16. 0. 21	25. 4. 3. 17	6. 11. 0. 8	11. 5. 1. 1	17. 4. 3. 16
Kelp	Tons. lb. 224. 6. 0. 2.	27. 10. 0. 1	34. 13. 0. 13	175. 12. 3. 23	- -	- -	- -
LINEN: Cambricks	Demi-Pieces. 50,293 C. Ells	51,381	34,984	10,909	31,431	23,270	36,171
Canvas, Heffens	10,090. 0. 8 C. Ells	8 536. 1. 29	10,980. 3. 3	9,472. 3. 23	11,421. 1. 2	6,516 0. 14	9,376. 1. 10
—— Spruce	8,347. 1. 14 Ells.	4,930. 1. 22	7,192. 3. 21	10,483. 2. 0 Pieces. Ells.	3,709. 0. 22 Pieces.	3,998. 1. 1 Pieces.	2,597. 1. 21
Check'd & Striped	2,652 Yards.	- -	- -	2,470&105,995	1,644 & 53,749	13&114,162	67,332
Damask Napkg, Silk	11,483 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,711	20,583	37,140	46,899	26,542	35,234
—— D° Holland	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Yds.	- -	18	—	—	—	—
—— Table, Silk	32,893	22,880	38,200	35,548	48,280	49,400	51,463
—— D° Holland	30 Yds. Yds.	- -	- -	- -	- -	54	—
DIAPER: Napkg, Silesia	38 436 Yds.	25,255	46,074	12,151	11,185	41,376	20,007
- D° - Holland	436 Yds.	1,064	- -	- -	60	400	—
Table, Silesia	5,751 Yds.	2,156	2,689	2,498	3,586	3,229	2,229
- D° - Holland	51 C. Ells.	121	- -	- -	- -	70	—
Russia, Broad, above 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ins	110. 0. 0.	226. 2. 13	247. 2. 3	473. 3. 9.	345. 3. 9 C. Ells.	299. 1. 17	111. 0. 17
—— above 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	0. 0. 19
—— above 36	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 13	0. 0. 28
—— above 45	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 11.	0. 0. 3	—
—— Narrow, and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ins	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 18. 1. 20	23. 1. 28.	- -	- -
—— Towells & Napkg	C. Ells. 99. 1. 28	595. 2. 24.	415. 3. 16	0. 0. 17.	0. 0. 7.	8. 0. 5	- -

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
2,694. 1. 21	5,621. 0 6	4,746. 1. 24	3,348. 1. 0	4,273. 2. 26	4,004. 0. 6	2,748. 0. 16
1,390,939	614,682	1,125,355	1,022,820	1,053,640	790,052	648,010
222. 3. 3	369. 0. 18	382. 0. 8	468. 3. 1	250. 2. 20	473. 0. 20	222. 1. 25
21. 3. 18	3,164. 2. 5	8,683. 1. 27	1,843. 0. 12	2,322. 0. 8	1,260. 3. 17	3,246. 2. 1
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28. 1. 21	—
16. 0. 20	11. 0. 26	460. 0. 21	25. 3. 17	162. 3. 6	22. 2. 17	98. 0. 19
610. 2. 25	557. 3. 22	252. 1. 21	- -	- -	38. 1. 27	—
12. 2. 4	3,536. 0. 19	2,157. 2. 21	416. 0. 7	861. 3. 7	404. 0. 0	629. 2. 18
2,533. 1. 11	1,753. 2. 3	1,996. 0. 17	2,033. 1. 4	2,998. 0. 19	1,312. 3. 22	771. 1. 10
84,216. 2. 13	92,743. 2. 23	84,016. 0. 16	29,392. 2. 3	1,275. 2. 20	15,675. 3. 13	54,354. 3. 1
21,209. 3. 1 Dozn No	33,382. 3. 9	102,973. 2. 13	103,482. 1. 10	441,004. 1. 20	321,703. 0. 22	728,799. 2. 13
1,781. 9 Dozn No	7,003. 3.	7,426. 1	40. 0.	60. 0.	20. 0	97. 0
564. 11 Cwt. qr. lb.	786. 8	517. 1	1. 0.	- -	- -	400. 6
24,438. 2. 25 Tons. C. qr. lb.	20,042. 0. 12	20,567. 0. 16	5,018. 0. 19	3,520. 0. 0	3,193. 3. 15	32,523. 3. 16
3,458. 3. 0. 24	5,374. 0. 3. 8	6,467. 11. 3. 19	5,694. 7. 2. 10	4,674. 1. 3. 18	3,542. 3. 1. 6.	6,147. 11. 3. 25
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 5. 1. 2.	—
- -	- -	- -	181. 6. 3. 7 Ton. C. lb.	26. 3. 2. 24	14. 19. 1. 9.	13. 18. 1. 26
- -	- -	- -	24. 14. 3. 21	- -	- -	9. 15. 2. 7
- -	- -	- -	418. 2. 7.	158. 1. 3	485. 2. 15	29. 2. 26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	27. 0. 1. 5	35. 10. 2. 20	2. 1. 0. 24	9. 2. 3. 21
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	95. 3. 13
- -	- -	- -	315. 0. 5	44. 2. 25	1,076. 3. 27	108. 0. 0
- - Demi-Pieces.	395. 18. 0. 12	—	—	—	—	—
7,802 C. Ells.	8,026	7,572	6,764	2,252	1,842	1,134
327. 1. 0 C. Ells.	394. 2 14	514. 3. 29	366. 1. 10	184. 1. 21	185. 3. 23	513. 0. 12
2,201. 0. 3	2,590. 0. 10	2,483. 1. 29	2,201. 0. 26 Ps. Ells.	1,006. 3. 29 Ells.	924. 3. 28 Ps. Ells.	1,517. 1. 2 Pieces. Ells.
- - Yds.	- -	- -	686 & 89,993	90,188	7,053 & 75,945	1,260 & 24,883
2,695	1,319	2,059	8,958	1,506	2,268	3,411
— Yds.	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,165	2,189	1,878	5,031	2,567 ½	2,771 ½	2,268
— Yds.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,220	6,898	4,582	6,483	3,191	3,168 ½	2,515
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,108	1,298	830	976	572	829	751
— C. Ells.	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. 0. 11	26. 2. 25	57. 3. 19	226. 1. 21.	53. 1. 22	143. 2. 23	52. 1. 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 0.	5. 0. 0	- -	152. 0. 26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - C. Ells.	- -	- -	308. 2. 27.	—	—	—
49. 2. 8	106. 2. 10.	0. 2. 3	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
LINEN: Drilling	C. Ells 1,360. 0. 29	1,498. 0. 19	1,779. 3. 2	1,740. 0. 12	987. 3. 27	1,009. 3. 22	1,322. 0. 9
East Country, Narrow	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
French	- -	Ells. 1,087	1,219	- -	- -	- -	- -
Germany, above 31½ Inches	C. Ells. 68. 2. 9	61. 0. 0	51. 1. 5	197. 3. 7	183. 0. 4	257. 0. 25	335. 1. 0
above 36	C. Ells 16. 2. 14	10. 2. 27	4. 2. 13	1,577. 2. 8	1,046. 3. 13	206. 1. 24	236. 1. 19
Narrow	C qr. Ells 33,290. 0. 11	26,371. 3. 15	26,015. 2. 7	85,424. 0. 8	49,607. 0. 22	35,872. 2. 26	35,766. 3. 0
Hinderlands, Brown	Ells. 47. 0. 3	- -	91. 2. 23	74. 0. 18	106. 3. 16	157. 1. 29	120. 1. 23
Holland and Flanders, under 1 ⅛ Ell	Demi-Pieces. 7,372 ¾	9,446	5,556	2,859	11,130	6,023	3,633.
Lawns, French	Pieces. 3,020	8,905	5,004	1,603	3,450	- -	- -
Silª Holland, whited	3,600	1,480	2,160	2,036	640	248	100
not Holland, whited	4,976	4,782	1,783	Ps. 62,758	29,900	14,217	14,289
Flowered	- -	- -	- -	1,420	100	- -	- -
Oil Cloth	Ells. 391	- -	- -	- -	Ell. 1	- -	13
Portugal or Spanish	- -	- -	Ells. 18½	42	- -	- -	38
RUSSIA: Broad, above 22½ Incs	C. Ells 23,040. 0. 21	12,279. 2. 4	15,147. 1. 23	26,670. 2. 7	23,765. 0. 20	16,880. 1. 18	22,555. 0. 17
above 31½	C. Ells 1,595. 1. 12	899. 0. 17	852. 0. 19	947. 3. 22	1,405. 2. 28	1,094. 3. 15	1,205. 2. 0
above 36	C. Ells 5,744. 3. 4	3,027. 1. 8	4,955. 1. 26	14,144 2. 24	6,784. 1. 10	4,439. 1. 1	6,009. 1. 1
above 45	C. Ells 0. 1. 4	1. 0. 8.	1. 1. 12	27. 1. 27	30. 0. 7	37. 2. 3	93. 2. 12
Narrow	C. Ells 5,444. 1. 8	5,027. 3. 17	9,962. 1. 9	9,011. 2. 25	1,490. 2. 29	4,577. 0. 3	13,024. 2. 0
Towells & Napkg	C. Ells 1,181. 3. 20	626. 3. 20	1,963. 0. 26	1,636. 3. 20	373. 2. 9.	989. 3. 14	1 184. 2. 14
Sail Cloth	C. Ells 150. 2. 0	259. 1. 23	192. 1. 14	100. 3. 28	305. 1. 9	557. 1. 17	108. 3. 12.
Sails, Foreign-made	£. s. d. 351 13 2	£. s. d. 354 17 11	715. 4. 0	12,251. 6. 3	11,076. 19. 9	7,996. 18. 9	1,933 0. 6
Sheets, Old	No 656	19	655	- -	2	69	- -
Ticks	No 740	835	505	11	1	—	—
Ticking	Yds. 303	169	223	1,150	1,192	98	£. s. di 84 2. 0.
Other Linen	£. s. d. 16 8 0	- -	19. 0. 0	2,191. 0. 6	1,941. 11. 9	703. 3. 7	131. 0. 0
Molaſſes	Cwt. qr. lb. 1,654. 3. 13	3,741. 3. 5.	6,097. 1. 7	1,906. 0. 4	5,833. 1. 6	13,750. 2. 7	6,103. 0. 3
Oil, Ordinary	Tuns. h. g. 1,453. 2. 36	1,806. 2. 3.	1,155. 2. 53	1,078. 0. 2	3,150. 0. 15	734. 0. 1	1,002. 3. 2
Sallad	Galls. 107,744	65,482	72,449	28,235	97,867	15,387	45,988
Train	Tuns. h. g. 5,976. 2. 46	5,554. 2. 60	5,133. 3. 8	3,772. 1. 9	4,806. 3. 51	6,610. 2. 9	8,729. 2. 39
Spermaceti	- -	- -	5. 2. 7	946. 3. 21	957. 2. 25	660. 3. 20	700. 2. 60
Pitch	Lasts. bls. 770. 6	669. 3.	593. 8	747. 3	451. 9	752. 5.	502. 10
Roſin	Cwt. 775. 3. 12	101. 0. 23	1,509. 0. 10	1,125. 1. 5.	522. 3. 5	5,317. 0. 23	714 1. 8
Salt	Weys. bu. 26. 20	- -	- -	0. 34	35. 38	164. 15	- -
Seeds, Clover	Cwt. qr. lb 14,930. 0. 27	15,930. 2. 9	28,547. 1. 18	14,359. 1. 4	28,763. 1. 11	21,460. 3. 6	43,720. 2. 22
Silk, Raw	lbs. 220,729	332,305	404,009	lbs. 528,206	151,548	242,313	371,431
Thrown	507,910	469,865	436,528	466,563	334,124	275,149	396,210
Waſte	- -	606	36,405	1,302	3,699	281	3,329
Skins, Badger	No 4	- -	- -	146	156	219	- -
Bear, black	No 20,771	23,399	29,805	17,962	61,933	27,946	29,118
- - white	43	14	32	79	114	66	50

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
C. Ells.						
367. 2. 27	399. 3. 4	516. 0. 20	549. 0. 13	136. 2. 11	192. 3. 19	105. 2. 3
			C. Ells.			
- -	- -	- -	3. 1. 5	- -	15. 0. 4	11. 2. 1
						Ells.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,500
- -	- -	- -	102. 3. 6	45. 3. 2	386. 0. 1	519. 0. 6
- -	- -	- -	979. 0. 1	901. 0. 15	617. 1. 16	238. 2. 23
C. Ells.						
7,977. 2. 4	8,619. 3. 20	9,782. 1. 25	42,131. 1. 7	19,772. 2. 21	15,477. 1. 17	12,384. 0. 28
- -	- -	- -	7. 3. 21	- -	- -	31. 2. 0.
Ells.						
134	590	1,751	1,183	131	* 90,416	5,503
Demi-Pieces.						
838	534	1,216	314	- -	22	—
Ps.						
3,477	2,786	2,660	1,730	- -	2,266	316
lbs.						
4,978	3,766	1,892	37,806	25,057	20,686	15,646
			Pieces.			
- - -	- - -	- -	1,660	- -	100	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Ells.						
1,119. 0. 28	2,912. 3. 26	2,616. 2. 24	3,270. 1. 6	1,303. 0. 22	1,046. 0. 10	1,204. 3. 17
C. Ells.						
54. 2. 8.	229. 0. 6	306. 3. 16	359. 1. 11	68. 1. 4	94. 2. 5	81. 3. 1
C. Ells.						
3,317. 2. 26	5,187. 3. 21	2,647. 0. 7	5,706. 1. 17	2,992. 2. 15	3,770. 0. 29	3,332. 2. 0
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 6
C. Ells.						
89. 3. 22	77. 1. 11	65. 1. 19	317. 2. 28	93. 2. 12	85. 1. 15	41. 0. 3
C. Ells.						
0. 1. 24	10. 0. 0	172. 3. 7	219. 0. 9	34. 3. 14	4. 1. 3.	49. 1. 17
C. Ells.						
17. 2. 18	21. 0. 0	22. 2. 3	23. 0. 18	44. 0. 0	154. 0. 14	180. 0. 25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No						
325	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Ells.			
- -	- -	- -	20	- -	1,126	—
	£. s. d.					
- -	18. 16. 3.	87. 13. 6	1,481. 0. 0	1,079. 8. 0	396. 0. 0	288. 17. 0
- - -	1,030. 0. 22	494. 2. 16	204. 3. 24	278. 0. 19	1,863. 3. 27	17,493. 3. 21
Tuns. h. g.						
31. 0. 4	119. 1. 48	71. 0. 9	43. 1. 17	100. 3. 40	140. 0. 34	263. 2. 52
Gallons.						
3,146	4,074	5,768	14,429	14,448	14,086	2,686
Tuns. h. g.						
88. 0. 16	150. 0. 22	19. 2. 50	159. 3. 9	33. 1. 9	16. 2. 15	146. 2. 55
- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 50	- -	0. 3. 1	—
Lasts, bls.						
23. 6	92. 10	85. 4	138. 10	94. 0	51. 5	62. 9
- - -	- -	952. 0. 17	200. 0. 0	- -	200. 0. 0	18. 3. 17
633. 21	- -	- -	- -	31. 0	353. 8	0. 21
Cwt lb.						
97. 0. 0	37. 0. 18	296. 1. 27	66. 3. 12	322. 2. 23	439. 1. 2	340. 3. 16
lbs.						
1,785	3,424	3,319	- -	158	167	—
	lbs.					
- -	7,066	2,911	- -	- -	- -	6,902
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	250	30	- -	- -	- -	223
No						
17,983	22,874	21,332	7,735	17,754	16,757	6,470
No						
58	51	22	12	48	51	59

* Of the above Quantity of 90,416 Ells, 68,801 Ells Prize Linen were imported into Dartmouth, and ſent from that Port by Land-carriage to London, for the Convenience of Exportation.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Beaver	No 202,375	236,534	223,112	65,966	323,056	144,694	203,384
Calabar	Timber. No 1,707 9 Doz. No	4.243. 25	6,890. 6	72. 15	134. 0	148. 38	107. 22
Calf	18,898. 2 lbs.	13,525. 0	23,190. 3	21,607. 11	20,686. 6	22,025. 9	20,467. 11
—— Tann'd	138,480 No	208,325	368,797	508,189	743,673	633,355	848,945
Cat	11,599 Doz. No	13,031	17,812	8,616	41,396	22,187	24,626
Coney	9,706. 0.	15,981. 8	33,517. 9	5,860. 1	8,571. 7	4,471. 0 Doz. No	6,154. 3
Cordivants	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4. 0	60. 0
Deer	No 333,244	362,061	421,093	360,974	689,267	389 577	444,808
—— Indian, ½ Dreſs	No 2,640	1,538	440	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Dreſs'd in Oil	- - Doz. No	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dog Fiſh	167. 7 No	717. 6	1,689. 0	112. 10	434. 2	480. 7	56. 4
Elk	20,540 No	13,162	3,963	297	2,204	2,110	1,529
Ermine	10 No	15	14	- -	29	- -	- -
Fiſher	7,237 Timber. No	7,570	10,164	1,906	14,506	6,170	10,297
Fitches	5. 39 No	4. 20	16. 11	- -	0. 2	- -	- -
Fox	27,160 Doz. No	39.725	54,104	20,055	44,230	62,322	40,335
Goat	21,582. 0 Doz. No	39,796. 8	23,442. 1	52,465. 5	50,009. 8	45,628. 2	33,804. 10
—— Tann'd	4,521. 9 C. No	3,799. 0	1,057. 10	12. 0	67. 3	- -	5. 2
Hare	56. 0 2 No	330. 2. 6	1,345. 3. 19	1,178. 0. 22	1,056. 0. 12	106. 1. 25	240. 2. 28
—— Dreſs'd	1 000 No	- -	- -	75	- -	- -	236
Hog	275 No	90	- -	325	5	1	10
Kid, in Hair	304,842 No	323,141	340,846	342,468	483,974	170,457	334,309
—— Dreſs'd	28,857 C. No	35,152	98,553	112,002	247,589	61,514	203,062
Lamb, in Wool	2,725 2. 13 No	3.602. 0. 3	3,920. 3. 18	5,292. 0. 26	8,356. 3. 23	2,533. 1. 17	4,503. 1. 10
—— Dreſs'd in Alum	1,506 C. No	18,431	54,463	45,949	15,108	720	4,392
—— Slink, in Wool	1,196 1. 7 No	2,354. 3. 25	2,641. 0. 11	2,018. 0. 8	1,578. 2. 11	942. 1. 20	2,080. 1. 24
Leopard	28	18 No	21	89	240	186	168
Lion	- - No	1	- -	6	- -	1	2
Martin	64,040 No	66,960	125,064	21,202	136,791	55,140	45,905
Mink	62,145	65,284	79,420 No	25,108	53,419	48,750	59,612
Mooſe	- -	- -	5	- -	- -	- -	- -
Muſquaſh	257,167	247,662	231,105	10,557	51,460	17,315	39,330 No
Newtre	- -	1 -	- - No	- -	- -	- -	23,632
Oppoſum	- - No	- -	1,771	289	195	34	250
Otter	34,398 No	34,993	58,485	14,383	48,466	28,543	33,168
Panther	41	43	65	248	191	43	53 Doz. No
Pelts of Goats	- - No	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	245. 7
—— not Goats	503 No	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,550
Raccoon	168,598	187,929	207,279	9,865	248,473	88,379	161,580
Sable	- - No	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Seal	168,250	71,822	184,314	128,698	161,468	124,731	34,880
Sea Elephant	- -	- -	- -	22	93	168	20

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
No						
73,228	38,624	144,329	9,083	19,319	27,171	16,343
1,005. 32	1,985. 0	3,869. 13	11. 20	33. 37	49. 2	21. 16
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8. 0	—
				lbs.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	5,651	- -	27,873
No						
10,703	9,919	9,695	13,201	16,136	12,681	19,551
Doz. No						
198. 0	1. 6.	49. 8	- -	935. 3	2,036. 11	346. 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No						
114,288	131,858	158,949	134,436	202,803	229,400	235,272
- -	- -	- -	No 952	—	—	—
No						
200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doz. No						
58. 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	60. 0	—
No						
22,275	22,524	5,233	1,012	1,819	1,104	1,759
Timber No						
3. 0	- -	- -	- -	22. 0	- -	1. 56
No						
6,861	6,309	9,042	7,344	8,671	8,397	8,990
- -	120	- -	No 352	880	—	—
No						
7,386	4,069	12,666	18,502	20,145	24,563	61,279
- -	800. 1	306. 7	150. 7	11. 8	245. 2	22. 10
	Doz.					
- -	5. 0	25. 0	—	—	—	—
C. No						
218 1. 2	121. 0. 16	19. 0. 10	46. 1. 8	25. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	5. 2. 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2,152	- -	- -	1,453	2,725	—
- -	229	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	15. 0. 19	1. 2. 20	1. 2. 20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No						
3	5	- -	- -	- -	76	257
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	—
No						
78,198	71,320	106,706	67,324	72,312	89,830	59,895
No						
63,563	67,146	79,309	30,269	47,274	49,211	60,908
No						
408	606	190	2	2	—	—
No						
155,431	233,814	261,092	44,604	18,010	30,219	23,807
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	81	178	—
No						
25,427	33,748	54,546	28,568	32,073	29,550	37,626
No						
203	161	3	123	577	213	289
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No						
133,562	159,003	183,335	172,529	148,961	124,141	96,652
No						
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No						
5,493	5,616	24,960	11,331	15,383	44,602	27,061
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Sheep, Dreſt	Doz. No 55. 9	98. 3.	1,042. 5	37. 5	191. 1	36. 9	- -
—— in Alum	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	73. 11	12. 0
—— Undreſt	Doz. No 605. 5	1,037. 10	439. 2	553. 0	303. 4	202. 5	250. 0
Swan	No 1,174	2,124	3,623	4,680	2,927	2,939	520
Tyger	15	17	56	- -	1	147	31
Weazel	- -	Doz. No. 1. 2	306. 1	- -	208. 10	23. 8	15. 8
Wolf	No 9,170	12,951	16,294	8,415	25,437	5,855	9,271
Wolvering	No 805	990	1,410	440	2,666	1,736	1,805
Zebra	- -	- -	- -	No 1.	- -	- -	- -
Other Skins	- -	- -	- -	- -	£. s. d. 33. 10. 0	899. 12. 2	439. 2. 6
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 1,388,955	942,544	909,379	1,321,287	1,399,832	1,732,849	1,465,178
—— Geneva	Gallons. 227,853	279,716	238,888	308,802	650,359	581,871	389,177
—— Rum	Gallons. 1,520,625	1,390,757	1,630,959	1,783,484	1,511,014	2,231,368	2,569,130
Tar	Galls. bis. 5,378. 9	1,515. 9	2,714. 7	8,171. 5	4,904. 9	3,179. 8	3,226. 7
Tobacco	lbs. 33,333,244	29,072,182	28,959,896	23,326,017	23,078,398	25,301,425	14,350,889
Tow	Cwt. qr. lb. 3,166. 1. 1	1,281. 3. 14	482. 2. 14	12,345. 1. 15	9,571. 1. 22	4,666. 0. 11	2,925. 2. 10
Turpentine	Cwt. qr. lb. 37,714. 1. 14	61,083. 2. 6	45,608. 3. 11	15,343. 1. 14	21,603. 2. 15	12,382. 3. 0	17,863. 1. 15
Wax, Bees	Cwt. qr. lb. 2,853. 3. 20	2,833. 1. 11	2,119. 3. 5	4,979. 3. 4	3,029. 0. 27	2,595. 3. 11	4,517. 3. 2
Whalefins	Cwt. qr. lb. 3,508. 2. 25	2,804. 2. 26	366. 0. 24	2,695. 0. 5	2,754. 1. 3	3,038. 3. 0	3,065. 2. 25
WINE: Canary	Tuns. h. g. 103. 3. 25	74. 0. 46	118. 1. 36	- -	47. 0. 28	37. 1. 13	75. 3. 60
Cape	Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 53	- -	2. 2. 36	9. 1. 5	12. 2. 41	45. 0. 47	15. 3. 55
Conſtantia	- - -	- -	T. H. G. 0. 1. 0	2. 3. 17	0. 1. 62	2. 0. 57	0. 3. 28
French	Tuns. h. g. 680. 2. 35	824. 3. 61	1,171. 2. 15	837. 3. 22	688. 1. 37	1,099. 1. 38	864. 3. 35
Italian	Tuns. h. g. 13. 2. 21	16. 2. 8	18. 1. 0	1. 1. 5	3. 3. 44	3. 0. 3	26. 2. 2
Madeira	Tuns. h. g. 820. 2. 21	827. 0. 32	805. 3. 19	530. 1. 28	607 2. 7	924. 0. 48	1,163. 3. 6
Portugal	8,585. 2. 52	10,223. 2. 8	11,096. 1. 8	10,668. 3. 11	9,689. 2. 47	9,349. 1. 21	11,054. 0. 35
Rheniſh	103. 1. 49	109. 2. 31	126. 2. 9	90. 1. 32	105. 1. 4	93. 1. 2	99. 0. 45
Spaniſh	2,336. 1. 26	2,209. 1. 24	2,543. 2. 50	2,293. 2. 54	3,117. 0. 9	1,692. 2. 43	2,599. 2. 17
Not deſcribed	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	No 719	58	91	14	13	8	48
Balks	C. Ells. 274. 0. 13.	390. 2. 12	272. 1. 11	289. 1. 18	248. 0. 11	272. 3. 13	233. 2. 9
Barwood	- -	- -	Ton. C. qr. lb. 3. 3. 3. 3.	- -	33. 2. 0. 16	—	—
Battens	C. Ells. 3,315. 3. 21	3,058. 3. 5	3,233. 1. 12	1,374. 1. 25	1,505. 3. 11	1,423. 1. 9	1,087. 0. 0
—— Ends	C. Ells. 58. 2. 19.	50. 3. 23	34. 1. 22	16. 2. 28	14. 3. 2	47. 2. 17	22. 3. 10
BOARDS: Clap	C. No 71. 1. 16.	59. 2. 18	55. 2. 6	30. 0. 28	108. 0. 24	77. 2. 25	62. 2. 0
Linn	C. No 14. 0. 11.	16. 1. 17	8. 2. 0	7. 2. 10	0. 3. 19	4. 0. 11	0. 2. 12
Mapple	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 10
Oak	C. No 78. 1. 27.	2. 1. 12	21. 2. 9	0. 2. 0	12. 1. 22	84. 2. 1	2. 0. 12
Paling	C. No 4,531. 1. 4	3,932. 1. 16	3,649. 0. 22	3,999. 3. 0	3,725. 3. 22	4,176. 3. 10	3,288. 3. 16
Pine	C. No 322. 1. 4	178. 1. 19	- -	22. 2. 26	125. 0. 21	74. 0. 29	43. 2. 20
Pipe	C. No 89. 3. 5	225. 0. 3	115. 1. 5	10. 3. 26	16. 2. 5	13. 0. 0	—
Scale	C. lb. 1,357. 0. 24	1,256. 1. 29	1,554. 1. 17	1,061. 1. 26	830. 3. 23	446. 2. 20	836. 0. 29
Wainſcot	Inches. 10,303	20,695	19,611	180	13,023	15,388	8,932

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17. 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No 930	99	- -	- -	126	920	1,455
No 3	2	22	- -	- -	- -	104
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	166. 8
No 7,968	8,830	14,525	15,429	18,665	8,731	6,334
No 682	983	219	1,090	942	1,406	1,583
- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	£. s. d. 29. 3. 4	- -	218. 1. 0	50. 0. 0
Gls. 13,518	46,979	10,310	83,636	123,391	107,117½	106,367
Gls. 5,605	2,521	248	38,068	94,681	99.489	32,391
Gls. 952,688	420,619	135,642	546,342	417,663	454,385	412,778
Lasts. bls. 221. 3	217. 0	266. 2	827. 0	412. 6	331. 8	444. 11
lbs. 19,188,378	33,596,166	19,334,171	10,088,736	19.984,215	14,299,273	15,875,938
- -	20. 0. 0	- -	279. 3. 27	2,419. 0. 17	456 .0. 19	—
Cwt. qrs. lb. 15. 2. 0	446. 3. 17	182. 3. 4	13. 2. 23	88. 1. 0	10. 0. 0	—
Cwt. qrs. lb 72. 1. 15	483. 0. 26	303. 3. 13	531. 2. 1	195. 0. 11	52. 3. 14	23. 1. 25
Cwt. qrs. lb 2. 0. 26	52. 3. 1	339. 0. 22	111. 1. 2	556. 0. 7	91. 3. 17	—
Tuns. h. gls. 9. 2. 51	4. 0. 46	8. 1. 15	- -	- -	22. 0. 19	7. 3. 1
- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 3	0. 3. 7	14. 0. 33	1. 3. 46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuns. h. gls. 208. 0. 51	271. 1. 47	311. 0. 5	504. 0. 14	734. 3. 17	432. 0. 39	517. 1. 1
Tuns. h g. 1. 3. 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuns. h. g. 111. 3. 56	107. 2. 23	315. 2. 45	56. 1. 39	31. 3. 25	80. 0. 3	105. 1. 61
Tuns. h. g. 306. 0. 47	351. 0. 43	371. 3. 52	719. 3. 39	654. 3. 61	855. 3. 0	931. 3. 18
Tuns. h. g. 24. 0. 22	14. 3. 12	73. 0. 24	40. 0. 50	45. 2. 17	36. 2. 30	28. 0. 44
Tuns. h. g. 107. 0. 52	153. 0. 47	109. 3. 59	170. 3. 5	123. 2. 12	147. 3. 27	127. 1. 34
- -	- -	- -	60. 0. 32	88. 0. 58	17. 1. 46	0. 0. 60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. No 0. 1. 12	1. 1. 8	0. 1. 0	1. 1. 28	0. 1. 0	0. 3. 16	0. 0. 27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. No 7. 1. 0	5. 0. 0	14. 2. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	C. No 4. 0. 0	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	50. 1. 6	4. 2. 0	- -	33. 2. 24	- -	3. 2. 2
C. No 0. 1. 10.	- -	Inches. 15	C. No 0. 0. 10	0. 1. 0	1. 1. 4	0. 1. 3

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD: Bowls	Doz. No 1. 0	- -	88. 0	5. 0	- -	6. 6	7. 10
Capstan Bars	No 2,717	- -	817	- -	337	—	—
Cedar	Tons. c. q. lb. 130. 10. 2. 13	57. 12. 0. 0	2. 0. 0. 0	44. 9. 1. 9	51. 12. 0. 0	Tons. C. lb. 73. 18. 0. 21	189. 15. 3. 23
—— Logs	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 820	No 94	—
Deals	C. No 19,606. 3. 7	19,768. 2. 12	17,616. 3. 19.	15,715. 3. 26	18,319. 0. 8	20,588. 1. 10	14,533. 0. 8
—— Ends	C. No 1,534. 3. 4	1,599. 1. 18	1,299. 3. 18.	995. 3. 25	1,284. 2. 27	1,748. 0. 6	1,107. 3. 26
Fiddlewood	£. s. d. 58 10 0	75. 0. 0	- -	43. 0. 0	208. 0. 0	547. 5. 0	213. 0. 0
Fellies for Wheels	No 620	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firewood	Fathoms. 595	393	393	597	293½	361	334
Fir Quarters	C. No 8. 1. 29.	1. 3. 10	6. 1. 10	7. 2. 0	0. 0. 4	10. 0. 23	3. 1. 17
Handscoops	Doz. No. 42. 0	6. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Handspikes	C. No 317. 2. 14	382. 2. 23	373. 3. 8.	424. 2. 17	297. 3. 29	566. 3. 9	275. 0. 16
Heading	C. No 261. 2. 10	42. 3. 0	146. 1. 26	25. 0. 0	8. 2. 0	—	—
Hickery	Pieces. 6,050	- -	Loads Feet. 15. 10	- -	Pieces. 960	—	—
Holly	- -	- -	Loads Feet. 302. 20	- -	7. 0	—	—
Hoops	- -	No 3,600	2,050	500	60,965	102,658	125,425
Knees of Oak	L. ft. C. No 1, 12. & 7. 2. 0	C. No 1. 2. 18	4. 1. 7	2. 2. 0	1. 3. 6	0. 0. 25	3. 0. 0
——— Spruce	C. No 0. 2. 26	- -	—	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. 1,146	1,959	1,934	1,214	1,678½	1,437	2,282
Masts, 6 to 8 Ins Diam.	No 2,673	708	2,293	2,947	2,880	4,696	2,171
—— 8 to 12 Ins	No 2,645	2,745	2,702	3,962	3,229	7,386	3,004
—— 12 & upwards	Loads. ft. 1,721. 0	4,217. 0	2,222. 0	3,747. 18	4,455. 23	7,421. 16	4,004. 36
Oars	C. No 122. 0. 20	96. 2. 3	80. 3. 19	194. 2. 28	240. 0. 11	259. 1. 11	176. 1. 26
PLANK: Ash	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 19. 0	—	—	—	—
Beech	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 10. 0	- -	- -	2. 18	—
Birch	Loads. ft. 1, 28.	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 92. 0	—	—	—
Cedar	- -	- -	- -	No 48	—	—	—
Mapple	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 2. 9	314. 1. 1	—	—
Oak	Loads. ft. 3,055. 47.	866. 4	1,099. 16	1,882. 26	1,289. 20	1,810. 45	1,493. 46
Pine	Loads. ft. 633. 45	280. 24	777. 10	No L. Ft 4,264 & 150. 0	C. No 2, 2. 27	Loads. 7. 3. 23. & 12	Loads. Feet. 99. 20
Platters	Doz. No 240. 0	714. 2	- -	179. 2	250. 0	200. 0	100. 0
Rafters for Oars	C. No 170. 1. 1	0. 2. 10	13. 0. 19	22. 0. 4	20. 1. 25	18. 3. 20	13. 2. 6.
Rosewood	Tons. C. q. lb. 5. 0. 0. 0	- -	- -	Planks. Feet. 4 & 282	- -	Tons. 7. 9. 1. 23	—
Roundwood	C. No 3. 2. 12	18. 0. 27	2. 3. 4	1. 2. 20	—	—	—
Sattin	Tons. C. q. lb. 47. 16. 0. 0	1. 12. 2. 0	36. 17. 2. 0	18. 4. 0. 0	- -	- -	120. 15. 0. 0
Scantlings	Feet. 23,526	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scoops	Doz. No 22. 3	5. 0	15. 6	175. 2	103. 2	54. 3.	40. 7
Shingles	No 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shovels	Doz. No 14. 0	2. 1.	2. 0	25. 0.	1. 0	38. 0	—
Spars	C. No 178. 0. 5	203. 0. 15	210. 0. 15	165. 2. 19	212. 0. 23	331. 1. 14	85. 2. 29
—— Lancewood	C. No 59. 2. 23	- -	12. 3. 4	20. 1. 9	58. 3. 7	24. 0. 13	35. 2. 19
Spokes for Wheels	No 50	- -	900	- -	- -	- -	100

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- -	- -	3. 0. 0. 0	- -	1. 8. 1. 1	27. 10. 0. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. No 209 1. 0	128. 0. 11	116. 0. 0	792. 1. 22	366. 0. 18	184. 0. 5	95. 0. 14
C. No 3. 0. 0	- -	7. 1. 22	12. 1. 18	2. 3. 18	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. No 2. 1. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	53,076	3,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	Fm 10	—	—	—	—
No 24	- -	28	- -	- -	- -	16
No 60	—	—	—	—	—	—
No 49	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	Lds. Feet 203. 31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lds. Feet. 8. 0	- -	- -	40. 12	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 1. 23	4. 7. 3. 4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	C. No 1. 1. 10	- -	- -	13. 1. 24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.		THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
		1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD:	Staves	C. No 67,871. 0. 27	13,490. 3. 29	39,018. 3. 27	51,668. 2. 13	53,746. 1. 20	50,102. 3. 0	30,620. 0. 27
	TIMBER: Ash	- -	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 6. 11	200. 0	—	—
	Beech	Loads. ft. 14. 38	2. 38	- -	- -	- -	10. 47	—
	Birch	Loads. ft. 39. 35	9. 35	45. 40	- -	40. 0	—	—
	Cedar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Elm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fir	Loads. ft. 62,739. 37	63,496. 16	69,403. 3	35,454. 25	48,211. 45	43,179. 3	66,620. 12
	Timber Mapple	Loads. ft. 18. 25	17. 20.	- -	0. 30	—	—	—
	—— Oak	Loads. ft. 59. 18	620. 22	510. 5	44. 23	240. 38	635. 47	1,465. 44
	—— Walnut	Loads. ft. 12. 0	6. 0	—	—	—	—	—
	Trays	Doz. No 203. 0	343. 5	204. 3	73. 10	106. 4	82. 1.	83. 3.
	Treenails	No 1,480	8,375	6,200	24,140	12,680	33,090	50,800
	Tubs	Doz. No 1. 2	0. 4.	- -	- -	2. 1	—	—
	Uphers	C. No 258. 3. 27	398. 0. 23	334. 3. 22	155. 1. 14	128. 2. 21	106. 1. 19	164. 0. 0.
	Wainscot Logs	Loads. ft. 1,368. 7	2,042. 30	3,306. 32	1,613 24	3,493. 27	2,182. 48	2,431. 9
	Yellow	Tons. C. q. lb 18. 18. 0. 0	60. 16. 0. 16	60. 18. 0. 27	400. 8. 0. 7	- -	- -	13. 0. 2. 6
	Unrated	£. s. d. 1,197 8 7	674. 0. 6	763. 16. 9	813. 1. 0	733. 14. 0	4,289. 14. 2	2,799. 13. 10
Wool, Cotton		lbs. 15,025,393	8,574,544	13,740,797	13,117,799	16,980. 535	16,770,388	18,358,323
Yarn, Cotton		lbs. 63,290	54,786	21,900	115,320	49,449	6,572	35,498
—— Mohair		lbs. 51,418	44,938	52,214	98,914	46,687	23,156	116,790

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
C. N						
545. 2. 12	2,780. 1. 20	2,181. 2. 20	1,282. 2. 20	1,521. 2. 28	4,358. 1. 18	3,413. 3. 15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
540. 7.	47. 0	57. 21	662. 12	68. 30.	36. 23	43. 20.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 30. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. No						
1. 0. 0.	—	—	0. 0. 20.	0. 1. 0.	1. 0. 14	0. 1. 3
—	—	—	—	—	Loads. ft. 21. 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
698,358	316,860	1,173,601	268,485	3,495,301	1,440,046	2,073,205
8,823	6,720	4,504	17,158	48,628	8,518	39,474
11,832	12,144	9,376	9,605	33,272	7,031	16,213

ABERYSTWITH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. q. lb. 26. 14. 3. 27	1. 19. 0. 0	9. 16. 0. 0	—	—	—	39. 10. 0. 0
Linen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pitch	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barrels. 10
Tar	—	—	Barrels. 11	—	—	—	13
WOOD: Battens	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. N° 0. 3. 20
WOOD: Boards, Paling	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. N° 1. 0. 0
WOOD: Wainscot	C. qr. N° 0. 2. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Deals	C. qr. N° 6. 3. 27	C. qr. N° 26. 3. 2	12. 3. 28	—	9. 0. 0	—	39. 0. 13
WOOD: Handspikes	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. N° 0. 2. 0
WOOD: Lathwood	—	Fathoms. 2	—	—	—	—	5
WOOD: Masts	—	—	—	—	—	—	N° 6
WOOD: Oars	C. qr. N° 0. 3. 18	C. qr. N° 2. 1. 0	1. 1. 10	—	—	—	1. 2. 20
WOOD: Plank, Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Spars	C. qr. N° 0. 2. 7	C. qr. N° 0. 3. 14	—	—	—	—	0. 3. 2
WOOD: Timber, Fir	—	Loads. ft. 31 0	Loads. ft. 1. 21	—	—	—	80. 26
WOOD: Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—	Loads. ft. 4. 30
WOOD: Uphers	—	C. qr. N° 0. 1. 15	—	—	—	—	0. 0. 24

ALDBOROUGH.

Cork	—	Cwt. qr. lb. 80. 2. 12	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 4. 0. 4	—	—	—
Iron	—	Cwt. qr. lb. 25. 2. 0	—	—	22. 2. 12	—	—
Linen	—	Ells. 434	—	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 133. 0. 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. N° 1. 1. 6	—
WOOD: Battens	—	—	C. qr. N° 5. 3. 15	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Boards, Paling	—	C. qr. N° 2. 0. 15	—	—	—	—	8. 3. 16
WOOD: Deals	C. qr. N° 112. 0. 4	—	—	—	84. 3. 14	—	—
WOOD: Deal Ends	—	C. qr. N° 10. 0. 19	—	—	—	11. 1. 13	—
WOOD: Lathwood	—	—	Fathoms. 6 1/3	—	Fathoms. 11 1/4	—	—
WOOD: Masts	No 4	—	—	—	—	—	No. 17
WOOD: Plank, Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—	Loads. ft. 14. 14
WOOD: Spars	—	—	N° 70	—	—	—	N° 99
WOOD: Timber	—	Loads. ft. 12. 45 3/4	—	—	—	Loads. ft. 241. 7	—
WOOD: Uphers	—	—	C. qr. N° 0. 1. 19	—	—	—	C. qr. N° 0. 1. 21

ABERYSTWITH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Feet.	—	—	—	—	—
—	600	400	150	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	17. 0.	10. 0	—	10. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ALDBOROUGH.

Nil.

ARUNDEL.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Hemp, Rough	- -	- -	Cwt. lbs. 40. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Iron, Bar	- -	- -	Ts. Cwt. lbs. 20. 9. 0. 15	- -	- -	- -	6. 0. 1. 20
Pitch	- -	- -	Lasts. Barls. 4. 1.	—	—	—	—
Tar	- -	- -	Lasts. Barls. 8. 4	—	—	—	—
Wine, Portugal	- -	- -	Tuns. H. G. 10. 2. 46	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 0. 3. 23
Battens	C. N° 2. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	5. 1. 5	- -	- -	- -	5. 2. 6
Boards, Paling	- -	- -	1. 2. 0	- -	- -	- -	4. 0. 0
Deals	C. N° 24. 3. 28	39. 3. 28	58. 1. 7	- -	- -	6. 0. 13	57. 3. 27
Deal Ends	C. N° 2. 3. 0	8. 0. 18	5. 1. 0	- -	- -	2. 1. 26	13. 1. 22
Lathwood	Fathoms. 2	- -	5	- -	- -	2	9
Masts, 6 to 8 Ins Diar	N° 2	- -	7	—	—	—	—
—— 8 to 12	- -	- -	N° 2	- -	- -	- -	5
—— 12 and upwards	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 2. 0
Oars	- -	0. 0. 18	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 10	—
Spars	C. N° 0. 2. 10.	0. 0. 8	1. 1. 18	- -	- -	0. 0. 18	2. 3. 3
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 82. 23.	- -	173. 16	- -	- -	71. 32	194. 2
Uphers	- -	- -	G. N° 0. 1. 5.	—	—	—	—

ARUNDEL.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

BARNSTAPLE.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Hemp	T. C. qr. lb. 49. 12. 2. 19	- -	62. 12. 3. 14	- -	- -	- -	2. 3. 1. 17
Iron	T. C. qr. lb. 8. 16. 2. 17	- -	25. 4. 3. 19	- -	- -	- -	26. 18. 1. 27
LINEN: Germany, not exceeding 31½ Ins	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
LINEN: Drilling	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 1. 3. 15
LINEN: RUSSIA: Narrow, under 22½ Ins	C. qr. Ells. 13. 1. 20½	- -	33. 0. 19.	- -	- -	- -	2. 3. 8
LINEN: RUSSIA: Broad, above 22½ & under 31½ Ins	C. qr. Ells. 31. 3. 7	- -	33. 0. 10¾	- -	- -	- -	2. 2. 8
LINEN: RUSSIA: above 36 Ins	C. qr. Ells. 7. 1. 24½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2. 2. 8
LINEN: Diaper, above 45 Ins	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 7
Oil, Train	Tuns. H. G. 8. 2. 0.	5. 2. 49.	- -	- -	- -	23. 3. 29.	—
Rice	C. qr. lb. 8. 3. 19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	- -	Bush. 1½	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Calf, Raw	- -	- -	- -	Doz. n. 32½	—	—	—
Tar	Lasts. Bar. 66. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turpentine	C. qr. lb. 214. 0. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. H. G. 0. 1. 4	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. qr. No 0. 3. 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 26
WOOD: Battens	- -	C. qr. No 0. 3. 24.	- -	- -	- -	- -	3. 3. 15
WOOD: Batten Ends	- -	C. qr. No 6. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Boards, Wainscot	- -	Load. Feet. 1. 49	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Deals	C. qr. No 2. 3. 16	33. 2. 16	36. 1. 4	- -	- -	1. 2. 20	12. 0. 4
WOOD: Deal Ends	- -	C. qr. No 6. 3. 15.	8. 0. 18	- -	- -	- -	0. 3. 2
WOOD: Handspikes	- -	C. qr. No 1. 2. 0	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Lathwood	Fath. 1	- -	11	- -	- -	2¼	9
WOOD: Masts, 6 and under 8 Ins Diamr	- -	C. qr. No 0. 0. 11	0. 0. 27	- -	- -	C. 1. 20	0. 0. 7
WOOD: —— 8 and under 12	- -	C. qr. No 0. 0. 12	0. 1. 11	—	—	—	—
WOOD: —— 12 and upwards	C. qr. No 0. 0. 18	0. 0. 4	0. 1. 23	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 13. 14	Loads. Feet. 21. 30
WOOD: Oars	- -	C. qr. No 0. 1. 16	1. 3. 2	- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 16.
WOOD: Spars, 4 and under 6 Ins Diamr	C. qr. No 0. 0. 27	0. 0. 13	0. 1. 24	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 7
WOOD: —— under 4 Inches	C. qr. No 0. 0. 20	0. 1. 6	2. 1. 14	- -	- -	1. 1. 0.	0. 1. 14
WOOD: Staves	C. qr. No 16. 2. 20	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
WOOD: Timber, Ash	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
WOOD: —— Beech	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
WOOD: —— Elm	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
WOOD: —— Fir	Load. Feet. 163. 3	10. 21	456. 32	- -	- -	68. 34	137. 20
WOOD: —— Oak	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
WOOD: —— Sycamore	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

BARNSTAPLE.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. qr. lb. 0. 4. 0. 0	—
C. Ells. 4. 1. 10.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Ells. 16. 0. 0.	55. 2. 13	—	—	—	—	—
C. qr. Ells. 2. 3. 12.	2. 1. 28	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—

BEAUMARIS.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Brimſtone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	—	—	—	—	—	Cwts. qrs. lbs. 9. 0. 0	—
Spirits, Brandy	—	—	—	—	—	Gallons. 1,891	—
Wine	Tuns. h galls. 0. 1. 57	0. 2. 12	—	0. 1. 25½	0. 3. 52	0. 2. 11	—
WOOD: Balks	C. No loads ft. 0 1.4.& 56. 18	C. No 4. 2. 7.	—	—	—	—	C. No 0. 0. 2
WOOD: Batten Ends	C. No 1. 3. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Boards, Paling	C. No 1. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: ——— Pine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Deals	C. No 3. 1. 0	2. 0. 21	1. 2. 20	0. 0. 20	—	—	3. 0. 15
WOOD: Deal Ends	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. No 1. 0. 3
WOOD: Handſpikes	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. No 0. 0. 24
WOOD: Lathwood	Fathom. 1	—	—	—	—	—	10
WOOD: Maſts	No 4	4	—	—	—	—	2
WOOD: Oars	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. No 0. 0. 24
WOOD: Plank, Oak	—	No 21	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Spars	C. No 5. 2. 25	1. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	1. 3. 18
WOOD: Staves	C. No 4. 0. 0.	11. 2. 0	—	—	—	—	14. 3. 20
WOOD: Timber, Aſh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: ——— Fir	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pieces. 430
WOOD: ——— Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Treenails	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 2,000
Yarn, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	Hanks. 300	—

BEAUMARIS.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cwts. lbs.						
310. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
0. 2. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—

BERWICK.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Hemp, Rough	C. lb. 202. 0. 7	588. 3. 11	610. 0. 27	101. 0. 2	—	—	—
Hides, Horſe	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 850
—— Ox or Cow	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 100	555
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 173. 5. 0. 16	252. 19. 0. 18	256. 1. 2. 22	276. 14. 3. 4	271. 13. 3. 1	183. 4. 3. 22	336. 8. 2. 21
Linen	- -	- -	- -	Ells. 8	—	—	—
Pitch	- -	- -	- -	Lafts. Barls. 0. 1	- -	1. 3.	—
Seeds, Clover	C. lb. 614. 3. 1	606. 3. 6	461. 2. 23	138. 2. 27	39. 3. 15	—	—
Skins, Calf, Raw	Doz. No 141. 8	19. 0.	- -	- -	- -	- -	110. 10
Tar	Lafts. Barls. 1. 10	8. 3.	- -	4. 3	0. 6	6. 10	—
Balks	C. No 2. 2. 7	5. 3. 23	2. 2. 16	5. 1. 6	6. 3. 23	7. 0. 6	18. 0. 23
Battens	C. No 56. 0. 4	71. 2. 20	34. 3. 2	48. 2. 5	29. 0. 1	7. 0. 8	44. 3. 3
Batten Ends	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 0	- -	0. 3. 24
Boards, Clap	- -	- -	- -	C. No 2. 2. 0.	0. 3. 0	0. 2. 10	0. 2. 20
—— Oak	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 10
—— Paling	C. No 24. 2. 1	20. 2. 20	10. 3. 19	25. 1. 0	17. 0. 3	10. 0. 26	2. 2. 0
—— Wainſcot	Inches. 68 1/2	67	- -	493 1/2	- -	- -	207 1/4
Deals	C. No 321. 0. 24	288. 2. 16	291. 1. 19	268. 0. 3	274. 2. 0	121. 0. 26	279. 1. 23
Deal Ends	C. No 41. 3. 4	60. 2. 28	59. 0. 7	27. 1. 6	27. 3. 23	16. 0. 23	36. 0. 22
Handſpikes	C. No 49. 1. 28	39. 1. 11	24. 0. 13	18. 0. 6	25. 2. 9	13. 0. 5	30. 2. 6
Knees of Oak	C. No 0. 1. 24	- -	0. 0. 24	- -	0. 2. 0	0. 2. 20	0. 1. 9
Lathwood	Fathoms. 23 1/2	17	32 1/2	39 3/4	22 1/2	19 1/2	38
Mahogany	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 0. 2. 2. 22	—	—	—	—
Maſts	No 25	33	48	89	65	55	88
Oars	C. No 1. 2. 12	0. 3. 6.	1. 3. 2	0. 2. 2	1. 0. 12	1. 2. 21	2. 2. 2
Plank, Oak	Loads. Feet 3. 27	- -	- -	- -	53. 18	134. 16 6/12	22. 22 6/12
Spars	C. No 0. 2. 26	1. 1. 28	0. 0. 16	1. 0. 18	1. 1. 24	1. 1. 8	2. 0. 10
Spouts	No 85	66	56	72	40	15	131
Staves	C. No. 6. 0. 0.	43. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	20. 0. 20	112. 2. 23	8. 0. 0	3. 0. 0
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 2,260. 30	1,995. 42 1/2	2,412. 16 1/2	2,591. 20	2,119. 5	1,580. 37	3,541. 27
Uphers	C. No. 5. 1. 4	3. 1. 6	6. 0. 2	12. 0. 12	6. 2. 6	5. 3. 6	10. 2. 24
Wainſcot Logs	Loads. Feet. 0. 29.	- -	0. 14	—	—	—	—

WOOD.

BERWICK.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

BIDEFORD.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Grocery, Figs	—	—	C. q. lb. 52. 1. 0	—	—	—	—
Raisins	—	—	C. q. lb. 459. 3. 24	—	—	—	—
Kelp	—	—	—	—	—	Tons. C. lb. 2. 0. 0. 0	—
Linen	—	—	—	—	—	87 Pieces.	—
Tar	51 Barls.	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. q. No 0. 2. 12	1. 0. 24	3. 1. 12.	2. 2. 24	1. 0. 9.	—	1. 0. 23
Battens	C. q. No 5. 2. 0	—	6. 0. 24	—	—	—	6. 0. 21
Boards, Paling	—	—	—	C. q. No 3. 0. 0	—	—	—
Deals	C. q. No 14. 0. 24	12. 0. 14	37. 3. 10	52. 0. 0	30. 0. 0	2. 0. 5	91. 3. 27
Deal Ends	C. q. No 4. 3. 18	5. 2. 23	22. 0. 18	22. 2. 0	16. 3. 0	—	7. 1. 14
Handspikes	—	—	C. q. No 0. 0. 24	1. 2. 24	0. 1. 18	—	—
Lathwood	—	—	—	—	Fathom. 3	9	1
Masts	No 2	39	16	7	11	4	18
Oars	C. q. No 1. 0. 12	—	0. 2. 10	0. 3. 18	0. 1. 14	—	0. 3. 0.
Spars	C. q. No 0. 0. 14	0. 1. 18	0. 3. 20	1. 0. 6	1. 0. 24	—	0. 1. 26
Staves	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 10. 0. 0	—	—
Timber	—	—	Loads. 60	—	113	129	—
Uphers	C. q. No 0. 2. 20	—	1. 2. 24	—	—	—	—

BLACKNEY AND CLAY.

Iron	—	Tons. C. q. lb. 23. 19. 1. 5	37. 7. 2. 18	6. 4. 2. 15	—	—	2. 7. 0. 25
Spirits, Geneva	109 Galls.	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. q. No 4. 3. 3	6. 0. 24	5. 2. 25	1. 1. 22	—	7. 3. 4	9. 3. 18
Battens	C. q. No 96. 2. 0	63. 3. 22	70. 2. 10	16. 0. 16	23. 1. 16	5. 0. 0	26. 0. 0
Batten Ends	C. q. No 1. 0. 0	7. 0. 0	3. 0. 18	—	—	—	1. 0. 0
Boards, Clap	C. q. No 1. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. q No 0. 0. 28
Paling	C. q. No 4. 0. 0	43. 0. 0	1. 3. 0	—	16. 2. 1	3. 0. 0	3. 2. 0
Deals	C. q. No 98. 1. 3	125. 0. 7	121. 1. 14	9. 3. 28	125. 3. 11	17. 0. 25	60. 1. 19
Deal Ends	C. No 3. 1. 0	6. 1. 9	0. 3. 0	1. 1. 10	10. 3. 6	3. 1. 10	8. 3. 3
Handspikes	—	0. 0. 24	C. q. No 2. 3. 12	—	—	0. 3. 6	—
Knees of Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. 29 1/4	16 1/4	25 1/4	—	—	—	5 1/2
Masts	—	No 1	—	—	—	—	—
Oars	C. q. No 0. 0. 24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spars	C. q. No 1. 1. 25	0. 3. 6	1. 0. 4	—	—	0. 2. 21	0. 3. 8
Spokes for Wheels	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 480
Staves	C. q. No 1. 0. 0	7. 2. 0	—	—	—	—	
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 1,649. 33 1/2	415. 7 1/2	309. 34	5. 0	5. 18	33. 27	339. 33
Uphers	C. q No 5. 3. 15	8. 0. 8	2. 2. 29.	—	—	1. 0. 0	0. 3. 2

BIDEFORD.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Nil.			

BLACKNEY AND CLAY.

			Nil.			

BOSTON.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Dye Stuffs, Smalts	—	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 4,135
Hemp, Rough	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 3,111. 3. 19
Iron, Bar	—	Tons. C. lb. 39. 12. 3. 8	115. 7. 1. 9	—	—	6. 4. 0. 2.	133. 13. 0. 3
—— Caſt	—	—	Ton. C. lb. 15. 4. 1. 15	—	—	—	15. 3 2. 22 C Ells.
LINENS: Drilling	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. 1. 24 C. Ells.
Ruſſia, Broad, above 22½ Ins	—	—	—	—	—	—	232. 1. 24 C. Ells.
—— above 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. 2. 0 C. Ells.
—— Narrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	7. 0. 14 C. Ells.
—— Towelling and Napkining	—	—	—	—	—	—	15. 2. 9
Sail Cloth	—	—	C. Ells 0. 1. 26	—	—	—	—
Pitch	—	—	—	—	—	Laſts. Bars. 1. 1.	8. 4.
Spirits, Geneva	Gallons. 1,194	—	2,728	—	—	—	—
Tar	—	—	—	—	—	Laſts. Bars. 41. 11	207. 2.
Wine	—	Tuns. H. galls. 31. 2. 32	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	No 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balks	C. No 5. 1. 21	3. 0. 0	4. 3. 9	1. 2. 23	—	—	2. 3. 0.
Battens	C. No 194. 2. 27	265. 1. 28	410. 0. 25	227. 0. 5	172. 1. 26	180. 0. 23	393. 1. 16
Batten Ends	C. No 0. 2. 0	—	12. 0. 10	—	—	—	—
Boards, Clap	—	—	1. 0. 0	4. 3. 9	—	—	—
—— Oak	—	—	—	—	C. No 0. 0. 18	0. 1. 18	—
—— Paling	C. No 29. 3. 4	46. 1. 0	82. 2. 17	38. 2. 26	33. 3. 20	94. 0. 15	153. 2. 2
—— Wainſcot	—	—	Feet. 379½	—	—	—	—
Deals	C. No 369. 2. 18	348. 3. 8.	737. 3. 0	300. 2. 1	296. 0. 10	427. 2. 23	608. 0. 15
Deal Ends	C. No 56. 0. 3	45. 0. 21	87. 3. 19	40. 3. 17	41. 1. 4	59. 2. 14	90. 0. 19
Firewood	1 Fathom.	1	2	¼	5	14	26½
Handſpikes	C. No 5. 2. 22	2. 2. 21	3. 3. 12	4. 2. 7	4. 0. 16	3. 3. 6	4. 1. 6
Knees of Oak	—	—	—	—	C. No 0. 2. 0	—	—
Lathwood	25 Fathom.	12½	39	7¼	9½	21	44
Maſts, 6 to 8 Ins Diamr	No 18	16	16	78	52	80	41
—— 8 to 12 Diamr	Ins No 2	—	—	10	19	20	32
—— 12 In. Diamr and upwards	—	—	—	Loads. Ft. 263. 24	—	—	0. 41
Oars	—	—	C. No 0. 2. 16	0. 0. 26	0. 2. 18	2. 0. 16	2. 1. 26
Scoops	Doz. No 4. 0	8. 0	12. 0	16. 0	9). 0	15. 6	73. 6
Spars	C. No 16. 3. 24	24. 1. 19	11. 0. 20	5. 3. 2	3. 3. 13	3. 1. 6	8. 3. 28
Spokes	600 No	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	C. No 6. 3. 2	—	35. 0. 26	6. 0. 0.	11. 3. 11	16. 1. 25	18. 1. 28
Timber, Fir	Loads Ft. 1,890. 19	693. 41	2,321. 42	887. 41	769. 16	1,005. 28	1,950. 3
—— Oak	—	—	Loads. Ft. 133. 0	0. 15	—	—	—
Trays	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 12. 0	39. 0	—
Treenails	—	—	2,500 No	288	—	—	—
Uphers	C. No 17. 0. 25	19. 1. 10	30. 2. 5	41. 2. 17	27. 1. 16	48. 1. 12	80. 1. 4

BOSTON.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Nil.			

BRIDGWATER.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Oil, Train	- -	- -	- -	- -	T. h. g. 0. 0. 28	—	—
Seeds, Clover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins and Furs	N° 168	240	- -	- -	44	—	—
Tar	- -	- -	- -	- -	Lasts. Bars 0. 2	—	—
Wood; viz. Staves	- -	C. N° 96. 0. 0	- -	- -	54. 0. 0	—	—
——— Timber	Loads. Ft. 117. 47	120. 35	23. 18	- -	0. 33	—	—

BRIDLINGTON.

Iron, Bar	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 108. 0. 1. 1	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover	Cr. lb. 137. 3. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Geneva	Gallons. 3,212	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	- -	- -	C. N° 0. 1. 20	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 24
Battens	- -	- -	C. N° 3. 0. 0	- -	0. 3. 18	- -	9. 3. 4
Boards, Clap	C. N° 0. 2. 3	- -	0. 1. 0	0. 0. 15	—	—	—
——— Paling	- -	- -	4. 3. 0	—	—	—	—
Deals	C. N° 0. 1. 0	0. 2. 0	19. 3. 24	31. 2. 0	27. 0. 0	1. 0. 11	23. 3. 10
Deal Ends	- -	- -	4. 2. 8	0. 1. 10	3. 3. 0	2. 0. 0	8. 3. 6
Handſpikes	- -	- -	C. N° 2. 3. 18	- -	3. 0. 0	- -	0. 3. 26
Lathwood	- -	Fathom. 5	7	7	5	4	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Maſts	- -	N° 1	46	10	- -	- -	3
Spars	- -	C. N° 0. 1. 0	2. 3. 14	0. 2. 10	1. 0. 18	- -	3. 0. 6
Staves	C. N° 243. 2. 21	- -	- -	0. 1. 0	—	—	—
Timber	Loads. Ft. 114. 10	344. 13	370. 28	461. 5	271. 15	176. 24	648. 32
Uphers	- -	- -	—	- -	C. N° 1. 0. 26	- -	0. 1. 18

BRIDGWATER.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Nil.				

BRIDLINGTON.

Nil.

BRISTOL.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS in General:							
Arrangoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROCERY: Cinnamon	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 0 ½	-
Cloves	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 0 ¼	-
Mace	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 0 ½	-
Nutmegs	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 0 ¼	-
Pepper	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 10	-
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 16	-
PIECE GOODS: Calicoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nankeens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cwt. q. lb.						
Barilla	11,320. 2. 16	8,542. 2. 11	376. 3. 14	13,319. 0. 8	18,065. 0. 20	1,642. 1. 11	785. 1. 19
	Cwt. q. lb.						
Brimstone	9,835. 0. 8	6,120. 1. 24	3,599. 1. 11	12,422. 2. 18	12,080. 1. 16	565. 0. 6	1,390. 1. 5
	Dozen. lbs.						
Bristles, Undreft	2,456. 11	2,841. 3.	2,288. 4	-	151. 1	-	777. 1
	Cwt. qr. Ells.						
Cork	2,673. 2. 12	2,325. 2. 17	1,161. 3. 22	2,107. 1. 9.	4,223. 3. 10	2,682. 0. 26	3,852. 3. 21
DRUGS: Balsam Capaiva	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 1 ¾	-
Cantharides	-	-	-	-	-	2 ¾ lbs.	25
Ginsang	-	-	-	-	2,031 lbs.	-	1,910
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.						
Gum Arabic	2. 1. 7	25. 0. 9	15. 0. 7.	8. 3. 8	23. 2. 1.	70. 2. 27	10. 2. 22
—— Senegal	-	-	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 1,007. 1. 15	-	-	-	-
Jalop	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 12	-
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.						
Juniper Berries	600. 1. 0	905. 2. 24	548. 1. 1	233. 3. 15	213. 0. 18.	-	-
Lignum Quaffia	-	-	-	-	-	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 304. 1. 25	—
	lbs.						
Manna	878	293	92	1,322	3,357	8	-
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.						
Oil, Palm	5. 2. 1	1,679. 0. 21	133. 0. 7	-	2. 1. 9.	-	-
—— Turpentine	16,724 lbs.	1,575	-	1,233	3,576	-	12,290
Rhubarb	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 14 ¾	-
DYE STUFFS and HARDWOOD: Boxwood	-	Ts. C. qrs. lbs. 5. 11. 3. 25	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	Ts. C. qrs. lbs.					
Brazilletto	-	11. 4. 3. 24	33. 12. 1. 18	3. 19. 0. 18	31, 5. 0. 21	50. 3. 2. 4	18. 10. 2. 8.
	Tons. C. lb.						
Ebony	141. 19. 0. 18	-	-	4. 15. 0. 19	-	50. 7. 0. 21	43. 17. 1. 1
	Tons. C. lb.						
Fuftic	296. 18. 2. 18	808. 13. 3. 17	687. 13. 1. 11	285. 3. 3. 1	421. 18. 0. 3	200. 17. 0. 16	56. 11. 1. 16
	lbs.						
Indigo	25,251	23,804	14,457	1,729	1,913	-	415
	Tons. C. lb.						
Lignum Vitæ	130. 19. 2. 26	124. 14. 2. 18	45. 1. 0. 0	31. 14. 3. 23	79. 9. 0. 7	95. 10. 2. 0	9. 10. 0. 4
	Tons. C. lb.						
Logwood	732. 15. 1. 23	543. 16. 2. 11	738. 2. 3. 1	636. 16. 0. 11	445. 11. 0. 7	352. 13. 0. 20	402. 3. 3. 25
	Tons. C. lb						
Mahogany	761. 5. 3. 19	699. 10. 0. 0	692. 15. 0. 0	193. 7. 1. 1	386. 19. 0. 13	106. 1. 0. 21	508. 5. 1. 5
	Tons. C. lb.						
Nicoragua	63. 18. 2. 10	15. 11. 2. 0	68. 15. 0. 13	3. 16. 1. 9	-	-	-
	Tons. C. lb						
Redwood	115. 18. 2. 16	96. 13. 1. 18	194. 17. 0. 11	0. 0. 1. 10	347. 3. 0. 0	362. 6. 3. 1	105. 8. 2. 22

BRISTOL.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
N° 127,500 Pieces.	70,003	206,400	- -	5,000	- -	18,000
67	—	253	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	Cwt. qrs. lbs 37. 0. 7	- -	40. 0. 0	—	—
- -	- -	0 ½	3	5	2 ½	88
4	- -	0 ½	159	2	2 ¼	—
- -	- -	- -	28	- -	13 ½	0 ¼
4	8	0 ½	35	5	39 ¼	0 ¼
168	224	1,030	1,580	4,691	112	50
10,368 Pieces.	7,022	8,371	785	19,343	37,230	2,533
7,181 Pieces.	7,534 ½	11,320	1,964	355	853	547
118 Pieces.	40	46	55	—	—	—
306 Pieces.	413	178	280	256	8	—
33,665 Cwt. qrs. lbs.	32,857	65,774	16,207	11,477	16,660	7,529
31. 3. 0	8. 0. 0.	14. 0. 0	- -	108. 0. 0	—	—
24. 1. 5	822. 2. 1	- -	32. 0. 20	- -	—	198. 0. 6
35. 0. 8	91. 0. 13	31. 1. 26	94. 3. 26	257. 3. 11	154. 1. 7	233. 3. 6
909. 0	1,137. 10	1,041. 5	—	—	- -	—
6. 0. 0	32. 2. 19.	111. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	129. 0. 0	2. 0. 0	45. 2. 24
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 ¼	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	252	2	—
- -	- -	- -	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	4. 2. 25	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	206	565	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	30. 3. 9	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	879	188	395	—
0. 2. 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9. 3. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 ¼	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ts. Cwt. q. lb 8. 4. 1. 25	5. 8. 0. 1	17. 12. 1. 1	2. 10. 1. 14	3. 1. 0. 5	2. 5. 0. 1	3. 10. 2. 9
1. 3. 1. 7	1. 13. 3. 20	0. 14. 0. 24	0. 5. 2. 15	- -	- -	1. 2. 0. 16
- -	- -	0. 14. 2. 26	- -	0. 10. 0. 0	0. 10. 0. 25	—
9. 6. 1. 5	36. 9. 0. 12	65. 9. 1. 16	22. 3. 1. 9	11. 6. 2. 17	24. 17. 1. 9	17. 17. 1. 6
1,049	1,672	514	14,060	18,828	6,413	4,843
11. 9. 0. 0	11, 4, 3. 0	13. 0. 0. 0	3. 0. 0. 0	0. 7. 0. 0	1. 10. 0. 0	16. 12. 1. 0
172. 5. 3. 0	222. 16. 0. 11	371. 12. 2. 0	72. 0. 0. 0	40. 7. 2. 13	44. 14. 2. 25	31. 0. 2. 1
34. 7. 0. 0	229 10. 0. 0	65. 0. 0. 0	0. 5. 0. 0	5. 18. 1. 0	16. 19. 2. 21	68. 13. 0. 20
0. 9. 1. 16	0. 1. 0. 0	2. 16. 1. 5	0. 4. 2. 17	0. 15. 0 26.	- -	0. 2. 1. 2
119. 1. 2. 21	51. 1. 2. 22	42. 17. 2. 27	29. 0. 1. 8	29. 14. 3. 17	220. 3. 2. 8	36. 17. 2. 7.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
DYE STUFFS and HARDWOOD: Saffron	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 29
Sanders, Yellow	Tons. C. qr. lb. 7. 14. 3. 23	15. 12. 0. 0	11. 4. 0. 0	0. 7. 2. 3	3. 17. 2. 2	- -	0. 6. 2. 10
Smalts	lbs. 23,596	25,391	9	- -	- -	7	- -
Elephants Teeth	Cwt. qr. lb. 1,055. 2. 19	515. 1. 0	385. 0. 10.	138. 2. 25	307. 3. 19	92, 0. 21	443. 3. 2
Feathers for Beds	Cwt. qr. lb. 59. 1. 11	20. 3. 8	48. 2. 10	42. 2. 24	61. 0. 9	219. 2. 20	40. 1. 6
Fish, Anchovies	Barls lb. 528. 6	278. 3	613. 8	502. 11	595. 12	861. 7	10. 2
GROCERY: Almonds, Jordan	Cwt. qr. lb. 80. 2. 18	30. 1. 19	78. 1. 14	91. 2. 26	102. 1. 18	100. 0. 21	56. 2. 25
—— not Jordan	30. 1. 1	16. 0. 1	3. 2. 7	0. 2. 13	49. 0. 24	28. 0. 5	29. 1. 23
Cocoa, British Plant[n]	Cwt. qr. lb. 221. 2. 18	82. 1. 10	224. 0. 10	- -	193 1. 2	547. 0. 8	112. 1. 2
Coffee, British Plant[n]	Cwt. qr. lb. 903. 0. 4	1,283. 1. 25	2,814. 2. 7	3,496. 2. 9	8,252. 3. 17	13,531. 0. 5	8,790. 3. 22
—— Foreign Plant[n]	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 137. 2. 24	1,196. 3. 26	174. 0. 2	271. 0. 0
Figs	Cwt. qr. lb. 220. 1. 4	58. 3. 16	220. 1. 20	248. 0. 2	518. 2. 2	1,838. 3. 23	724. 2. 3
Ginger	Cwt. qr. lb. 456. 2. 26	319. 3. 26	517. 3. 14	758. 3. 9	233. 0. 7	58. 3. 4	322. 2 27
Pimento	lb. 68,781	46,706	87,477	49,716	13,319	29,067	5 599
Prunes	Cwt. qr. lb. 122. 3. 1	302. 1. 3	279. 2. 1	102. 3. 11	29. 1. 8	103. 2. 1	1. 22 0
RAISINS: Denia	Cwt. qr. lb. 2,529. 2. 24	14,754. 1. 0	0. 0. 10	0. 2. 10	2,630. 2. 16	8,674. 3. 10	9,097. 2. 11
Faro	- -	- -	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 13. 0. 13	- -	13. 1. 11	62. 1. 9.	- -
Lexia	Cwt. qr. lb. 4,186. 1. 10	2,446. 0. 25	3,356. 2. 20	3,352. 3. 1	2,333. 1. 14	3,422. 2. 21	737. 1. 11
Lipari	- -	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 64. 0. 26	- -	- -	540. 0. 26	- -	1. 1. 24
Smyrna	- -	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 64. 1. 7	- -	406. 0. 13	- -	0. 1. 15	- -
Solis	Cwt. qr lb. 4,547. 1. 24	1,858. 3. 4	4,855 1. 17	2,409. 1. 18	1,849. 2 27	2,143. 2. 23	1,952. 1. 0
Rice	Cwt. qr. lb. 13,269. 0. 25	12,943. 2. 3	10.158. 2. 22	25. 2. 23	9,271. 0. 13	8,574. 3. 21	477. 1. 8
Sugar, British Plant[n]	Cwt. qr. lb 248,801. 1. 26	229,802. 1. 14	244,358. 0. 3	314,039. 3. 8.	269,362. 1. 11	327,508. 3. 17	412,592. 1. 15
—— Foreign Plant[n]	- -	- -	- -	2,542. 0. 11	2,593. 3. 25	599. 2. 15	459. 3. 5
Hemp, Rough	Cwt. qrs. lbs. 23,063. 0. 8	18,217. 3. 14	25,475. 3. 20	9,780. 1. 25	5,659. 3. 25	1,079. 2. 1	7,299. 3. 26
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. lbs. 2,138. 0. 2. 10	2,548. 6. 2. 17	3,201. 19. 1. 20	565. 16. 2. 11	782. 7. 3. 20	329. 4. 3. 18	989. 8. 2. 3
Kelp	Tons. C. lbs. 2,074. 0. 1. 21	1,366. 12. 2. 17	1,263. 7. 1. 0	190. 14. 0. 7	243. 10. 1. 8	1,813. 8. 1. 7	561. 5. 2. 2
LINEN: Canvas, Hessens	C. qrs. Ells. 1,260. 3. 1	1,692. 2. 29	2,152. 3. 11	- -	- -	- - -	955. 0. 9
—— Spruce	C. qrs. Ells. 638. 0. 11	0. 1. 1	4. 3. 10	398. 1. 12	514. 1. 11	277. 3. 14	260. 2. 8
Check'd and Striped	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ells. 7,531	- -
Damask, Silesia, Tabling	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Diaper, Ruffia, Broad, above 22½ Ells	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. Ells. 2. 0. 10	- -	0. 0. 28
—— above 31½	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. Ells. 0. 1. 2	—	—
—— above 45	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 0. 1. 5
—— Narrow	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. Ells. 2. 0. 2	—	—
Drilling	- -	C. qr. Ells. 10. 0. 12	10. 0. 27	- -	10. 1. 26	- -	- -
East Country	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. Ells. 1. 3. 0	—	—
Germany, Narrow	C. qrs. Ells 3,298. 3. 19	3,109. 3. 4	3,567. 0. 7	- -	- -	146. 2. 26	1,299. 0. 16
Holland & Flanders	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ells. 1,829	- -
Hinderlands, Brown	C. qrs Ells 44. 2. 23	- -	53. 0. 27	53. 3. 18	13. 3. 28	27. 0. 29	6. 2. 18

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
- -	- -	- -	7	- -	7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,039	- -	1,156	—	—	—	—
- -	1. 2. 24	0. 2. 4	—	—	—	—
-	- -	- -	- -	- -	2. 3. 0	—
- -	- -	- -	7. 0	- -	- -	265. 4
4. 3. 2	- -	0. 1. 12	15. 3. 21	- -	- -	5. 1. 0
3. 2. 27	4. 0. 15	1. 0. 0	- -	- -	3. 2. 22	1. 2. 0
0. 2. 0	- -	- -	- -	109. 1. 5	364. 1. 0	3. 0. 18
184. 3. 5	171. 3. 6	1,471. 0. 17	561. 0. 1	8,862. 1. 7	9,194. 0. 3	13,584. 1. 22
- -	- -	- -	246. 3. 5	1,312. 3. 0	274. 1. 22	260. 2. 22
85. 2. 0	4. 0. 0	- -	9. 0. 15	—	—	—
199. 2. 21	- -	- -	16. 2. 2	84. 2. 25	106. 0. 0	410. 2. 9
13,836	7,633	536	117	28,909	112	5,899
11. 3. 15	5. 3. 26	1. 2. 1	24. 2. 3	- -	3. 0. 26	1. 0. 0
1. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	349. 3. 24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	19. 0. 26	- -	49. 0. 19	- -	123. 3. 17	49. 0. 11
- -	47. 3. 20	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	16. 1. 6	—	—	—
243. 3. 15	31. 0. 27	125. 3. 20	289. 2. 19	121. 1. 13	19. 0. 19	58. 3. 22
5,687. 3. 2	4,280. 3. 6	9,454. 0. 0	360. 0. 0	70. 0. 0	—	—
16,775. 1. 27	27,130. 1. 2	29,962. 0. 2	10,920. 1. 16	28,151. 2. 14	19,486. 1. 26	18,963. 2. 9
- -	- -	- -	1,958. 1. 18	3,134. 0. 19	423. 1. 16	—
1,334. 2. 14	1,255. 2. 27	398. 1. 17	—	—	—	—
184. 3. 2. 13	153. 1. 0. 19	228. 1. 2. 19	51. 7. 1. 4	5. 4. 3. 4	18. 4. 3. 7	56. 18. 0. 20
31. 18. 2. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. 2. 13	2. 0. 1	0. 2. 28	- -	0. 0. 2	—	—
47. 0. 2	137. 2. 29	53. 0. 20	76. 3. 13	49. 0. 4	43. 3. 12	41. 1. 0
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,321	—
Yards. 32	23	209	- -	- -	- -	139
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. 2. 28	7. 1. 15	5. 0. 28	0. 2. 19	0. 1. 0	0. 0. 21	1. 1. 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. 1. 29	225. 3. 27	108. 0. 4	26. 0. 5	58. 0. 12	194. 1. 8	33. 1. 12
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,829	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
LINEN: Lawns, Sil[a], Holl[d], whited	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
LINEN: —— not whited	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
LINEN: Russia, Broad, ab. 22½ Ins	Cwt. qr. Ells. 113. 3. 20.	95. 0. 13	102. 0. 28	- - -	107. 1. 5	- - -	- - -
LINEN: —— - - ab. 31½	- - -	- - -	7. 2. 0	- - -	30. 3. 19	- - -	- - -
LINEN: —— - - ab. 36	Cwt. qr. Ells. 11. 3. 22	10. 1. 25	24. 0. 16	0. 2. 29	34. 2. 3	- - -	2. 3. 12
LINEN: —— - - ab. 45	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1. 1. 18	- - -	1. 2. 9
LINEN: —— Towelling and Napkinning	Cwt. qr. Ells. 31. 3. 9	0. 1. 15	191. 2. 7	- - -	19. 1. 13	- - -	0. 2. 8
LINEN: Sail Cloth - - -	Cwt. qr. Ells. 9. 2. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	0. 1. 0	- - -	- - -
Molaſſes - - - - -	Cwt. qr. lb. 455. 0. 3	1,877. 2. 12	4,875. 2. 6	364. 2. 19	1,242. 1. 20	5,578. 3. 22	1,572. 2. 17
Oil, Ordinary - - -	Tuns. H. Gall. 561. 0. 18	503. 3. 29	318. 3. 60	81,025	834. 1. 38	243. 0. 12	551. 0. 59
—— Salad - - - -	- - -	Gallons. 2,472	2,737	4,054	1,982	577	1 224
—— Train - - - -	Tuns. H. Gall. 752. 1. 22.	623. 0. 54	675. 2. 54	373. 2. 43	520. 3. 17	508. 3. 9	493. 2. 41
—— Spermaceti - -	Tuns. H. Gall. 30. 1. 20.	- - -	- - -	8. 1. 25	14. 1. 12	- - -	- - -
Pitch - - - - - -	Laſts Bar. 24. 2	56. 3	73. 0	0. 11	4. 3	8. 9.	0. 7
Roſin - - - - - -	Cwt. qr. lb. 140. 1. 11	19. 1. 7.	45. 2. 20	376. 0. 25	194. 2. 4	- - -	- - -
Salt - - - - - -	- - -	Weys. Buſh. 253. 18	68. 32	- - -	- - -	12. 28	- - -
Seeds, Clover - - -	Cwt. qr. lb. 1,211. 1. 19	17. 0. 10.	171. 3. 3.	- - -	476. 0. 18	- - -	32. 1. 5
Silk, Raw - - - -	lbs. 108	540	- - -	- - -	- - -	604	- - -
—— Thrown - - -	lbs. 95	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
SKINS: Bear, Black - -	No 8	8	5	514	- - -	- - -	8
SKINS: Beaver - - - -	No 71	7	264	- - -	- - -	15	1
SKINS: Calabar - - -	No 270	- - -	37	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Calf, Raw - -	Doz. No 4,495. 4	3,892. 2	6,605. 1	2,672. 2	2,694. 4	2,499. 0.	3,500. 8
SKINS: —— Tann'd - -	lbs. - - -	404	326	- - -	312	633	10,905
SKINS: Cat - - - - -	No 3	35	8	392	—	—	—
SKINS: Coney - - - -	Doz. No - - -	0. 8.	0. 5	21. 0.	- - -	- - -	6. 8
SKINS: Deer, in Hair - -	No 11,591	8,072	4,714	7,125	1,259	1,338	520
SKINS: Indian, Half dreſt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No 1,172	—
SKINS: Elk - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No 5	—	—	—
SKINS: Fiſher - - - -	No - - -	- - -	- - -	No 89	- - -	- - -	57
SKINS: Fox - - - - -	No 83	89	81	119	- - -	40	188
SKINS: Goat, Raw - -	Doz. No 7. 0	1. 1	- - -	343. 0	163. 8	263. 0.	101. 0
SKINS: —— Tann'd - -	Doz. No 45. 0	30. 0	30. 0.	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Hare - - - - -	No 16	32	25	12	- - -	3	60
SKINS: Kid, in Hair - -	No 21,123	19,650	22,400	10,036	31,085	12,041	49.348
SKINS: Kip - - - - -	No - - -	- - -	- - -	No 3	- - -	92	—
SKINS: Lamb, Undreſt -	Cwt. qr. No 355. 3. 5	260. 3. 17	205. 3. 10	315. 0. 5	462. 3. 10	149. 1. 10	1,744. 1. 23
SKINS: —— Slink, in Wool	Cwt. qr. No 527. 3. 20	357. 2. 3	517. 1. 14	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Martin - - - -	No 55	79	3	72	- - -	4	15
SKINS: Mink - - - -	No - - -	2	- - -	276	- - -	2	1,317

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Pieces. 258	28	20	- -	- -	- -	1
60	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. 3. 23	41. 0. 22	73. 1. 29	3. 2. 6	23. 2. 0	15. 3. 0	31. 1. 8
1. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	7. 1. 0	- -	2. 2. 0	10. 2. 18	1. 0. 0
28. 2. 15	20. 0. 24	25. 3. 4	20. 2. 0	10. 3. 0.	7. 0. 0	68. 2. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
933. 3. 14	7. 3. 3	- -	152. 2. 19	53. 2. 25	2,148. 1. 24	206. 3. 17
40. 3. 10	55. 0. 27	20. 2. 41	13. 0. 42	16. 2. 56	13. 1. 6	68. 0. 60
- -	0. 0. 48	0. 2. 2	4. 2. 6	- -	0. 0. 37	—
76. 1. 56	50. 3. 26	3. 2. 0	8. 3. 61	1. 3. 22	7. 0. 30	163. 1. 2
- -	- -	5. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
- -	0. 4	4. 11	1. 8	—	—	0. 10
- -	- -	- -	- -	59. 1. 12	—	—
7. 27	123. 32	13. 0	—	—	—	—
242. 3. 4	240. 3. 26	—	—	—	—	—
108	—	—	—	—	—	—
95	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	170	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Musquash	No 26	2	4	- -	- - -	- -	- -
Opossum	- -	- -	- -	No 2	—	—	—
Otter	No 46	38	66	176	50	39	40
Panther	- -	- -	- -	16	—	—	—
Seal	No 16,704	6,631	20,764	10,199	10,766	11,066	7,228
Sheep, Undreſt	Dz. No 103. 8	- -	3. 6	- -	- -	- -	46. 11
——— Tanned	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 109	—	—
Tyger	- -	- -	No 2	—	—	—	—
Weazel	No 7	14	5	—	—	—	—
Wolf	- -	No 1	- -	14	—	- -	- -
Wolvering	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 1
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 159,606	56,393	75,299	30,940	49,316	102,273	116,718
——— Geneva	Gallons. 24,415	34,159	35,989	1 -	3,520	29,115	30,750
——— Rum	Gallons. 292,606	194,713	310,166	172,158	283,709	299,968	271,350
Tar	Lasts. Barrels. 425. 6	425. 4	505. 8	524. 16	518. 10.	725. 6	278. 1
Tobacco	lbs. 2,460,983	2,341,083	1,926,802	1,586,093	2,416,411	1,125,756	2,156,251
Tow	- -	Cwt qr. lb. 129. 1. 18	- -	- -	- -	I. 0. 22	- -
Turpentine	Cwt. qr. lb. 4,808. 3. 27	12,784.2.23	15,899.1.19	9,998. 3. 18	5,452,119	6,390. 1. 2	10,379.2.11
Wax, Bees	Cwt. qr. lb. 577. 0. 13	100. 1 12	258. 2. 1	15. 0. 0	33. 1. 13	14. 2. 18	61. 3. 23
Whalefins	Cwt. qr. lb. 62. 3. 14	168. 1. 27	127. 2. 8	120. 0. 0	- -	14. 3. 11	—
WINE: Cyprus	Tuns. h. gals. 0. 2. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	Tuns. h. gals. 9. 0. 15	22. 2. 22	56. 0. 6	1. 3. 1	3. 3. 49	6. 2. 52	6. 1. 59
Italian	Tuns. h. gals. 0. 2. 2	0. 0. 36	1. 3. 23	- -	- -	0. 0. 8	—
Madeira	Tuns. h. gals. 59. 2. 4	105. 0. 50	118. 2. 34	12. 0. 58	61. 3. 0	37. 0. 50	48. 0. 15
Portugal	Tuns. h. gals. 2,115. 3. 25	2,077. 0. 32	2,431. 2. 51	1,458. 2. 26	1,666. 0. 38	2,439. 0. 37	1,268. 2. 58
Rheniſh	Tuns. h. gals. 1. 3. 60	1. 3. 44	4. 3. 0	- -	2 3. 36	0. 1. 3	0. 0. 38.
Spaniſh	Tuns. h. gals. 626. 3. 57	460. 3. 43	787. 2. 57	529. 2. 56	216. 0. 42	427. 3. 2	406. 2. 29
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	No 34	Cwt. qr. No 4	25	—	—	—	—
Balks	- -	4. 1. 10	8. 2. 6	—	—	—	—
Battens	Cwt. qr. No 156. 2. 9	324. 2. 23	305. 0. 24	0. 3. 19	55. 1. 2	39. 3. 27	78. 1. 22
Beech Quarters	- -	- -	Cwt. qr. No 1. 0. 10	—	—	—	—
Boards, Aſh	Cwt. qr. No 3. 0. 7.	8. 2. 21	21. 1. 0	—	—	—	—
——— Clap	- -	- -	- -	—	- -	Cwt. qr. No 2 3. 0.	—
——— Linn	Cwt. qr. No 1. 1. 14	- - -	0. 2. 0	1. 0. 5	—	—	—
——— Oak	Cwt. qr. No 70. 2. 22	43. 2. 26	103. 0. 12	- -	0. 2. 24	0. 0. 17	3. 1. 17
——— Paling	Cwt. qr. No 22. 0. 11	55. 0. 11	44. 2. 15	1. 1. 20	22. 1. 2	63. 0. 17	24. 2. 18
——— Pine	Cwt. qr. No 385. 2. 5	802. 0. 17	772. 1. 3	64 3. 25	6. 0. 0	6. 2. 26	44. 2. 1
——— Wainſcot	Inches. 812 ½	736	1,893 ¼	—	—	—	—
Cedar	- -	- -	- -	Ts. C. lbs. 8. 3. 0. 26	2. 15. 0. 26	- -	40. 1. 2. 11
Deals	C. No 1,450. 3. 27	2,307. 0. 11	2,702. 1. 19	651. 1. 23	912. 1. 7	1,270. 1. 1	933. 2. 23
Deal Ends	C. qr. No 133. 1. 17.	153. 0. 0	186. 0. 25	46. 0. 5	77. 2. 29	116. 3. 0	73. 2. 8
Firewood	Fathoms. 4	18 ¼	14	- -	- -	3	3
Fir Quarters	- -	C. qr. No 2. 1. 23	17. 3. 8	0. 1. 19	2. 2. 23	0. 1. 7.	1. 2. 3

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
- -	5,000	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	- -	- -	226 ½	14	6	10
- -	25,650	6,918	6	- -	6	1,151
142,140	116,040	66,807	41,713	160,905	129,617	85,985
25. 0	11. 11	6. 4	13. 4	74. 8	21. 8	9. 2
1,000,509	852,926	537,584	383,094	1,046,733	748,809	506,886
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 0	—
503. 1. 27	38. 0. 11	167. 2. 4	- -	- -	380. 1. 19	—
- -	- -	49. 1. 5	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. 0. 2	0. 0. 16	0. 3. 4	- -	6. 3. 41.	0. 0. 54	—
- -	- -	1. 1. 45	—	—	—	—
0. 2. 2	12. 3. 62	8. 0. 5	0. 3. 36	11. 0. 12	1. 3. 44	0. 3. 60
36. 0. 27	34. 1. 54	70. 0. 48	31. 1. 48	30. 0. 14	50. 1. 59	32. 3. 31
0. 1. 13	- -	- -	- -	1. 1. 50	—	—
66. 2. 48	17. 3. 8	17. 2. 48	7. 3. 19	7. 2. 60	50. 3. 49	8. 1. 15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	1. 2. 20	2. 0. 24	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				Tons. Cr. lb.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	3. 0. 0. 0	- -	4. 0. 0. 0
- -	- -	4. 3. 24	2. 0. 0	4. 1. 0	1. 0. 20	2. 0. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD—*continued.*							
Handſpikes	Cwt qr. No 30. 3. 16	62. 0. 20	123. 1. 27	5. 1. 6	29. 0. 8	45. 2. 17	40. 2. 4
Hoops for Coopers	No 3,900	7,200	—	—	—	—	—
Joiſts	— —	Cwt. qr. No 0. 0. 6	1. 1. 2	—	—	—	—
Knees of Oak	Cwt. qr. No 5. 1. 21	Loads. ft. 2.. 18	— —	— —	— —	— —	0. 3. 6
Lathwood	Fathoms. 136	206	399	56	146	14	57
Maſts, 6 and under 8 Ins in Diamr	No 192	321	138	107	69	202	133
—— 8 and under 12	No 407	752	295	450	114	309	101
—— 12 and upward	— —	Loads. ft. 171. 0	80. 0	78. 29	193. 26	21. 19	219. 42
Oars	Cwt. qr. No 7. 1. 9	18. 0. 18	24. 0. 5	2. 3. 6	13. 2. 12	17. 0. 1	7. 0. 2
Plank, Aſh	Loads. ft. 158. 34	163. 0	329. 3	—	—	—	—
—— Oak	— —	— —	— —	Loads. ft. 0. 20	36. 4	35. 19	35. 35.
—— Pine	Loads. ft. 245. 18	425. 3	675. 9	4. 7	—	—	—
—— Poplar	— —	— —	16. 12	—	—	—	—
—— Walnut	— —	— —	0. 25	—	—	—	—
Rafters for Oars	Cwt. qr. No 14. 1. 0	3. 0. 17	—	—	—	—	—
Satin	— —	— —	T. Ct. qr. lb. 2. 14. 1. 21	—	—	—	—
Scantlings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scoops of Wood	Doz. No 5. 0	— —	— —	— —	26. 2	52. 7 No	10. 0
Shingles	— —	— —	— —	— —	— — Doz. No	23,500	—
Shovels of Wood	— —	— —	— —	— —	56. 11	21. 5	—
Spars	Cwt. qr. No 16. 2. 17	8. 0. 4	17. 0. 9	3. 1. 19	4. 1. 2	5. 1. 9	4. 2. 6
—— Lancewood	No 381	— —	— —	654	381	16	104
Staves, not exceeding 36 Ins long	Cwt. qr. No 10. 3. 10	— —	— —	1,952. 0. 3	3,099. 0. 16	3,520. 3. 17	1,192. 2. 2
—— 36 to 50	Cwt. qr. No 92. 1. 7	40. 0. 0	17. 0. 16	2,538. 1. 15	1,888. 1. 19	2,821. 3. 19	1,013. 0. 10
—— 50 to 60	Cwt. qr. No 0. 3. 9	— —	11. 0. 0	1,404. 0. 20	556. 3. 2	155. 0. 0	220. 2. 16
—— 60 to 72	Cwt. qr. No 529. 2. 7	87. 2. 0	85. 2. 15	179. 3. 28	118. 2. 27	14. 2. 0	29. 2. 26
—— not deſcribed	Cwt. qr. No 11,900. 2. 10	8,105. 3. 20	11,280. 1. 12	331. 1. 22	1,410. 3. 14	747. 1. 27	391. 0. 25
Timber, Aſh, &c.	Loads. ft. 127. 47	348. 48	1,257. 0	—	—	—	—
—— Cedar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Elm	— —	— —	Loads. ft. 0. 27	—	—	—	—
—— Fir	Loads. ft. 5,269. 47	6,015. 48	7,197. 7	1,083. 27	2,601. 24	536. 49	1,309. 27
—— Hickery	— —	Loads. ft. 18. 38	4. 10	—	—	—	—
—— Oak	— —	— —	— —	Loads. ft. 207. 49	122. 0	108. 26	126. 49
—— Pine	— —	Loads. ft. 114. 40	927. 19	—	—	—	—
Trays of Wood	— —	No 6	—	—	—	—	—
Treenails	No 6,588	49,907	— —	8,800	— —	600	38,348
Uphers	Cwt. qr. No 23. 0. 0	21. 1. 15	31. 2. 2	6. 0. 12	7. 2. 27	13. 3. 26	7. 0. 19
Wainſcot Logs	Loads. ft. 152. 12	131. 4	68. 5	37. 44	86. 40	94. 10	— —
Wool, Cotton	lbs. 583,459	486,035	764,984	463,789	771,518	854,608	634,775
Yarn, Cotton	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
—— Mohair	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CARDIFF.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. q. lb. 129. 8. 3. 15	— —	66. 5. 3. 21	— —	— —	— —	7. 13. 1. 7
—— Caſt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Plates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Pig	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Cordial Water	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Galls. 5
Tar	— —	— —	— —	— —	Laſts. Barrels. 0. 2	—	—
WOOD: Battens	— —	— —	C. qr. No 2. 0. 0	— —	— —	— —	4. 0. 0
Deals	C. qr. No 65. 2. 28	— —	87. 1. 27	30. 0. 3	8. 3. 25	20. 3. 15	90. 2. 23
Deal Ends	C. qr. No 6. 2. 24	— —	6. 0. 27	1. 1. 18	— —	4. 0. 0	7. 2. 5
Fir Quarters	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	C. qr. No 0. 1. 10
Handſpikes	— —	— —	— —	— —	0. 1. 18	0. 2. 12	0. 1. 6
Lathwood	Fathoms. 8	— —	9	— —	14	— —	23
Maſts, 6 to 8 Ins Diamr	— —	— —	— —	2	— —	6	16
—— 8 to 12 Inches	— —	— —	No 4	— —	4	— —	7
Oars	— —	— —	— —	C. qr. No 1. 0. 24	0. 1. 10	0. 2. 12	0. 0. 24
Plank, Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spars	C. qr. No 0. 2. 0	— —	0. 1. 9	— —	— —	0. 0. 18	0. 3. 16
Timber, Fir	Loads. feet. 366. 14	— —	34. 37	— —	246. 16	36. 12	445. 42
Uphers	— —	— —	C. qr. No 1. 0. 13	0. 3. 2	0. 2. 12	— —	1. 2. 24

CARDIGAN.

Iron	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Tons. Cwt. lb. 0. 7. 0. 0.
Tar	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Barls. 3 ½
WOOD: Balks	C. qr. No 0. 1. 15	0. 3. 2	0. 0. 16	— —	— —	— —	0. 0 28.
Battens	— —	C. qr. No 1. 0. 0	— —	— —	— —	0. 1. 16	—
Boards, Paling	— —	— —	— —	— —	C. No 1. 2. 0	— —	1. 0. 0
Deals	C. qr. No 2. 3. 9	8. 1. 29	34. 1. 28	— —	6. 3. 14	7. 0. 15	13. 1. 29
Deal Ends	0. 1. 0	1. 3. 10	6. 2. 29	— —	2. 3. 5	1. 3. 10	4. 3. 22
Fir Quarters	— —	— —	— —	— —	C. No 0. 3. 11	—	—
Handſpikes	— —	— —	C. qr. No 0. 1. 22	— —	1. 2. 24	0. 2. 0	0. 0. 24
Lathwood	Fathoms. 3	3	3	— —	1 ½	1 ½	5 ½
Maſts, 6 to 8 Ins Diamr	No 12	12	14	— —	19	31	14
—— 8 to 12 Inches	No 10	— —	2	— —	14	1	2
—— 12 and upwards	Loads. feet. 3. 0	6. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Oars	C. qr. No 0. 1. 18	0. 1. 24	0. 2. 4	— —	1. 0. 16	0. 3. 15	0. 3. 9
Plank, Oak	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Spars	C. qr. No 0. 1. 6	0. 2. 24	0. 1. 5	— —	1. 1. 15	0. 3. 0	0. 3. 6
Timber, Fir	Loads. feet. 28. 12	52. 21	109. 49 ¾	— —	53. 21	31. 24	115. 48
—— Oak	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Uphers	C. qr. No 0. 0. 24	0. 1. 18	0. 0. 15	— —	0. 2. 0	—	—

CARDIFF.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Nil.			

CARDIGAN.

					Loads. feet. 6. 25	
						Loads. feet. 6. 10

CARLISLE.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Feathers for Beds	C. qr. lb. 1. 0. 7	2. 2. 14	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp, Rough	C. qr. lb. 223. 0 20	72. 1. 2	213. 1. 6	—	—	—	—
Iron	Tons. C. qr. lb. 119.12.1.24	172. 1. 0. 2	184. 14.1.22	- -	62. 2. 2. 27	79. 6. 1. 0	105.19.1.27
Pitch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	Last. Barrels. 3. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tow	C. qr. lb. 18. 2. 19	38. 0. 1	22. 2. 7	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Battens	C. qr. No 1. 0. 21	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 20
WOOD: Boards, Clap	C. qr. No 0. 3. 12	3. 0. 0	4. 1. 0	- -	- -	1. 0. 0	1. 0. 0
WOOD: Deals	C. qr. No 15. 3. 28	35. 3. 25	81. 1. 0	2. 3. 24	11. 0. 24	17. 0. 28	54. 2. 16
WOOD: Deal Ends	C. qr. No 5. 0. 0	6. 3. 18	10. 3. 15	4. 2. 0	2. 3. 12	5. 1. 7	8. 1. 22
WOOD: Lathwood	Fathoms. 11 ½	24 ½	30 ½	8 ¼	3	10	25
WOOD: Masts	- -	- -	No 4	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Oars	C. qr. No 0. 0. 12	0. 0. 12	0. 0. 12	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Planks	- -	No 169	42	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Spars	C. qr. No 0. 1. 29	0. 0. 20	0. 3. 10	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 12
WOOD: Spokes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 1,000	120
WOOD: Staves	C. qr. No 9. 0. 0	35. 2. 0	70. 0. 7	13. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	21. 0. 0
WOOD: Timber	Loads. Feet. 805. 24	1,143. 46	1,973. 31	344. 28	139. 24	565. 49	1,473. 16
WOOD: Treenails	No 4,500	600	- -	1,100	- -	2,500	—

CHEPSTOW.

Brimstone	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwts. lb. 3,700. 0. 0
Cork	C. lb. 74. 0. 20	3. 1. 2	51. 3. 9	- -	- -	- -	38. 2. 4
Hemp	- -	- -	C. lb. 1,812. 1. 17	596. 3. 27	—	—	—
Iron	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 80. 4. 2. 19	—	—	—
Pitch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. gal. 70. 2. 16	158. 2. 5	185. 1. 57	- -	- -	- -	80. 3. 21
Wood, Lathwood	Fathoms. 3	29	581	Fathom. 5	- -	Fathom. 5	—
——— Staves	C. No 24. 0. 0	85. 0. 23	—	—	—	—	—
——— Timber	Loads. Feet. 659. 0	432. 42	1,457. 28	26. 20	141. 42	31. 8	—

CARLISLE.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Nil.				

CHEPSTOW.

		Nil.				

CHESTER.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods in general	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Barilla - - - - - -	- -	C. q. lb. 1,029. 1. 18	- -	120. 3. 9	—	—	—
Brimstone - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 433. 0. 6	—	—	—
Bristles - - - - - -	- -	Doz. lb. 15. 5	—	—	—	—	—
Cork - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 52. 2. 22	120. 0. 0	—
Drugs, Cantharides - -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 72	—	—	—
—— Juniper Berries	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 48. 2. 26	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 0. 1. 0	—	—
Fish, Anchovies - - -	- -	- -	- -	Barls. 101	—	—	—
Grocery, Almonds - -	- -	C. lb. 2. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	7. 3. 5
—— Figs - - -	- -	C. lb. 2. 2. 14	—	—	—	—	—
—— Raisins - -	C. lb. 313. 1. 15	774. 0. 17	—	—	—	—	—
—— Rice - - -	- -	C. lb. 7. 1. 21	—	—	—	—	—
—— Sugar, Brown	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hats, Chip - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Straw - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hemp, Rough - - -	C. lb. 1,244. 2. 7	1,512. 1. 9	1,489. 0. 18	1,708. 3. 27	1,076. 1. 6	765. 3. 11	1,617. 0. 15
Iron - - - - - - -	Ton. C. lb. 128. 9. 1. 10	134. 6. 0. 0	134. 17. 2. 19	70. 5. 0. 16	169. 15. 3. 26	9. 13. 3. 16	24. 9. 0. 23
Kelp - - - - - - -	Ton. C. lb. 11. 14. 1. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Ordinary - - -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns h. g. 0. 0. 3	—	—	—
Pitch - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	Lasts. bls. 0. 2.	- -	1. 8	- -
Salt - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 24. 3. 7	—	—
Silk, Raw - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Thrown - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Skins, Calf - - - -	Doz. N° 89. 0.	1,712. 6	Doz. N° 234. 0. & 549 C. 2. 12 lb.	186. 0.	652. 0	362. 0	Doz N° C. 552. 0 & 1,532. 2. 20 lb.
—— Lamb - - -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 49. 3. 0	—	—	—
Tar - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tow - - - - - - -	C. lb. 60. 2. 10	78. 2. 14	133. 3. 27	257. 1. 22	30. 0. 0	88. 1. 23	56. 1. 22
Wine - - - - - - -	Tuns. h. g. 231. 0. 22	209. 1. 31	299. 2. 21	164. 3. 56	61. 0. 56	268. 0. 58	77. 0. 47
Wood, Deals - - -	C. N° 77. 2. 10	117. 2. 12	161. 1. 22	1. 3. 8	85. 0. 14	27. 2. 14	52. 0. 3
—— Deal Ends - -	C. N° 7. 3. 15	30. 3. 7	18. 2. 0	- -	11. 0. 23	3. 1. 6	11. 1. 27
—— Staves - - -	- -	C. N° 5. 0. 0	10. 3. 12	- -	3. 0. 18	- -	14. 0. 10
—— Timber - - -	Loads. Feet. 228. 31.	487. 19	909. 22	- -	168. 0	31. 4	457. 26
—— - - - - Oak -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool, Cotton - - -	- -	lbs. 6,034	7,630	—	—	—	—
Yarn, Mohair - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

CHESTER.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Pieces.						
869	103	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. lb.						
8. 0. 25	—	—	7. 0. 0	—	—	—
Doz N°						
200. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doz. N°						
150. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	C. lb.	—	—	—
			67. 0. 27			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0. 8.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs.						
17,281	—	146	—	—	—	—
lbs.						
8,700	1,260	283	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Last.						
1. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs.						
1,738	—	—	—	—	—	—

CHICHESTER.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Hemp	—	C. lb. 15. 2. 6	—	—	150. 0. 21	—	—
Grocery, Almonds (not Jordan)	C. lb. 0. 0. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Figs	C. lb. 0. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Raisins, Faro	C. lb. 0. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron	—	Tons. C. lb. 2. 12. 0. 19	1. 5. 0. 26	—	—	—	—
Linen, Cambric	—	Yards. 13	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover	—	C. lb. 116. 3. 25	6. 0. 19	—	—	—	—
Skins, Calf, Raw	Doz. No 59. 10	—	66. 0	—	—	—	7. 0
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 11. 0. 16	T. 11. 0. 28	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. No 7. 0. 10	—	3. 1. 10	—	—	2. 3. 9	—
Battens	C. No 3. 0. 0	6. 3. 0	7. 2. 12	8. 0. 0	11. 0. 0	14. 3. 0	17. 0. 0
——— Ends	—	C. q. No 3. 1. 0	0. 2. 0	—	—	—	—
Boards, Linn	—	—	C. No 1. 1. 16	—	—	—	—
——— Paling	C. No 15. 2. 20	1. 2. 0	3. 0. 0	22. 3. 0	4. 3. 0	19. 1. 18	17. 2. 0
Deals	C. No 50. 3. 20	74. 1. 14	100. 2. 7	100. 1. 0	97. 3. 9	109. 0. 6	82. 1. 18
——— Ends	C. No 5. 2. 25	7. 0. 0	8. 1. 4	10. 1. 0	13. 3. 15	10. 0. 21	11. 1. 18
Handspikes	—	—	C. No 1. 1. 6	—	—	1. 1. 18	—
Lathwood	—	—	Fathoms. 18 ½	—	1 ½	2	6 ¼
Masts, 6 to 8 Ins Diamr	No 55	—	83	—	33	23	29
——— 8 to 12 Inches	No 47	—	39	6	15	15	6
Oars	C. No 0. 0. 20	—	0. 1. 26	—	0. 2. 0	1. 0. 9	0. 1. 20
Scoops	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 6. 0	—	—
Spars	C. No 1. 2. 6	—	1. 3. 22	0. 1. 0	2. 1. 9	1. 3. 17	2. 6. 13
Staves	—	—	—	3. 0. 0	33. 1. 10	—	—
Timber	Load. Feet. 63. 28	—	615. 22	—	326. 44	82. 14	163. 31
Uphers	C. No 1. 0. 6	—	4. 1. 3	—	—	0. 2. 6	—

CHICHESTER.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Nil.			

COLCHESTER.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Briſtles	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dozen. lbs. 54. 10	—
Cork	C. qr. lb. 160. 0. 20	179. 2. 15	222. 0. 12	425. 3. 14	186. 2. 20	404. 2. 17	279. 3. 15
Hemp	- -	- -	C. lb. 47. 1. 12	—	—	—	—
Iron Bar	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 141. 15. 3. 4	- -	- -	- -	18. 3. 0. 11
Spirits, Geneva	- -	Gallons. 1,039	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,177
Tar	- -	- -	Barls. 2	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 289. 1. 10	235. 2. 50	165. 3. 15	293. 2. 10	112. 3. 5	320. 3. 1	140. 2. 15
WOOD: Balks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 2. 3. 0
Battens	C. N° 84. 0. 0	75. 1. 13	88. 2. 15	45. 0. 10	4. 2. 0	14. 0. 16	8. 0. 0
Boards, Oak	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 0. 0. 24	—	—	—
—— Paling	C. N° 7. 1. 0	- -	11. 2. 0	37. 1. 15	2. 1. 10	8. 3. 18	2. 1. 25
—— Wainſcot	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Inches. 527
Deals	C. N° 127. 0. 1.	161. 1. 4	136. 3. 23	65. 0. 28	32. 3. 10	111. 1. 9	75. 1. 28
Deal Ends	C. N° 19. 3. 7	27. 2. 0	22. 3. 20	10. 1. 1	3. 3. 6	18. 0. 7	13. 1. 18
Fir Quarters	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 3. 3. 18	—	—	—
Firewood	- -	- -	Fathoms. 2	—	—	—	—
Handſpikes	C. N° 0. 1. 15	- -	1. 0. 0.	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	Fathom. 3	- -	6 ½	1 ½	- -	- -	5 ¾
Maſts	- -	No 4	4	84	- -	19	7
Oars	C. N° 0. 0. 8	0. 0. 20	0. 1. 8	1. 2. 17	- -	0. 0. 16	0. 2. 20
Spars	C. N° 0. 3. 26	1. 2. 5	0. 1. 18	1. 2. 5	0. 1. 16	0. 3. 1	0. 3. 24
Spokes	No 280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 10. 0. 0	- -	- -	20. 0. 0
Timber	Loads. Feet. 165. 44	40. 18	183. 11	336. 27	- -	- -	205. 46.
Uphers	C. N° 0. 3. 10	3. 0. 8	3. 1. 22	—	—	—	—
Wainſcot Logs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 15. 23

COLCHESTER.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
- -	- -	No 136	—	—	—	—
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COWES.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods, Bandannoes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DYE STUFFS. Brazil Wood	- -	Tons. C. lb. 89. 0. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DYE STUFFS. Indigo	- -	- -	1,507 lb.	- -	- -	7,560	—
DYE STUFFS. Logwood	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. lb. 7. 6. 3. 2	—	—
Fish, Anchovies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Barrels. 9	- -
GROCERY. Almonds	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. qr. lb. 1. 2. 6	—
GROCERY. Coffee	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GROCERY. Raisins	C. lb. 532. 0. 0.	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY. Rice	Cwt. lb. 45,874. 0. 0	28,986. 0. 0	41,060. 0. 0	- -	458. 1. 24	748. 1. 11	- -
GROCERY. Sugar	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hemp	C. lb. 380. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides	N° 277	122	- -	795	—	—	—
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 50. 8. 0. 0	21. 3. 0 0	- -	- -	- -	5. 15. 0. 0	17. 8. 0. 0
Linens	- -	Cwt. qr. Ells. 400. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	110. 1. 10	—
Oil, Ordinary	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 1. 0. 47	- -	- -
— Salad	- -	- -	- -	- -	139 Galls.	177	- -
Pitch	Lasts. Barl. 23. 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rosin	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Salt	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	165 1/3 Weys.	—
Seeds, Clover	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. lb. 143. 3. 2
Skins	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 157	- -	- -	- -	119	432	30
—— Geneva	- -	Gallons 123	—	—	—	—	—
—— Rum	Gallons 153	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	Lasts. Barls. 36. 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tobacco	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 31,822	73,048
Wine	Tuns. Gal. 154. 2. 50	366. 0. 14	- -	29. 0. 10	172. 3. 60	191. 0. 29	- -
WOOD: Balks	C. N°. 5. 1. 0	- -	- -	2. 1. 18	6. 2. 0	6. 0. 19	9. 3. 0
WOOD: Battens	C. N° 9. 0. 0.	21. 0. 0	29. 0. 0	11. 1. 0	16. 2. 0	5. 2. 18	31. 2. 0
WOOD: Batten Ends	C. N° 1. 1. 0	1. 2. 0	- -	3. 3. 9	—	—	—
WOOD: Boards	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,000 Feet	225	—
WOOD: ——— Paling	C. N° 9. 2. 0	- -	1. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	48. 2. 1
WOOD: Deals	C. N° 52. 0. 0	35. 2. 8	74. 1. 0	79. 1. 27	110. 3. 2	64. 2. 25	154. 2. 3
WOOD: Deal Ends	C. N° 7. 0. 0.	6. 2. 0	10. 2. 0	7. 1. 24	9. 1. 3	12. 0. 13	13. 2. 25
WOOD: Handspikes	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 2. 2. 6	1. 3. 18	5. 3. 8
WOOD: Lathwood	8 Fathoms	5	11	13 1/2	10	8	31 1/4
WOOD: Masts	N° 2	- -	7	15	141	116	191
WOOD: Oars	C. N° 1. 1. 0	- -	3. 0. 0	1. 0. 28	5. 2. 26	1. 1. 0	3. 0. 14
WOOD: Spars	- -	C. N° 1. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	1. 1. 3	3. 3. 28	1. 0. 4	3. 3. 4
WOOD: Staves	C. N° 247. 0. 0	93. 0. 0	191. 0. 0	48. 1. 19	63. 2. 20	- -	- -
WOOD: Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 421. 0	536. 21	412. 36	585. 3	595. 14	331. 47	622. 41
WOOD: —— Oak	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
WOOD: Uphers	C. N° 2. 0. 0	- -	1. 1. 0	1. 0. 12	0. 1. 6	1. 0. 0	—
Wool, Cotton	- -	- -	383 lb.	20,683	- -	89. 620	23,624

COWES.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Pieces.						
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	33. 12. 1. 24	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 ½	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	2,122. 2. 22	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cwt. lb.			—	—	—	—
46,503. 2. 5	28,677. 0. 20	44,427. 2. 22	Cwt. lb.			
- -	- -	- -	137. 1. 11	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 47	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	139	1,039	—
	Last. Barls.					
- -	0. 3	—	—	—	—	—
	Cwt. lb.					
- -	6. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Cwt. lb.				
- -	- - -	1. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
N° 35	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	421 ¾	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Last. Barls.					
- -	0. 3.	—	—	—	—	—
143,166	- -	- -	1,405	- -	31,822	67,306
151. 0. 39	364. 3. 27	- -	0. 3. 51	222. 0. 8	181. 1. 55	—
- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	120. 0. 0	36. 2. 20	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	86. 24	—	—	—
- -	9 Loads.	- -	- -	- -	44. 10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,375	—

DARTMOUTH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods, Tea	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cork	- -	Cwt. lb. 36. 0. 0	64. 1. 0	28. 3. 17	60. 0. 0	101. 1. 12	- -
Drugs, Ginfing	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 1,145	—	—
Dye Stuffs, Logwood	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. lb. 38. 2. 23	—	—	—
Fifh, Anchovics	- -	Barrels. lb. 4. 6	0. 6.	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Almonds	Cwt. qr. lb. 0. 2. 3	1. 1. 6	0. 0. 26	- -	- -	0. 1. 0	0. 1. 0
GROCERY: Coffee	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GROCERY: Figs	Cwt. qr. lb. 17. 3. 7	11. 0. 23	7. 2. 21	2. 2. 0	- -	0. 3. 0	3. 1. 0
GROCERY: Ginger	- -	Cwt. lb. 7. 1. 6	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Raifins	Cwt. qr. lb. 4. 0. 23	6. 1. 0	3. 3. 7	0. 3. 0	—	—	—
GROCERY: Rice	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GROCERY: Sugar	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hemp	- -	Cwt. lb. 453. 0. 7	- -	- -	- -	165. 1. 26	22. 0. 2
Iron	Ts. C. qr. lb. 2. 11. 1. 21	15. 2. 2. 7	- -	7. 17. 3. 18	- -	- -	20. 7. 2. 3
LINEN: Canvas, Heffens	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 113. 1. 23	- -	- -
LINEN: Germany	Cwt. qr. lb. 10. 0. 12	- -	- -	- -	148. 2. 26	- -	- -
LINEN: Holland and Flanders Linen	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ells. 68,801. Prize Linen imported into this Port, and fent by Land Carriage to London for the Convenience of Exportation.		
LINEN: Lawns, Silefia	- -	- -	- -	- -	45 Pieces	—	—
LINEN: Ruffia	- -	C. qrs. Ells. 11. 1. 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
LINEN: Sail Cloth	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ells. 1,992	—	—
Molaffes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. 4. 0. 0	1. 3. 27
Oil Ordinary	Tuns. h. g. 9. 1. 19	8. 3. 35	4. 0. 5	1. 1. 33	2. 0. 3	- -	- -
— Train	Tuns. h. g. 414. 0. 61	290. 3. 27	326. 0. 0	254. 0. 62	271. 1. 39	254. 2. 6	302. 3. 2
Pitch	- -	Laſts. Barl. 0. 3.	0. 4	- -	- -	- -	17. 3
Rofin	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. lb. 222. 1. 18	- -	- -	- -
Salt	Weys. Buſh. 1,314. 8	1,034. 5.	698. 1	41. 3	- -	- -	126. 34
SKINS: Bear, Black	- -	No 3	- -	- -	6	19	9
SKINS: — White	No 5	7	4	2	2	- -	1
SKINS: Beaver	736	142	218	137	71	369	305
SKINS: Calabar	- -	No 9	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Calf	- -	Doz. No 0. 5	9. 11	9. 6	2. 5	- -	1. 0
SKINS: Cat	No 2	3	7	13	7	29	17
SKINS: Deer	No 6	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	5
SKINS: Dog	No 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Elk	No 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Fox	C. No 393	295	187	210	229	342	275
SKINS: Hare	No 0. 0. 10	- -	0. 0. 5	0. 2. 8	- -	- -	0. 0. 9
SKINS: Martin	592	526	664	68	31	196	79
SKINS: Mink	No - -	22	- -	- -	- -	- -	4
SKINS: Muſquaſh	4	75	2	10	- -	114	—

DARTMOUTH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
lbs.						
3,485	5,084	1,389	3,939	6,063	2,652	2,157
- -	- -	- -	20. 0. 0	20. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	25. 0. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				C. lbs.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	569. 2. 25	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Cwt. lb.	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	100. 0. 0	—
Cwt. lb.						
15. 0. 8	6. 2. 14	- -	- -	3. 2. 14	- -	8. 1. 3
210. 0. 0.	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. 5. 2. 10	1. 6. 0. 0	9. 13. 0. 26	16. 4. 1. 2	0. 8. 0. 0	3. 9. 3. 13	9. 13. 0. 14
- -	- -	- -	- -	4,027. 0. 0	—	—
22. 2. 29	12. 2. 5	2. 0. 10	21. 2. 20	6,686. 0. 18	13. 0. 7	10. 2. 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. 3. 8	46. 1. 9	83. 1. 28	44. 3. 4	31. 0. 0	13. 3. 0	58. 2. 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. lbs.						
30. 0. 0	21. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	31. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	- -	1,123. 2. 25
4. 1. 21	8. 0. 49	3. 0. 37	1. 1. 33	2. 0. 3	—	—
13. 2. 36	- -	6. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
6. 5	11. 10	9. 3	5. 9	2. 3.	11. 3	4. 1
2. 0. 9	3. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	- -	10. 0. 0	170. 0. 0	—
1,598. 38	898. 0	812. 0	- -	55. 4	190	—
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IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Skins, Otter	No 351	176	140	108	172	268	253
—— Rabbit	- -	- -	- -	Timber. No 6. 36	—	—	—
—— Raccoon	No 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Seal	No 6,056	No 2,635	2,645	2,230	1,873	1,206	2,375
—— Weazel	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Doz. No 1. 5	—
—— Wolf	No 5	- -	2	1	- -	- -	2
—— Wolvering	- -	No 1	- -	- -	2	3	—
Spirits, Brandy	- -	Galls. 115	- -	45,382	24,902	1,884	2,327
—— Geneva	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Rum	Galls. 21	102	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	Lasts. barls. 8. 8	17. 1	0. 4	14. 0	- -	- -	75. 8
Turpentine	- -	Cwt. qr. lb. 28. 1. 7	76. 3. 2	- -	- -	- -	- -
Anchor Stocks	- -	- -	No 7	—	—	—	—
Balks	C. qr. No 2. 3. 16	2. 1. 21	3. 1. 26	3. 2. 12	6. 3. 25	7. 2. 11	10. 2. 17
Battens	4. 0. 0	2. 1. 17	- -	- -	- -	10. 2. 0	1. 0. 0
Batten Ends	- -	- -	C. qr. No 0. 1. 15	- -	- -	1. 2. 0	—
Boards, Clap	- -	C. qr. No 8. 1. 10	—	—	—	—	—
—— Linn	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. No 0. 1. 6	- -	0. 1. 24
—— Oak	Feet. 1,200	25,895	21,820	—	—	—	—
—— Pine	Feet. 10,700	256,058	180,160	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Paling	C. qr. No 10. 1. 0	2. 2. 0	9. 0. 0	6. 2. 29	13. 2. 0	21. 2. 26	27. 3. 24
Deals	C. qr. No 97. 2. 13	18. 0. 12	79. 2. 20	10. 2. 0	46. 1. 2	91. 3. 8	99. 1. 6
Deal Ends	C. qr. No 10. 1. 15	4. 0. 23	6. 1. 8	10. 2. 20	10. 0. 1	10. 0 0	21. 0. 2
Handſpikes	C. qr. No 1. 1. 6	4. 0. 0	2. 3. 2	0. 1. 10	1. 3. 24	5. 2. 6	14. 0. 26
Lathwood	Fathoms. 14	9	25	7	22	30	18
Maſts	No 62	57	57	139	278	282	148
Oars	C. qr. No 2. 2. 0	5. 2. 14	3. 2. 10	0. 2. 4	0. 2. 14	5. 1. 29	3. 3. 20
Plank, Birch	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 6. 0	—	—	—	—
—— Fir	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 84 0	—	—	—	—
Shingles	- -	- -	C. qr. No 60. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Spars	C. qr. No 2. 2. 18	2. 0. 4	8. 1. 15	0. 2. 12	3. 3. 27	2. 1. 22	8. 2. 6
Staves	C. qr. No 209. 0. 0	933. 2. 0	844. 1. 14	193. 0. 0	- -	5. 1. 26	- -
Timber	Loads. ft. 883. 12	459. 10	1,458. 33	197. 44	955. 13	813. 24	1,120. 5
Trays	- -	- -	No. 16	—	—	—	—
Uphers	C. qr. No 3. 0. 6	1. 1. 8	2. 3. 2	0. 3. 6	2. 1. 12	0. 3. 15	0. 1. 0
Wax, Bees	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 79. 2. 6	41. 2. 52	69. 1. 47	54. 3. 37	141. 3. 51	248. 0. 6	32. 0. 28

WOOD.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Galls. 2,826	60	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. 10	8. 2	6. 11	17. 10	0. 4	5. 0.	11. 10
—	—	13. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
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DEAL.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Drugs, Juniper Berries	- -	C. lb. 24. 0. 10	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Anchovies	- -	Barrels. 27	—	—	—	—	—
Grocery, Raisins	- -	C. lb. 119. 2. 18	—	—	—	—	—
Hats, Chip	- -	Doz. No 280. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Iron	- -	T. C. qr. lb. 0. 3. 3. 13	- -	9. 10. 2. 15	—	—	—
Linen, Ruffia, above 36 & under 45 Inches	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. Ells. 0. 2. 29	—	—	—
—— Towelling, under 22½ Inches	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. Ells. 0. 2. 12	—	—	—
Oil, Salad	- -	Gallons. 152½	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	- -	- -	Gallons. 1,266½	—	—	—	—
—— Geneva	- -	Gallons. 583	—	—	—	—	—
—— Rum	Gallons. 96	- -	- -	- -	55	- -	77
Wax, Bees	- -	C. qr. lb. 4. 3. 7	0. 0. 4	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 33. 3. 43	16. 1. 25	39. 3. 25	12. 0. 15	1. 2. 3	3. 3. 57	3. 3. 4
Wood, Deals	- -	- -	C. qr. No 6. 1. 18	—	—	—	—
—— Lathwood	- -	- -	Fathoms. 11	—	—	—	—
—— Timber	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 264. 5	—	—	—	—

DEAL.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

DOVER.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS:							
Calicoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslins	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pieces. 7
Prohibited	—	Pieces. 30	Pieces. 57	Pieces. 12	Piece. Yds. 1. & 16	—	Pieces. Yds. 247 & 79
Canes, Walking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barilla	lbs. 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	C. qr. lb. 6. 0. 0	C. qr. lb. 96. 0. 0	C. qr. lb. 14. 0. 9	—	C. qr. lb. 91. 1. 7	C. qr. lb. 101. 2. 8	—
DRUGS:							
Cantharides	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 26	—
Gum Arabic	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lbs. 122. 1. 26	—
—— Senegal	lbs. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jalap	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 28	—
Juniper Berries	—	C. qr. lb. 13. 0. 0	—	C. qr. lb. 514. 2. 4	—	—	—
Manna	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 606	—
Oil Turpentine	—	—	—	lbs. 116	—	—	—
Opium	—	—	lbs. 10	—	—	lbs. 26	—
Rhubarb	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 54	—
Saffron	lbs. 140	—	lbs. 12	—	lbs. 169	lbs. 437	lbs. 151
Dye Stuffs, Indigo	—	—	lbs. 4	—	—	—	—
—— Smalts	—	—	—	lbs. 2,048	—	lbs. 229	—
Feathers for Beds	C. qr. lb. 0. 1. 4	C. qr. lb. 0. 1. 26	C. qr. lb. 0. 3. 19	—	—	—	—
Fish, Anchovies	—	—	Barrels. lbs. 0. 8	Barrel. lbs. 1. 9	—	Barrels. lbs. 6. 8	Barrels. lbs. 0. 10
GROCERY:							
Almonds	C. qr. lb 0. 0. 16	C. qr. lb. 0. 0. 8	C. qr. lb. 1. 1. 1	—	—	C. qr. lb. 18. 3. 16	—
Figs	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 79. 1. 7.	C. qr. lb. 255. 0. 3	C. qr. lb. 85. 2. 12
Prunes	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 65. 0. 0	—
Raisins	C. qr. lb. 0. 1. 18	C. qr. lb. 5. 2. 18	C. qr. lb. 109. 0. 27	—	C. qr. lb. 561. 2. 22	C. qr. lb. 650. 1. 23	C. qr. lb. 0. 0. 14
Rice	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 99. 1. 0	—
Hats, Chip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Straw	—	Doz. No 0. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp	—	—	—	—	—	Tons. C. qr. lb 62. 12. c. 27	—
Iron	—	Tons. C. q. lb. 2. 11. 1. 21	—	Tons. C. q. lb. 10. 14. 1. 18	—	Tons. C. qr. lb. 14. 19. 3. 20	Tons. C. q. lb. 24. 9. 2. 21
Linen	C. q. Ells. 1. 3. 1	C. qr. Ells. 2. 0. 13	C. qr. Ells. 4. 3. 24	C. qr. Ells. 2 3. 0. 8	C. qr. Ells. 11. 0. 4	C. qr. Ells. 40. 0. 20	C. qr. Ells. 2. 3. 8
Oil, Ordinary	—	—	—	Tuns. h. g. 32. 0. 1	—	—	Tuns. h. g. 3. 2. 44
—— Salad	Gallons. 20	Gallons. 8½	Gallons. 14	—	Gallon. 1	Gallons. 81	Gallons. 2
Pitch	—	—	—	Barrels. 2	—	—	—
Rosin	—	C. qr. lb. 1. 3. 25	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 648. 0. 0
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover	—	C. qr. lb. 60. 2. 2	C. qr. lb. 175. 0. 5	C. qr. lb. 9. 2. 23	—	—	C. qr. lb. 350. 0. 12

DOVER.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Pieces. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pieces. 172	Pieces. 216	Pieces. 36	Yds. 24	—	—	—
Pieces. 130	Pieces. 17	Pieces. 63	Pieces. Yds. 235 & 17	—	—	—
No 11,092	No 4,750	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	lbs. 226	—	—	—	—
—	—	lbs. 1,017	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. qr. lbs. 1. 0. 24.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doz. No 2. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 1. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Tons. C. qr. lb. 1. 5. 1. 2	—	—	—	—	—
Pieces. 35	Pieces. Yds. 142 & 41	Pieces. 62.	—	—	—	Pieces. 28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	lbs. 16	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Skins and Furs	—	C. q. lb. 5. 2. 26	No 996	C. q. lb. 39. 1. 14	No 10,168 and 31 C. 1 q. 24 lb.	No 5,760	No 105,031
Spirits, Brandy	—	—	—	Gallons. 30,597	9 947 Gal.	Gallons. 861	Gallons. 398
—— Geneva	—	Gallons. 1,322	—	—	—	—	—
—— Rum	—	—	—	Gallons. 99	—	—	—
Tar	Lasts. barls. 12. 6	—	—	Lasts. bar. 0. 2	—	Lasts. barls. 17. 0	Lasts. barls. 5. 8
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 266. 3. 48	Tuns. h. g. 309. 0. 47	Tuns. h. g. 362. 1. 11	Tuns. h. g. 284. 2. 57	Tuns. h. g. 286. 1. 61	Tuns. h. g. 227. 3. 48	Tuns. h. g. 230. 0. 10
WOOD: Balks	C. q. No 3. 1. 1.	—	—	0. 1 5	1. 0. 18	3. 0. 11	1. 3. 8
Battens	C. q. No 80. 2. 0	C. q. No 8. 3. 24	C. q. No 18. 0. 23	C. q. No 33. 2. 10	C. q. No 12. 3. 15	C. q. No 38. 2. 3	C. q. No 31. 0. 24
Batten Ends	—	—	C. q. No 11. 2. 10	C. q. No 2. 0. 0	—	C. q. No 10. 0. 24	—
Beech Quarters	C. q. No 1. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boards, Clap	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 0. 2. 0	—	—
—— Paling	C. q. No 27. 1. 10	—	C. q. No 16. 2. 0	C. q. No 4. 0. 0	C. q. No 16. 0. 0	C. q. No 10. 3. 6	C. q. No 26. 0. 22
Deals	C. q. No 147. 2. 2	C. q. No 221. 3. 2	C. q. No 130. 0. 0	C. q. No 136. 2. 27	C. q. No 148. 3. 24	C. q. No 195. 3. 4	C. q. No 345. 2. 22
Deal Ends	C. q. No 14. 2. 4	C. q. No 22. 2. 8	C. q. No 13. 1. 7	C. q. No 15. 1. 19	C. q. No 20. 2. 17	C. q. No 22. 0. 24	C. q. No 32. 3. 26
Firewood	—	Fathom. 8	Fathom. 2	Fathom. 5	Fathom. 2	—	Fathom. 1
Fir Quarters	—	C. q. No 0. 0. 27	—	—	C. q. No 0. 1. 2	—	—
Handspikes	C. q. No 0. 2. 12	C. q. No 1. 1. 8	C. q. No 0. 1. 6	C. q. No 4. 3. 29	C. q. No 3. 1. 18	C. q. No 7. 0. 14	C. q. No 0. 3. 15
Lathwood	Fathom. 17	Fathom. 21 ½	Fathom. 12 ½	Fathom. 15 ½	Fathom. 25	Fathom. 29 ¾	Fathom. 24 ½
Masts	No 207	No 16	No 42	No 206	No 77	No 192	No 130
Oars	C. q. No 2. 0. 10	C. q. No 0. 0. 16	C. q. No 0. 2. 11	C. q. No 0. 3. 22	C. q. No 0. 3. 10	C. q. No 4. 0. 2	C. q. No 0. 3. 16
Plank, Oak	Loads. 154	—	—	—	—	Loads. 8	—
Spars	C. q. No 4. 0. 6	C. q. No 2. 3. 0	C. q. No 3. 3. 26	C. q. No 10. 0. 20	C. q. No 7. 1. 0	C. q. No 10. 3. 8	C. q. No 16. 0. 8
Spokes for Wheels	—	No 300	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	C. q. No 13. 0. 0	C. q. No 3. 0. 0	—	65. 1. 15	—	43. 0. 20	—
Treenails	—	—	—	—	—	No 4,000	—
Timber	Loads. Feet. 601. 37	Loads. Feet. 679. 34	Loads. Feet. 360. 21	Loads. Feet. 662. 30	Loads. Feet. 714. 21	Loads. Feet. 1,209 9	Loads. Feet. 833. 23
Trays	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 36
Uphers	C. q. No 9. 2. 4	C. q. No 0. 2. 0	C. q. No 1. 1. 1	C. q. No 2. 1. 15	C. q. No 2. 3. 1	C. q. No 8. 0. 12	C. q. No 3. 2. 2
Wool, Cotton	—	lbs. 2,894	lbs. 1,724	lbs. 7,020	lbs. 5,779	—	—
Yarn, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5 h January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1780.	1801.	1802.
- -	C. qr. lb. N° 36. 0. 18. & 1,680	23. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallons. 24	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 30	Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 20	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 51	Tuns. h. g. 1. 0. 45
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXETER.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods, Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barilla	—	C. qr. lb. 40. 0. 22	—	—	—	—	—
Brimstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Briſtles	Doz. lb. 397. 9	Doz. lb. 1,014. 4	Doz. lb. 1,609. 1	—	—	Doz. lb. 223. 9	Doz. lb. 296. 3
Cork	C. qr. lb. 668. 1. 15	C. qr. lb. 505. 0. 26	C. qr. lb. 1,106. 2. 25	C. qr. lb. 645. 3. 11	C. qrs. lbs. 1,459. 2. 21	C. qr. lb. 177. 0. 25	C. qr. lb. 220. 2. 13
DRUGS: Almonds, Bitter	—	C. qr. lb. 7. 0. 10	—	—	—	—	—
DRUGS: Manna	—	lbs. 137	—	—	—	—	—
DRUGS: Oil Turpentine	lbs. 2,321	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRUGS: Quickſilver	lbs. 85	—	—	—	—	—	—
DYE STUFFS: Brazil	—	Cwt. lb. 0. 3. 15	—	—	C. qrs. lbs. 6. 3. 24	—	—
DYE STUFFS: Indigo	lbs. 3,793	lbs. 6,478	lbs. 2,326	—	—	—	—
DYE STUFFS: Fuſtic	C. qr. lb. 57. 1. 1	—	—	C. qr. lb. 81. 0. 1	—	—	C. qr. lb. 399. 0. 1
DYE STUFFS: Logwood	Tons. C. q. lb. 12. 19. 0. 3	—	—	Tons. C. qr. lb. 33. 19. 3. 22	—	—	Tons. C. qr. lb. 39. 19. 1. 8
DYE STUFFS: Mahogany	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tons. C. qr. lb. 7. 18. 0. 11
DYE STUFFS: Shumac	C. qr. lb. 355. 0. 20	C. qr. lb. 565. 2. 2	—	—	C. qrs. lbs. 65. 3. 8	—	C. qr. lb. 36. 3. 21
DYE STUFFS: Smalts	lbs. 1,568	lbs. 25	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	lbs. 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiſh, Anchovies	Barrels. 6 ½	Barrls. lb. 3. 7	Barrel. lb. 1 8	—	—	—	Barrel. lb. 1. 10
GROCERY: Almonds, Jordan	C. qr. lb. 90. 0. 19	C. qr. lb. 19. 2. 3	C. qr. lb. 29. 0. 11	—	C. qr. lbs. 0. 0. 23	C. qr. lb. 0. 0. 3	C. qr. lb. 5. 1. 14
GROCERY: ——— not Jordan	—	C. qr. lb. 26. 1. 2.	C. qr. lb. 19. 0. 24	—	—	C. qr. lb. 0. 0. 10	C. qr. lb. 0. 1. 4
GROCERY: Coffee	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 23. 0. 16	—	—	—
GROCERY: Figs	C. qr. lb. 31. 0. 5	C. qr. lb. 264. 1. 12	C. qr. lb. 91. 1. 6.	C. qr. lb. 1. 0. 16	C. qr. lb. 13. 3. 6	C. qr. lb. 31. 3. 11	C. qr. lb. 16. 0. 20
GROCERY: Ginger	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 45. 1. 20	—	—	—
GROCERY: Pimento	—	—	—	lbs. 2,421	—	—	—
GROCERY: Prunes	C. qr. lb. 282. 2. 20	C. qr. lb 187. 1. 26	—	C. qr. lb. 0. 2. 7.	—	—	—
GROCERY: Raiſins, Denia	—	C. qr. lb. 63. 1. 10	C. qr. lb. 1,198. 3. 21	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: ——— Lexia	C. qr. lb. 716. 0. 15	C. qr. lb. 1,030. 2. 20	C. qr. lb. 1,459. 1. 1	C. qr. lbs. 8. 1. 8.	C. qr. lb. 2. 0. 8.	C. qr. lb. 5. 1. 1.	C. qr. lb. 653. 1. 17
GROCERY: ——— Lipari	—	C. qr. lb. 312. 3. 3	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: ——— Solis	C. qr. lb. 316. 2. 8	C. qr. lb. 478. 2. 5	C. qr. lb. 655. 0. 14	—	C. qr. lb. 0. 2. 13	C. qr. lb. 0. 0. 20	C. qr. lb. 293. 1. 9
GROCERY: Rice	C. qr. lb. 122. 3. 23	C. qr. lb. 15. 3. 17	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Sugar	C. qr. lb. 83. 0. 7	—	—	1,262. 3. 1	—	—	1,025. 2. 15
Hoops	—	No 12,480	—	—	—	—	No 3,000
Hemp	C. qr. lb. 1,643. 2. 0	C. qr. lb. 3,103. 1. 6	C. qr. lb. 2,299. 0. 14	—	—	C. qr. lb. 893. 1. 23	C. qr. lb. 1,000. 2. 8.
Iron	Tons. C. qr. lb. 110. 0. 2. 21	Tons. C. qr. lb. 175. 1. 3. 18	Tons. C. qr. lb. 156. 6. 2. 6	Tons. C. qrs. lbs. 1. 11. 2. 16	—	Tons. C. qr. lb 76. 7. 1. 0	Tons. C. qr. lb. 127. 11. 0. 5
LINEN: Check'd & Striped	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Canvas, Heſſens	C. qr. Ells. 606. 0. 20	C. qr. Ells. 872. 2. 25	C. qr. Ells. 787. 3. 12	C. qr. Ells. 456. 0. 23	—	C. qr. Ells. 748. 3. 29	C. qr. Ells. 600. 0. 28
LINEN: Damaſk, Tabling	Yards. 51	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Drilling	—	C. qr. Ells. 10. 0. 16	C. qr. Ells. 6. 3. 22	—	—	—	C. qr. Ells. 30. 2. 27
LINEN: Germany, und[r] 31½ Inches	C. q. Ells. 3,002. 2. 0	C. qr. Ells 2,743. 3. 0	C. qr. Ells. 3,065. 0. 15	C. q. Ells. 2,905. 2. 9	C. qr. Ells. 0. 2. 15	C. qr. Ells 5,507. 0. 2	C. qr. Ells. 3,451. 1. 12

EXETER.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
	lbs. 1,069					
	C. qr. lb. 12. 3. 0.					
	Tons. C. qr. lb. 5. 0. 0. 0	Feet. 20				
Barrels. lbs. 10. 0.						
		C. qr. lb. 9. 3. 18				
	C. qr. lb. 4. 1. 27					
					C. qr. lb. 44. 2. 6	
					lbs. 259	
	C. qr. lb. 14. 2. 18	C. qr. lb. 29. 1. 26				
		C. qr. lb. 349. 1. 26				
	C. qr. lb. 35. 3. 23					
		C. qr. lb. 218. 2. 3.				
N° 12,000			N° 1,780.			
Tons. C. qr. lb. 10. 5. 1. 4.	Tons. C. qr. lb. 13. 9. 1. 17	Tons. C. qr. lb. 59. 13. 3. 16	Tons. C. qr. lb. 2. 6. 0. 0	Tons. C. qr. lb. 0. 17. 2. 0	Tons. C. qr. lb. 2. 0. 1. 17	Tons. C. qr. lb. 7. 2. 3. 0
C. qr. Ells. 10. 2. 8.	C. qr. Ells. 3. 1. 10	C. qr. Ells. 7. 1. 2.				

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
LINEN: Ruffia, under 22½ Inches	C. q. Ells. 20. 0. 0	C. q. Ells. 120. 1. 12	C. q. Ells 56. 3. 20	- -	- -	C. q. Ells. 51. 3. 12	C. q. Ells. 64. 0. 6
LINEN: above 22½ Ins & under 31½	C. q. Ells. 29. 0. 0	C. q. Ells. 0. 1. 28	C. q. Ells. 137. 2. 20	- -	- -	C. q. Ells. 56. 0. 6	C. q. Ells. 53. 0. 12
LINEN: above 36 and under 45	C. q. Ells. 0. 1. 28	- -	C. q. El 12. 1. 5	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Diaper	C. q. Ells. 15. 0. 12	- -	C. q. Ells. 10. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Towelling & Napkg, under 22½	C. q. Ells. 90. 1. 15	- -	91. 0. 5	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Sail Cloth	- -	C. q. Ells. 0. 0. 10	—	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Sails, Foreign-made	- -	- -	- -	No 1	—	—	—
LINEN: Ticking	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Oil, Ordinary	Tuns. h. g. 174. 1. 3	Tuns. h. g. 145. 1. 41	Tuns. h. g. 65. 3. 13	Tuns. h. g. 81. 3. 48	- -	Tuns. h. g. 42. 0. 18	Tuns. h. g. 182. 3. 5
Salad	Gallon. ½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 27
Train	Tuns. h. g. 49. 2. 18	Tuns. h. g. 75. 2. 54	Tuns. h. g. 119. 1. 18	Tuns. h. g. 101. 0. 40	Tuns. h. g. 58. 1. 18	Tuns. h. g. 94. 2. 47	Tuns. h. g. 109. 1. 4
Pitch	Lafts. Bar. 41. 10.	- -	- -	Lafts. Bar. 0. 3	- -	- -	Lafts. Bar. 16. 0
Rofin	C. q. lb. 20. 1. 20	- -	C. q. lb. 59. 0. 27	C. q. lb. 525. 3. 16	- -	- -	- -
Salt	Weys. Bu. 206. 12	Weys. Bu. 41. 20	Weys. Bu. 118. 0	- -	- -	- -	- -
Seeds, Clover	C. q. lb. 59. 2. 5	C. q. lb. 71. 1. 27	C. q. lb. 56. 2. 11	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 38. 3. 3
Silk, Raw	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
SKINS: Bear	- -	Number. 2	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Beaver	- -	Number. 8	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Calabar	- -	- -	Timbers. Skins 5. 36	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Calf	Doz. N° 79. 0	Dozen. N° 181. 1	Dozen. N° 155. 5	Dozen. N° 15. 1	Dozen. N° 3. 4	- -	Dozen. N° 597. 8
SKINS: Deer	Number. 204	Number. 90	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Dog	- -	Number. 4	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Fox	- -	Number. 30	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Lamb	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. N° 138. 0. 15	—	—
SKINS: Otter	- -	Number. 20	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Seal	Number. 64	- -	Number. 10	- -	Number. 738	Number. 366	—
SKINS: Sheep	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 5,348	- -	Gallons. 3,986	—	—	—	—
Geneva	Gallons. 3,364	Gallons. 7,914	Gallons. 3,269	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 5,244
Rum	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 7,106	- -	- -	Gallons. 18,761
Tar	Lafts. Bar. 19. 5.	Lafts. Bar. 88. 11	Lafts. Bar. 1. 0.	Lafts. Bar. 3. 3.	Lafts. Bar. 0. 1	- -	Lafts. Bar. 25. 7
Turpentine	C. q. lb. 289. 3. 13	C. q. lb. 304. 2. 1	- -	C. q. lb. 17. 2. 3	—	—	—
WINE: French	Tuns. h. g. 2. 0. 31	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 56	Tuns. h. g. 0. 2. 22	Tuns. h. g. 0. 3. 12
WINE: Italian	- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 56	—	—	—	—	—
WINE: Madeira	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 44	—	—
WINE: Portugal	Tuns. h. g. 376. 1. 44	Tuns. h. g. 279. 1. 13	Tuns. h. g. 448. 1. 52	Tuns. h. g. 565. 3. 53	Tuns. h. g. 313. 1. 38	Tuns. h. g. 708. 0. 2	Tuns. h. g. 145. 0. 42
WINE: Rhenish	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 50	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 46	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
WINE: Spanish	Tuns. h. g. 94. 2. 36	Tuns. h. g. 108. 3. 18	Tuns. h. g. 94. 3. 43	Tuns. h. g. 23. 3. 42	Tuns. h. g. 37. 1. 48	Tuns. h. g. 29. 1. 40	Tuns. h. g. 71. 1. 2

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. q. Ells. 3. 0. 0	C. q. Ells. 14. 0. 13	C. q. Ell. 5. 0. 0	C. q. Ell. 0. 3. 1	- -	- -	C. q. Ells. 4. 3. 20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	Yards. 20	—	—
- -	Tuns. h. g. 2. 1. 34	Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 28	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 4. 0. 0	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 29
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 3. 0. 0.
- -	- -	Lasts. Bar. 2. 1	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 4. 0. 0	—	—	—
Weys. Bu. 216. 32	Weys. Bu. 41. 20	Weys. Bu. 115. 20	Weys. Bu. 30. 12	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	lbs. 2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. q. lb. 2. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. q. N° 7. 0. 0	C. q. N° 3. 0. 0	C. q. N° 1. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	Lasts. Bar. 2. 1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 2. 13	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	Tuns. h. g. 2. 1. 40	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 40. 1. 17	Tuns. h. g. 6. 2. 43
- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 33	—	—	—	—	—
- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 2. 53	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD: Balks	C. qr. No 0. 1. 22	C. qr. No 7. 1. 20	C. qr. No 7. 2. 21	C. qr. No 2. 3. 4	C. qr. No 4. 2. 13	C. qr. No 3. 2. 27	C. qr. No 5. 3. 22
Battens	C. qr. No 64. 1. 20	C. qr. No 6. 0. 0	C. qr. No 8. 2. 22	C. qr. No 17. 2. 24	C. qr. No 3. 1. 19	C. qr. No 22. 0. 0	C. qr. No 18. 2. 27
Batten Ends	C. qr. No 4. 3. 24	- -	C. qr. No 2. 0. 0	- -	- -	C. qr. No 3. 3. 0	C. qr. No 7. 0. 0
Blocks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Boards, Clap	- -	- -	C. qr. No 0. 2. 0	—	—	—	—
—— Elm	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Linn	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. No 0. 3. 6	—	—
—— Paling	C. qr. No 35. 0. 15	C. qr. No 9. 2. 20	C. qr. No 23. 3. 20	C. qr. No 19. 3. 20	C. qr. No 21. 2. 10	C. qr. No 19. 3. 0	C. qr. No 54. 1. 12
—— Pine	Feet. 61,323	Feet. 8,700	Feet. 42,695	Feet. 1,551	—	—	—
—— Wainscot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deals	C. qr. No 336. 2. 15	C. qr. No 230. 3. 8	C. qr. No 270. 3. 28	C. qr. No 332. 3. 22	C. qr. No 301. 3. 16	C. qr. No 237. 1. 7	C. qr. No 364. 1. 13
Deal Ends	C. qr. No 49. 2. 5	C. qr. No 19. 1. 9	C. qr. No 39. 1. 10	C. qr. No 30. 2. 21	C. qr. No 30. 1. 4	C. qr. No 25. 2. 8	C. qr. No 25. 0. 27
Firewood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heading	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Handspikes	C. qr. No 11. 1. 0	C. qr. No 2. 0. 0	C. qr. No 3. 3. 0	C. qr. No 1. 1. 6	C. qr. No 12. 3. 6	C. qr. No 0. 2. 12	C. qr. No 3. 1. 18
Knees of Oak	C. qr. No 0. 1. 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. 34	Fathoms. 49	Fathoms. 31 1/2	Fathoms. 32	Fathoms. 18	Fathoms. 23 1/2	Fathoms. 65 1/4
Masts	No 153	No 71	No 80	No Loads. ft. 136 & 4. 22	No 142	No Loads. ft. 98 & 2. 3	No Loads. ft. 244 & 46. 33
Oars	C. qr. No 9. 2. 14	C. qr. No 1. 0. 24	C. qr. No 2. 0. 18	C. qr. No 2. 1. 21	C. qr. No 4. 0. 0	C. qr. No 0. 3. 6	C. qr. No 3. 3. 7
Plank, Oak	Loads. ft. 15. 11	- -	Loads. ft. 103. 11	Loads. ft. 11. 10	- -	- -	- -
Spars	C. qr. No 8. 0. 5	C. qr. No 7. 3. 23	C. qr. No 11. 2. 0	C. qr. No 6. 2. 22	C. qr. No 6. 1. 16	C. qr. No 4. 3. 15	C. qr. No 6. 3. 28
Scoops	Dozen. No 13. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	C. qr. No 215. 1. 28	C. qr. No 152. 0. 24	C. qr. No 137. 2. 20	C. qr. No 19. 1. 24	C. qr. No 0. 2. 0	C. qr. No 7. 0. 0	C. qr. No 14. 0. 10
Timber, Fir	Loads. ft. 2,009. 38	Loads. ft. 1,344. 0	Loads. ft. 2,651. 3	Loads. ft. 1,216. 4	Loads. ft. 1,253. 4	Loads. ft. 842. 46	Loads. ft. 2,122. 41
—— Oak	Loads. ft. 1. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trays	No 12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treenails	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 6,000
Uphers	C. qr. No 4. 3. 25	C. qr. No 4. 1. 14	C. qr. No 6. 1. 2	C. qr. No 4. 1. 20	C. qr. No 0. 0. 24	- -	C. qr. No 10. 0. 26
Wainscot Logs	Loads. ft. 17. 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 6. 5
Wool, Cotton	- -	lbs. 14,951	- -	lbs. 6,465	lbs. 2,801	—	—
Yarn, Cotton	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dozen. N° 100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loads. ft. 4. 0	- -	Loads. ft. 6. 0	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 0. 25	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Feet. 4,000	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 4. 0	Loads. ft. 6. 2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. qr. N° 15. 3. 28	- -	C. qr. N° 17. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 100

FALMOUTH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS: Calicoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prohibited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brimstone	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 1,042. 2. 27	—	—
Cork	40. 0. 0	1. 0. 6	—	—	40. 0. 0	125. 1. 18	8. 2. 18
Drugs, Gum Arabic	—	—	—	C. lb. 157. 0. 11	—	5. 2. 12	—
Dye Stuffs, Brazil	—	—	—	—	Tons. C. lb. 3. 10. 0. 0	—	—
—— Brazilletto	Tons. C. lb. 120. 0. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Indigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 20,479
Feathers for Beds	C. lb. 2. 2. 17	10. 0. 8	11. 0. 0	2. 0. 0	4. 0. 18	23. 1. 8	78. 1. 4
Fish, Anchovies	Barrels. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Almonds	—	C. lb. 1. 2. 16	2. 0. 0	2. 1. 16	0. 2. 0	0. 0. 10	1. 0. 0
Figs	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 21. 3. 15	1. 1. 3	87. 1. 26
Pimento	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 1,191	1,393
Prunes	—	—	—	C. lb. 706. 0. 5	—	—	—
Raisins	C. lb. 202. 1. 13	207. 2. 22	1,364. 0. 18	151. 2. 0	8. 2. 0	1. 2. 5	—
Rice	C. lb. 22,355. 3. 5	—	1,725. 3. 12	—	—	230. 0. 0	—
Sugar	C. lb. 0. 2. 10	—	—	—	3,445. 1. 2	—	—
Hemp	C. lb. 2,024. 0. 12	1,969. 3. 15	3,603. 3. 2	1,973. 0. 5	3,840. 0. 1	1,526. 1. 22	4,079. 1. 18
Hides, Ox or Cow	No 1,674	No 2,348	No 493	No 686	—	—	—
Iron	Tons. C. lb 64. 3. 2. 27	39. 11. 2. 20	176. 10. 0. 21	36. 2. 2. 20	50. 5. 2. 25	51. 3. 1. 25	60. 8. 1. 9
Linen	C. Ells. 59. 2. 23	34. 0. 15 ¾	132. 1. 5	37. 2. 16	5. 1. 12	34. 2. 16	11. 3. 4
Molasses	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 0. 0. 20	—	—
Oil, Salad	—	—	—	—	Gallons. 862	—	7
—— Train	—	Tuns. hds. g. 134. 2. 53	—	—	—	—	—
Pitch	—	Lasts. Barrel. 17. 1.	—	—	—	—	—
Rosin	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 152. 0. 22	—	—
Salt	Weys. Bushels. 416. 39	2,614. 28	1,324. 4	—	136. 27	—	496. 15
Seeds, Clover	—	—	C. lb. 0. 1. 10	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Bear	—	No 11	—	—	—	1	—
Beaver	No 1	No 60	—	—	—	—	—
Calf, Raw	Doz. No 7. 9	12. 0	—	18. 0	10. 0	—	—
—— Tann'd	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 7,720	496
Cat	—	No 64	—	—	—	1	—
Deer	No 43	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fox	No 1	No 20	—	—	—	—	—

FALMOUTH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Pieces.			
- -	- -	- -	225	—	—	—
			Pieces.			
- -	- -	- -	2,237	—	—	—
Pieces. Yards.						
39 & 4 ½	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. 18. 2. 27	1. 1. 0. 9	29. 10. 3. 3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2. 3. 8	—	—	—	—	—
22,297. 0 2	- -	1,720. 2. 16	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	154. 3. 21	3,445. 1. 2	—	—
504. 3. 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. 3. 9. 4	- -	9. 18. 2. 19	- -	2. 10. 0. 0	—	—
22. 1. 10	- -	- -	30. 1. 23	6. 1. 22	69. 0. 28	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuns. h. g.						
150. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	3. 0. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	10. 39	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Goat	Doz. No 128. 10	238. 0	—	200. 0	269. 0	—	—
SKINS: Hare	—	C. No 0. 1. 21	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Martin	—	No 215	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Mink	—	—	—	—	—	No 18	—
SKINS: Mooſe	—	No 64	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Muſquaſh	—	No 225	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Otter	No 1	6	—	—	—	15	—
SKINS: Raccoon	—	No 2	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Seal	No 12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 517	—	—	—	9	1	991
—— Geneva	Gallons. 121	—	—	—	—	—	1,791
—— Rum	Gallons. 63	118	76½	257½	—	108½	169
Tar	—	Lads Bar. 48. 3	0. 6	—	—	—	0. 3
Tobacco	lb. 89,256	—	—	—	68,816	—	44,470
Wax, Bees	C. lb. 3. 3. 22	—	—	—	—	0. 2. 20	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 372. 3. 47	713. 1. 24½	136. 2. 14	66. 3. 7	65. 3. 33	93. 3. 30	182. 0. 14
WOOD: Balks	—	C. No 3. 1. 22	—	0. 1. 2	0. 2. 2	—	1. 1. 17
WOOD: Battens	—	C. No 19. 1. 10	5. 1. 10	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Boards, Pine	Feet. 6,978	75,366	61,815	—	—	—	—
WOOD: —— Paling	—	—	—	—	—	C. No 0. 0. 20	9. 0. 20
WOOD: Deals	C. No 45. 3. 17	93. 0. 9	114. 2. 4	55. 1. 29	65. 1. 19	5. 3. 28	103. 1. 20
WOOD: Deal Ends	C. No 15. 1. 22	20. 3. 21	13. 3. 2	13. 3. 10	10. 3. 18	4. 0. 20	20. 2. 0
WOOD: Firewood	—	Fathom. 5	4½	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Handſpikes	C. No 1. 1. 6	0. 2. 0	1. 2. 12	—	—	2. 0. 0	1. 1. 18
WOOD: Lathwood	—	Fathom. 5½	2	1	3	—	1
WOOD: Maſts	No 7	66	7	4	7	—	14
WOOD: Oars	C. No 0. 2. 0	4. 0. 6	1. 3. 22	0. 0. 18	0. 1. 18	0. 0. 12	1. 1. 22
WOOD: Spars	C. No 0. 1. 6	2. 3. 27	1. 0. 22	0. 2. 16	0. 0. 1	0. 0. 5	1. 0. 6
WOOD: Staves	C. No 281. 3. 0	115. 1. 18	473. 1. 13	80. 0. 0	442. 0. 0	474. 3. 0	47. 0. 0
WOOD: Timber	Loads. Feet. 131. 39	233. 29	295. 1	80. 49	120. 0	—	252. 34
WOOD: Uphers	C. No 0. 0. 20	0. 2. 27	1. 2. 0	—	—	—	—
Wool, Cotton	—	—	—	lb. 15,738	66,336	5,858	57,164

N. B.—Prize Goods carried into Falmouth are not included in this I

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						Gallons.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,734
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
77,189	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. 3. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—
240. 2. 14	491. 3. 42	- -	- -	- -	- -	219. 2. 33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. 1. 6	23. 1. 18	20. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	10. 0. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

this Return, as ſtated by the Officers at the Port.

FAVERSHAM.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Briſtles, Undreſs'd	—	—	—	—	Doz. lb. 226. 0	—	—
Brimſtone	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 215. 0. 14	—
Cork	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 5. 1. 20	—	—	—
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. qr. lb. 55. 13. 3. 6	74. 4. 2. 14	74. 15. 3. 0	13. 17. 2. 24	—	—	9. 14. 1. 16
Linen, Ruſſia, above 22 & under 31½ Ins	—	—	—	C. qr. Ells. 25. 0. 25	—	—	—
——— above 36 & under 45 Ins	—	—	—	C. qr. Ells. 21. 0. 16	—	—	—
Tar	—	—	Laſts. Barls. 0. 7	—	—	0. 10.	—
WOOD. Balks	C. qr. No 4. 2. 26	7. 3. 17	3. 0. 0	0. 1. 20	—	—	0. 0. 12
Battens	C. qr. No 85. 1. 5	130. 2. 0	166. 3. 10	116. 1. 10	105. 3. 0.	85. 1. 20	69. 3. 15
Batten Ends	C. qr. No 22. 2. 9	32. 1. 0	29. 1. 0	17. 0. 0	11. 3. 0.	7. 3. 0	6. 0. 0
Boards, Paling	C. qr. No 5. 0. 0	25. 3. 24	11. 1. 0	6. 3. 0	11. 2. 0.	7. 2. 18	11. 0. 0
Deals	C. qr. No 177. 3. 6	346. 3. 9	323. 1. 22	288. 3. 29	304. 0. 19	293. 2. 15	254. 2. 14
Deal Ends	42. 1. 22	60. 1. 3	55. 3. 2	54. 2. 25	41. 0. 3	58. 2. 17	47. 1. 20
Fir Quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. No 0. 0. 8
Lathwood	Fathoms. 16½	25½	18½	11	11	9	28
Maſts, 6 and under 8 Ins Diamr	—	No 5	4	—	—	1	1
——— 8 and under 12	—	No 2	—	—	—	5	5
——— 12 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	Loads. Feet. 1. 0
Oars	C. qr. No 1. 0. 24	9. 2. 26	20. 2. 0	0. 3. 0	1. 1. 10	0. 3. 20	0. 2. 4
Spars	C. qr. No 4. 1. 17	6. 3. 24	4. 2. 20	3. 2. 18	5. 3. 15	1. 0. 16	2. 0. 20
Staves, 60 and under 72 Inches	—	—	—	C. No 11. 0. 0	—	—	5. 0. 0
Timber	Loads. Feet. 499. 40	786. 45	893. 30	467. 25.	954. 15	195. 6.	741. 4. 9
Uphers	C. qr. No 1. 1. 6	6. 1. 6	0. 3. 29	—	—	—	—

FAVERSHAM.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Nil.			

FOWEY.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	—	C. q. lb. 3. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 613. 0. 15	C. q. lb. 1,034. 3. 1	C. q. lb. 863. 2. 1	C. q. lb. 593. 1. 14
Iron	—	—	—	Tons. C. q. lb. 59. 18. 1. 6	Tons. C. q. lb. 42. 4. 3. 16	Tons. C. q. lb. 49. 19. 2. 20	Tons. C. q. lb. 35. 16. 1. 6
Linen	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. Ells. 22. 3. 0
Pitch	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gallons. 12
Salt	Weys. Bu. 441. 30	Weys. Bu. 2,391. 5	Weys. Bu. 1,870. 6	—	Weys. Bu. 178. 26	—	Weys. Bu. 660. 6
Tar	Lafts. Bar. 1. 5	—	—	—	—	—	Lafts. Bar. 0. 11
Wine	—	Tuns. h. gals. 13. 1. 48	Tuns. h. gals. 11. 2. 60	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Battens	Cwt. q. N° 2. 3. 0	C. q. N° 0. 3. 23	—	—	—	—	—
Boards, Linn	Cwt. q. N° 0. 1. 24	—	—	—	C. q. N° 0. 2. 0	—	—
Paling	Cwt. q. N° 6. 2. 0	C. q. N° 2. 2. 0	—	C. q. N° 2. 0. 0	C. q. N° 19. 0. 0	C. q. N° 2. 2. 0	C. q. N° 20. 1. 0
Deals	Cwt. q. N° 131. 3. 13	C. q. N° 142. 2 24	C. q. N° 106. 0. 0	C. q. N° 78. 1. 7	C. q. N° 102. 2. 6	C. q. N° 38. 2. 19	C. q. N° 172. 1. 4
Deal Ends	Cwt. q. N° 34. 0. 0	C. q. N° 33. 1. 25	C. q. N° 15. 0. 0	C. q. N° 26. 3. 0	C. q. N° 22. 3. 0	C. q. N° 10. 0. 0	C. q. N° 28. 2. 27
Handſpikes	—	C. q. N° 3. 0. 24	C. q. N° 5. 0. 24	C. q. N° 1. 2. 20	C. q. N° 7. 3. 12	C. q. N° 2. 1. 18	C. q. N° 3. 3. 24
Lathwood	Fathom. 11. 0	Fathom. 8. 0	—	Fathom. 1 1/2	Fathom. 2. 0	Fathom. 2 1/2	Fathom. 6 1/2
Maſts	N° 66	N° 18	N° 75	N° 7	N° 60	N° 3	N° 85
Oars	Cwt. q. N° 6. 0. 26	C. q. N° 2. 3. 24	C. q. N° 1. 2. 20	C. q. N° 0. 2. 24	C. q. N° 3. 1. 4	C. q. N° 0. 1. 6	C. q. N° 8. 1. 16
Spars	Cwt. q. N° 1. 3. 2	C. q. N° 2. 3. 11	C. q. N° 3. 3. 14	C. q. N° 0. 1. 27	C. q. N° 3. 0. 3	C. q. N° 1. 0. 0	C q. N° 2. 3. 8
Spokes for Wheels	—	—	—	—	N° 250	—	—
Staves	—	—	C. q. N° 88. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Timber	Loads. Feet. 828. 32	Loads. Feet. 330. 19	Loads. Feet. 332. 20	Loads. Feet. 459. 5	Loads. Feet. 1,352. 43	Loads. Feet. 339. 12	Loads. Feet. 1,240 42
Uphers	Cwt. q. N° 1. 3. 14	C. q. N° 13. 0. 16	C. q. N° 1. 3. 16	C. q. N° 4. 1. 5	C. q. N° 4. 3. 21	C. q. N° 1. 1. 12	C. q. N° 5. 2. 13

FOWEY.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

GLOUCESTER.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	- -	C. lb. 63. 2. 26	239. 0. 14	301. 3. 11	218. 0. 15	49. 2. 0	195. 1. 12
Dye Stuffs, Indigo	- -	- -	lbs. 224	—	—	—	—
Fish, Anchovies	- -	- -	Barrels. 1 1/4	- -	- -	- -	25
GROCERY: Almonds, Jordan	- -	- -	C. lb. 4. 3. 17	- -	- -	- -	6. 2. 7
D° - not Jordan	- -	- -	C. lb. 0. 1. 24	—	—	—	—
Cocoa Nuts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 31. 1. 0
Raisins, Solis	- -	- -	C. lb. 289. 2. 20	- -	- -	- -	333. 1. 6
—— Lexia	- -	- -	C. lb. 297. 2. 2	- -	- -	- -	778. 1. 0
Iron, Bar	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 9. 13. 0. 3
—— Wrought	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil of Olives	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 47. 3. 6
Wine	- -	Tuns. h. g. 67. 1. 40	512. 0. 31	247. 0. 16	238. 2. 53	170. 3. 47	259. 3. 24
WOOD: Battens	- -	- -	C. N° 27. 2. 25	—	—	—	—
Deals	C. N° 30. 2. 4	- -	140. 3. 10	- -	- -	17. 3. 13	26. 1. 22
—— Ends	C. N° 1. 3. 7	- -	10. 1. 5	- -	- -	5. 1. 14	2. 1. 0
Fir Timber	Loads. Feet. 11. 22	- -	- -	- -	- -	10. 39	70. 3
Lathwood	- -	- -	Fathom. 3/4	- -	- -	- -	10 1/2
Masts	N° 2	- -	13	- -	- -	2	58
Oars	C. N° 0. 0. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paling Boards	- -	- -	C. N° 2. 0. 0	- -	- -	0. 3. 0	—
Spars	C. N° 0. 0. 24	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 24
Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uphers	C. N° 0. 0. 24	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 3. 6

GLOUCESTER.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Nil.			

GRIMSBY.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Iron	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 800. 10. 0. 20
Pitch	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Lafts. Bar. 1. 8
Tar	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Lafts. Bar. 152. 2
WOOD: Battens	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 23. 1. 20
Deals	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 647. 3. 27
—— Ends	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 86. 2. 0
Handſpikes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 5. 3. 19
Lathwood	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Fathoms. 15 1/4
Maſts, 6 to 8 Ins Diar	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 37
—— 8 to 12 Inches	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 38
Oars	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N°. 0. 3. 12
Scoops	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Doz. N° 4. 0
Spars	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 1. 2. 0
Timber	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 967. 12
Uphers	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 7. 3. 8

GWEEK.

Grocery, Rice	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 1. 14. 1. 26	1. 15. 1. 16	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	Weys. Bu. 39. 2.	115. 33	150. 30	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	- -	- -	C. N° 5. 0. 17	- -	0. 0. 12	—	—
Battens	- -	C. N° 0. 2. 0	0. 3. 5	—	—	—	—
Boards, Paling	- -	- -	C. N° 4. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Deals	C. N° 20. 0. 0	37. 2. 0	6. 0. 9	80. 0. 0	45. 2. 22	35. 0. 12	20. 0. 11
—— Ends	C. N° 15. 0. 0	11. 2. 0	6. 0. 0	12. 1. 10	8. 0. 7	9. 1. 3	4. 0. 0
Handſpikes	- -	C. N° 1. 1. 4	0. 3. 6	1. 0. 0	1. 3. 6	—	—
Maſts	- -	N° 4	- -	40	5	8	—
Oars	C. N° 0. 1. 0	0. 1. 22	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 14	—
Spars	C. N° 0. 1. 4	0. 3. 20	0. 2. 4	- -	0. 2. 4	—	—
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 114. 8	269. 20	191. 27	229. 1	394. 4	446. 4	201. 17
Uphers	- -	- -	C. N° 0. 0. 20	—	—	—	—

GRIMSBY.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Nil.				

GWEEK.

		C. lb.				
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HARWICH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Feathers for Beds	- -	- -	C. lb. 1. 2. 7	- -	0. 0. 22	0. 0. 20	0. 1. 12
Hemp	- -	C. lb. 162. 0. 21	14. 2. 22	—	—	—	—
Iron	- -	Tons. C. lb. 40. 4. 1. 11	31. 16. 2. 0	- -	5. 15. 2. 22	- -	86. 17. 1. 15
LINEN: Cambricks, French	Pieces. 674 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Lawns, French	Pieces. 18 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Germany, plain	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 0. 2. 16
LINEN: Holland, plain	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ells. 30
LINEN: Sail Cloth	C. Ells. 3. 1. 2	1. 1. 18	2. 0. 12	- -	- -	- -	4. 0. 24
Oil, Train	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 12. 2. 24	—	—
Seeds, Clover	- -	- -	C. lb. 5. 0. 16	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Calf, Raw	Doz. No. 42. 8	6. 7	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Deer in Hair	- -	- -	No 8	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Goat	- -	- -	Doz. No 0. 6	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Hare	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 20	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Sheep	- -	- -	No 22	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 7,821	1,060	- -	- -	- -	1	—
—— Geneva	Gallons. 2,104	2,531	3,211	- -	- -	9 1/2	—
—— Rum	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 4 1/4	—
Tar	Lasts. barls. 8 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine, Conſtantia	Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 36	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— French	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 13	0. 0. 4	—
—— Portugal	Tuns. h. g. 16. 3. 19	19. 1 14	20. 2. 43	- -	0. 0. 46	0. 0. 5 1/2	—
—— Spaniſh	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 0. 28	0. 0. 1 3/4	—
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 4	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. No 0. 0. 24	0. 1. 18	0. 0. 2	- -	0. 0. 11	- -	1. 1. 23
WOOD: Battens	C. No 44. 3. 0	77. 2. 29	23. 1. 20	0. 1. 10	7. 3. 0	- -	21. 3. 0
WOOD: —— Ends	C. No 12. 1. 4	10. 1. 0	9. 0. 0	- -	1. 0. 0	- -	3. 1. 0
WOOD: Boards, Oak	- -	C. No 0. 0. 26	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: —— Paling	C. No 9. 3. 21	8. 1. 16	1. 2. 26	21. 0. 0	16. 3. 13	1. 0. 0	4. 2. 0
WOOD: Deals	C. No 61. 3. 7	111. 1. 20	84. 1. 24	47. 2. 26	134. 3. 2	30. 2. 20	65. 0. 29

HARWICH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th of January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD:							
Deal Ends	C. N° 20. 2. 5	12. 0. 20	22. 2. 21	5. 0. 19	22. 2. 16	7. 2. 7	14. 2. 19.
Firewood	Fathoms. 134 ½	99 ½	67	- -	1	- -	39
Fir Quarters	- -	- -	C. N° 1. 3. 11	—	—	—	—
Handſpikes	C. N° 1. 2. 10	8. 2. 24	2. 1. 14	- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 6
Hoops	- -	- -	N° 625	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	- -	Fathom. 4	5. ⅙	—	—	—	—
Maſts	N° 9	31	14	- -	8	4	20
Oars	C. N° 2. 2. 4	1. 1. 20	2. 1. 28	- -	- -	0. 0. 18	2. 0. 0
Platters	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Doz. N° 2. 0
Scoops	N° 10	12	36	- -	96	- -	15
Shovels	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 24	—	—
Spars	C. N° 0. 2. 13	1. 3. 9	1. 1. 20	- -	5. 0. 9	2. 0. 20	110. 2. 25
Spokes for Wheels	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 830
Spouts	N° 3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	- -	C. N° 0. 3. 10	6. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Timber	Loads. Feet. 4. 3 ¾	91. 1 ¾	90. 47	- -	- -	201 25 ½	2,268. 32
Trays	Doz. N° 1. 0	- -	Doz. N° 0. 6	- -	5. 0	—	—
Tubs	N° 162	72	60	- -	- -	5	37
Uphers	C. N° 0. 0. 12	5. 3. 8	0. 2. 13	- -	4. 1. 4	—	—
Wainſcot Logs	Loads. Feet. 2. 45	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

HULL.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods, viz. Silk Handkerchiefs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
East India Goods, viz. Calicoes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
East India Goods, viz. Muslins	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Barilla	C. lb. 410. 0. 10	2,982. 0. 4	968. 0. 0	8,266. 3. 15	7,304. 1. 25	- -	1,369. 2. 18
Brimstone	C. lb. 225. 0. 0	4,087. 2. 4	5. 0. 4	73. 0. 0	1,954. 1. 15	- -	2,534. 3. 1
Bristles	Doz. lb. 11,755. 5	15,927. 0	24,039. 0	18,502. 6	43,916. 0	18,789. 11	58,328. 5
Cork	C. lb. 985. 0. 4	483. 2. 0	2,802. 0. 10	2,774. 1. 5	2,387. 0. 9	2,467. 1. 4	1,843. 2. 17
Drugs, Cantharides	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 712	7,458	—	—
Gum Arabic	C. lb. 11. 0. 25	- -	- -	- -	- -	71. 1. 10	—
Senegal	- -	C. lb. 7. 3. 25	- -	- -	- -	96. 0. 25	—
Juniper Berries	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 36. 0. 4	- -	34. 3. 9	150. 0. 8
Manna	- -	- -	- -	lb. 394	—	—	—
Oil Turpentine	- -	- -	- -	lb. 10,627	2,996	- -	6,129
Rhubarb	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lb. 34
DYE STUFFS: Boxwood	Tons. C. lb. 7. 0. 0. 0	- -	4. 1. 0. 0	4. 12. 0. 0	4. 3. 1. 8	- -	5. 18. 1. 11
DYE STUFFS: Indigo	lbs. 9,530	2,462	603	11,105	9,534	- -	2,034
DYE STUFFS: Lignum Vitæ	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 12. 5. 1. 0	17. 17. 0. 8	- -	14. 14. 1. 10
DYE STUFFS: Logwood	Tons. C. lb. 46. 0. 0. 0	69. 1. 3. 14	30. 17. 1. 0	- -	35. 0. 0. 0	116. 15. 0. 0	133. 0. 1. 21
DYE STUFFS: Mahogany	Tons. C. lb. 29. 0. 0. 0	170. 3. 0. 10	85. 4. 3. 0	- -	35. 15. 0. 11	176. 11. 3. 0	786. 9. 0. 15
DYE STUFFS: Smalts	lbs. 96,661	152,822	127,367	206,023	92,072	51,180	43,983
Elephants Teeth	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Feathers for Beds	C. lb. 57. 3. 0	280. 1. 17	450. 0. 0	261. 1. 3.	400. 0. 19	27. 3. 0	388. 1. 13
Fish, Anchovies	Barrels. lb. 79. 3	38. 3	38. 0	13. 0	164. 0	18. 0	42. 1
GROCERY: Almonds	- -	C. lb. 32. 0. 0	55. 3. 8	125. 1. 12	233. 1. 24	21. 0. 7	146. 3. 21
GROCERY: Cocoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Coffee	C. lb. 68. 1. 0	24. 0. 10	70. 0. 4	6. 0. 10	- -	10. 1. 15	1,070. 3. 19
GROCERY: Figs	- -	C. lb. 101. 0. 11	47. 1. 3.	566. 2. 7	2,171. 0. 13	1,748. 3. 3	348. 0. 21
GROCERY: Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Pimento	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GROCERY: Prunes	C. lb. 1,891. 0. 10	660. 0. 18	595. 3. 0	894. 0. 0	9,713. 2. 18	66. 1. 10	7,842. 0. 5
GROCERY: Raisins	C. lb. 18. 3. 4	1,535. 1. 0	3,706. 0. 14	5,243. 1. 9	8,471. 0. 11	11. 2. 4	20,715. 3. 8
GROCERY: Rice	365. 1. 0	721. 0. 4	1,593. 0. 4	301. 1. 5	5,316. 3. 19	3,127. 2. 15	4,805. 3. 21
GROCERY: Sugar, Brown	C. lb. 2,594. 1. 6	257. 2. 21	244. 2. 20	4,300. 1. 14	- -	5,481. 3. 11	6,342. 0. 3
Hemp, Rough	C. lb. 50,732. 0. 6	31,645. 0. 19	64,897. 0. 24	59,326. 2. 2	48,893. 0. 11	34,325. 3. 9	55,701. 0. 2
Hides	No 22,379	16,046	18,315	19,349	25,342	16,923	28,389
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. lb. 8,101. 3. 1. 4	15,262. 14. 1. 8	14,212. 8. 0. 0	8,894. 0. 3. 4	12,400. 2. 1. 19	1,790. 17. 0. 4	12,307. 11. 0. 4
Cast	Tons. C. lb. 1,012. 8. 1. 11	1,248. 11. 3. 0	1,196. 10. 0. 0	220. 9. 1. 0	505. 3. 0. 1	502. 15. 1. 0	2,395. 17. 0. 8

To 17

HULL.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
- -	Pieces. 24	14	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Pieces. 6,930	1,026	- -	337
Pieces. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Doz. lb. 289. 1	1,070. 0	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 334. 3. 18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	609	673	5,782	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 7. 5. 0. 0	6. 13. 0. 0	47. 2. 0. 8
- -	3. 15. 0. 0	68. 0. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	301. 11. 1. 9
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	514	—
- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 28. 0. 0	44. 2. 0	21. 0. 3	28. 0. 7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	23. 2. 27	- -	- -	99. 2. 20	315. 3. 17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs. 352	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	C. lb. 626. 1. 19	- -	- -	934. 2. 26	1,969. 3. 0
- -	- -	- -	297. 1. 18	205. 0. 8	1,769. 3. 19	938. 3. 17
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 727. 3. 10
- -	- -	25	—	—	—	—
Tons. C. lb. 17. 13. 0. 0	10. 0. 0. 0	—	36. 0. 0. 0	100. 8. 0. 4	38. 17. 3. 19	197. 14. 0. 12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Kelp	Tons C. lb. 17. 0. 0. 0	20. 0. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	292. 0. 0. 0
LINEN: Canvas, Heſſens	C. Ells. 1,896. 1. 4	3,370. 0. 18	3,207. 0. 6	604. 1. 11	306. 1. 18	172. 1. 18	176. 2. 17
—— Spruce	C. Ells. 2,707. 0. 0.	659. 1. 18	4,258. 3. 21	1,892. 1. 12	527. 3. 27	662. 3. 0	385. 1. 5
Drilling	C. Ells. 22. 0. 0.	54. 1. 9	68. 0. 25	136. 0. 21	186. 3. 21	20. 0. 0	119. 3. 14
Germany, plain	C. Ells. 62. 1. 29	99. 1. 11	61. 3. 17	741. 0. 4	351. 1. 0	448. 1. 15	362. 0. 19
Ruſſia, Broad, above 22½ Ins	C. Ells. 611. 3. 14	393. 1. 2	925. 2. 9	3,205. 1. 10	2,326. 2. 21	1,165. 0. 18	2,716. 3. 10
—— above 31½	C. Ells. 2. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	14. 1. 11	2. 0. 0.	5. 1. 11	3. 0. 0	5. 1. 23
—— above 36	C. Ells. 22. 1. 4	10. 0. 0	18. 3. 3	314. 1. 15	378. 0. 8	20. 0. 0	764. 3. 27
—— Narrow, und[r] 22½	C. Ells. 234. 0. 0	130. 2. 0	272. 1. 21	770. 2. 16	423. 1. 0	64. 3. 5	549. 2. 25
—— Towelling	C. Ells. 440. 0. 16	460. 3. 27	679. 0. 0	716. 1. 29	442. 2. 3	424. 0. 27	321. 0. 28
Sail Cloth	C. Ells. - -	- -	40. 0. 0	48. 0. 0	17. 0. 0	- -	- -
Molaſſes	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 34. 0. 0	- -	183. 1. 0	- -
Oil, Ordinary	Tuns. H. G. 110. 2. 0.	272. 0. 41	122. 3. 18	216. 3. 11	474. 1. 27	3. 0. 0	303. 1. 51
—— Salad	Gallons. 180	669	366	4,331	541	- -	786
—— Train	Tuns. H. G. 1,041. 2. 33	533. 0. 18	864. 1. 13	2,876. 1. 47	1,756. 2. 31	2,118. 1. 43	3,726. 1. 10
—— Spermaceti	Tuns. H. G. 16. 1. 29	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Pitch	Laſts. Bar. 22. 9	11. 0	30. 2	127. 10	83. 0.	95. 4	122. 9
Roſin	C. lb. 14. 0. 0	101. 2. 0	18. 0. 11	- -	- -	161. 2. 8.	- -
Seeds, Clover	C. lb. 3,170. 1. 0	2,657. 3. 8	4,914. 0. 10	5,985. 3. 13	32,393. 0. 18	1,777. 0. 14	7,171. 3. 21
Silk, Raw	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 2,852	- -	- -	944
—— Thrown	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 356	- -	35	- -
—— Waſte	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 2,567	245	4,227
Skins and Furs	N° 83,713	38,666	48,537	43,983	141,243	24,873	33,965
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 96,394	90,134	72,689	84,587	102,585	68,320	102,339
—— Geneva	Gallons. 46,088	91,493	87,628	123,525	230,278	118,823	188,264
—— Rum	Gallons. 19,225	23,095	14,054	22,959	2,113	29,006	33,970
Tar	Laſts. Bar. 2,282. 1.	2,046. 0	1,183. 5	1,295. 0	839. 0	779. 6	686. 4
Tobacco	lbs. 573,764	71,358	1,145,147	496,229	86,999	1,072,674	55,015
Tow	C. lb. 4,952. 0. 0	2,724. 1. 18	1,088. 2. 9	13,325. 2. 9	10,923. 0. 11	4,399. 3 15	9,420. 0. 19
Turpentine	C. lb. 9,812. 0. 8	5,762. 0. 0	8,183. 3. 6	9,232. 1. 9	11,450. 2. 17	22,083. 0. 9	14,713. 3. 14
Wax, Bees	C. lb. 6. 1. 8	31. 1. 4	22. 2. 0	123. 1. 11	193. 1. 19	132. 1. 14	128. 3. 24
Whaleſins	C. lb. 642. 0. 0	684. 0. 0	786. 1. 11	3,781. 1. 14	2,521. 0. 3	2,500. 3. 3	3,622. 1. 26
Wine	Tuns. H. G. 1,960. 2. 0	1,440. 1. 4	2,498. 1. 6	3,132. 3. 51	2,041. 1. 21	1,647. 0. 60	3,445. 3. 41
WOOD: Balks	C. N° 34. 1. 11	31. 2. 26	33. 1. 19	39. 0. 4	46. 3. 10	34. 0. 17	47. 1. 27
Battens	C. N° 441. 1. 11	750. 3. 18	1,185. 0. 13	135. 1. 4	50. 0. 8	515. 3. 24	687. 2. 22
Boards, Clap	C. N° 27. 0. 19	19. 0. 0	72. 0. 0	28. 1. 0	21. 0. 14	21. 0. 0	50. 3. 19
—— Paling	C. N° 35. 2. 4	56. 0. 0	64. 2. 9	135. 1. 4	188. 2. 19	129. 0. 7	159. 3. 21
—— Pipe	C. N° 2. 0. 0	7. 1. 0	4. 0. 0	25. 1. 5	24. 0. 18	25. 1. 0	—
—— Wainſcot	Inches. 770	1,768	- -	352	- -	- -	304

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	16. 0. 0	7. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 46. 3. 21	16. 0. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	87. 2. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. H. G. 54. 2. 33	18. 0. 39	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 195. 0. 18	1,126. 3. 10	765. 0. 41	1,682. 3. 20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	N° 360	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	18,431	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallons. 3,009	1,485	5,738	542	2,942	106	5,695
112. 0	- -	- -	56. 0	- -	35. 9	78. 0
174,864	191,100	352,380	- -	453,708	588,397	246,141
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 80. 1. 18	- -	- -	650. 0. 0
13. 0. 35	6. 3. 27	4. 2. 40	- -	50. 0. 0	16. 1. 59	14. 2. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	7. 3. 3	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD: Cedar	Tons. C. lbs. 2. 19. 3. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deals	C. No 4,360. 2. 17	6,604. 1. 18	6,331. 3. 16	4,651. 1. 22	4,979. 0. 14	3,433. 3. 7	6,088. 1. 19
—— Ends	C. No 89. 1. 3	496. 0. 0	804. 2. 14	359. 3. 12	355. 1. 16	266. 1. 11	505. 0. 10
Firewood	Fathom. 237	157	79	189	32	21	8
Fir Quarters	C. No 0. 1. 7	- -	- -	4. 0. 0	- -	3. 1. 0	—
Handſpikes	C. No 30. 0. 0	78. 1. 3	68. 3. 19	28. 1. 0	75. 0. 11	56. 3. 26	85. 1. 21
Knees of Oak	C. No 36. 0. 0	179. 1. 10	203. 0. 19	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	Fathom. 300	382	633	290	363	418	926
Maſts	No 274	1,139	1,495	746	733	796	1,096
Oars	C. No 7. 0. 0	15. 3. 0	9. 1. 11	24. 1. 11	11. 0. 4	16. 2. 5	11. 2. 0
Plank, Oak	Loads. ft. 276. 0	193. 0	189. 0	380. 15	84. 4	872. 0	1,041. 36
Spars	C. No 126. 1. 0	100. 0. 0	121. 3 9	119. 0. 15	141. 3. 6	60. 2. 0	139. 3. 27
Staves	C. No 2,637. 3. 1	2,780. 1. 19	4,808. 0. 4	3,678. 0. 15	3,080. 2. 15	3,064. 1. 25	5,446. 1. 27
Timber, Fir	Loads. ft. 30,515. 0	6,889. 10	25,348. 0	12,120. 14	13,147 28	12,164. 35	33,849. 14
—— Oak	Loads. ft. 109. 0	65. 0	1,055. 18	126. 19	32. 0	- -	661. 31
Uphers	C. No 54. 0. 0	22. 1. 0	68. 1. 28	28. 0. 8	17. 1. 0	33. 3. 8	23. 0. 15
Wainſcot Logs	Loads. ft. 730. 0	1,223. 11	605. 0	780. 15	1,837. 34	438. 0	849 26
Wool, Cotton	lbs. 439,204	952,792	1,090,288	1,283,258	311,529	380,927	455,431

ILFRACOMBE.

Wine, Portugal	Tun. H. G. 1. 0. 58	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 19
Battens	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 2. 3. 10
Deals	- -	- -	C. No 0. 1. 0	5. 1. 20	- -	- -	C. No 2. 0. 9
Deal Ends	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 1. 1. 28
Lathwood	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Fathom. 1
Maſts	- -	- -	No 4	—	—	—	—
Spars	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 13
Timber	- -	Loads. feet. 13. 46	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	3. 0. 15	5. 0. 0	- -	- -	- -	21,323
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	60	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96. 0. 0	- -	10. 0. 0	132. 0. 0	54. 0. 0	57. 2. 0	85. 1. 10
37. 0	- -	16. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ILFRACOMBE.

Nil.

IPSWICH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Barilla	C. lb. 3,770. 2. 21	- -	2,775. 2. 11	—	—	—	—
Cork	C. lb. 80. 1. 3	150. 2. 9	100. 0. 20	278. 3. 26	74. 0. 21	109. 2. 26	23. 3. 15
Grocery, Figs	C. lb. 0. 2. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp	C. lb. 1,465. 3. 6	- -	1,475. 3. 7	- -	- -	- -	1,161. 0. 1
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. lb. 77. 4. 0. 26	214. 7. 2. 25	392. 5. 1. 13	202. 18. 3. 17	107. 15. 2. 26	123. 14. 0. 18	127. 5. 2. 2
—— Wrought	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 9. 1. 11	—	—
Pitch	Lasts. Barls. 2. 0	8. 9	22. 6.	8. 4	4. 2	- -	2. 6
Seeds, Clover	- -	- -	C. lb. 125. 1. 25	—	—	—	—
Skins, Calf, Raw	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Doz. N° 83. 2
—— Tann'd	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 2,791
—— Deer	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 190	—
—— Goat	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Doz. N° 25. 5	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 4,543	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Geneva	Gallons. 4,777	4,904	13,453	- -	- -	- -	8,832
Tar	Lasts. Barls. 16. 0	43. 0	14. 6	16. 0	3. 10	0. 2	4. 0
Wine	Tuns. H. G. 114. 1. 14	202. 2. 29	214. 2. 62	314. 3. 54	162. 3. 42	226. 2. 23	238 2. 47
WOOD: Balks	C. N° 1. 0. 0	3. 2. 3	8. 1. 27	13. 1. 26	17. 3. 18	2. 3. 4	24. 2. 0
Battens	C. N° 16. 1. 10	33. 1. 0	32. 3. 23	35. 0. 0	21. 0. 9	51. 1. 2	113. 1. 11
—— Ends	- -	C. N° 2. 3. 0	- -	5. 3. 0	3. 3. 0	14. 1. 0	0. 3. 0
Boards, Paling	C. N° 7. 3. 0	17. 2. 0	32. 1. 18	48. 3. 15	47. 1. 0	24. 2. 20	41. 0. 0
—— Wainscot	Feet. 95 3/4	- -	207	- -	- -	- -	552 3/4
Deals	C. N° 106. 0. 25	98. 0. 17	183. 3. 18	166. 2. 27	287. 3. 24	346. 0. 18	329. 0. 1
—— Ends	C. N° 15. 1. 8	10. 3. 0	15. 3. 16	12. 3. 0	33. 3. 27	63. 3. 20	50. 2. 0
Firewood	- -	Fathoms. 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	4
Handspikes	C. N° 1. 2. 15	2. 1. 4	3. 3. 18	2. 2. 29	3. 2. 0	0. 2. 24	0. 0. 20
Lathwood	Fathoms. 11 1/2	32 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/4	7 1/2	25 1/2	39
Masts, 6 to 8 Inches Diam.	- -	N° 2	11	18	12	- -	57
—— 8 to 12 Inches	N° 4	- -	4	18	5	- -	8
—— 12 and upwards	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 4. 30	—
Oars	- -	C. N° 0. 0. 24	1. 3. 8	- -	- -	0. 1. 0	0. 2. 8
Scoops	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Doz. N° 14. 0	—
Spars	C. N° 1. 1. 15	1. 2. 13	5. 1. 16	5. 3. 26	5. 3. 0	3. 3. 3	10. 0. 4
Spokes for Wheels	N° 460	485	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	C. N° 13. 0. 3	4. 1. 0	- -	3. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	3. 0. 0
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 451. 37	950. 49	951. 27	459. 40	494. 46	634. 47	1,136. 8
Uphers	C. N° 8. 0. 15	8. 1. 17	4. 2. 9	2. 3. 10	5. 3. 4	1. 2. 28	3. 3. 2
Wainscot Logs	Loads. Feet. 7. 44	- -	2. 18	- -	- -	- -	33. 16

IPSWICH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

LANCASTER.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS in general: Bugle, Great	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Grocery, Pepper	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tea	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
PIECE GOODS: Calicoes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Muslins	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nankeens	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Prohibited	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—
Cork	C. lb. 75. 3. 5	87. 1. 20	140. 3. 23	- -	58. 1. 11	- -	41. 3. 18
Drugs, Balsam Capaivæ	lbs. 232	—	—	—	—	—	—
DYE STUFFS and HARDWOOD: Brazilletto	Tons. C. lb. 11. 13. 0. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Camwood	- -	Cwt. lb. 12. 1. 7	—	—	—	—	—
Ebony	- -	C. lb. 11. 2. 14	—	—	—	—	—
Fustic	Tons. C. lb. 341. 12. 3. 9	437. 5. 0. 14	720. 10. 3. 1	636. 8. 3. 18	718. 0. 0. 18	134. 0. 0. 11	49. 16. 0. 12
Indigo	- -	lbs. 269	- -	58,698	61,829	36,044	10,377
Lignum Vitæ	- -	Ts. C. lb. 79. 18. 1. 16	7. 12. 2. 0	14. 18. 0. 13	264. 1. 2. 26	96. 15. 0. 6	- -
Logwood	Tons. C. lbs. 129. 13. 2. 15	115. 18. 3. 19	54. 8. 3. 9	- -	14. 13. 3. 25	—	—
Mahogany	Tons. C. lb. 76. 10. 0. 6	69. 15. 1. 20	320. 9. 2. 27	340. 11. 2. 22	220. 7. 2. 13	151. 2. 1. 27	—
Nicoragua	Ts. C. lb. 4. 8. 0. 3	9. 15. 2. 22	14. 2. 1. 13	4. 4. 0. 25	16. 13. 0. 21	8. 16. 0. 13	- -
Redwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephants Teeth	Cwt. lb. 9. 2. 21	3. 0. 7	- -	5. 3. 3	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	C. lb. 26. 3. 17	9. 3. 17	23. 3. 26	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Cocoa	C. lb. 36. 1. 20	- -	- -	2,572. 0. 16	433. 3. 23	235. 2. 26	- -
Coffee	C. lb. 9,184. 1. 11	5,818. 2. 27	7,935. 1. 0	42,038. 1. 24	24,573. 2. 16	8,867. 2. 11	2,647. 1. 10
Ginger	C. lb. 897. 3. 24	530. 3. 12	937. 3. 4	305. 0. 18	- -	296. 0. 21	- -
Pimento	lbs. 10,545	35,432	7,411	- -	- -	- -	205
Raisins, Smyrna	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rice	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. lb. 21. 3. 3	1,548. 2. 9	—
Sugar, Brown	Cwts. lbs. 22,002. 1. 12	28,141. 3. 4	17,168. 0. 8	51,139. 1. 25	22,588. 0. 17	22,788. 0. 26	7,015. 2. 4
Hemp, Rough	C. lb 4,140. 0. 17	4,415. 3. 17	5,847. 3. 18	5,448. 3. 11	2,456. 2. 27	—	—
Iron, Bar	Ts. C. lbs 29. 19. 0. 13	70. 2. 1. 18	- -	9. 10. 2. 20	- -	- -	- -
Cast	Tons. C. lbs. 143. 16. 2. 15	152. 18. 1. 4	148 3. 0. 10	- -	- -	0. 10. 2. 6	—
Linen, Germany	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Russia	- -	- -	C. Ells. 32. 1. 9	- -	- -	- -	- -
Oil, Salad	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LANCASTER.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
lbs. 173	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	lbs. 60	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	lbs. 763	247	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Pieces. 450	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Pieces. 250	—	—	—
- -	Pieces. 100	100	2,370	—	—	—
Pieces. 330	- -	- -	12,013	- -	1,550	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	39. 0. 0. 0	- -	- -	102. 13. 2. 18	4. 8. 0. 10	12. 16. 2. 25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	7. 13. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	9. 0. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	36. 1. 20	- -	1,008. 2. 16	470. 3. 26	—	—
8,016. 0. 5	6,007. 1. 14	7,651. 3. 26	24,280. 2. 10	33,865. 0. 23	5,330. 3. 6	1,164. 3. 9
17. 3. 11	- -	- -	36. 2. 12	358. 1. 13	—	—
7,383	30,063	5,429	—	—	—	—
- -	Cwt. lb. 6. 2. 6	- -	5. 2. 26	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,522. 2. 10	1,033. 1. 11	858. 0. 10	10,347. 1. 13	15,122. 3. 17	4,568. 0. 15	1,091. 2. 27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. 12. 0. 0	- -	1. 5. 2. 13	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Ells. 12. 3. 9	6. 1. 7	0. 2. 19	198. 2. 15	186. 2. 20	- -	0. 1. 23
59. 3. 20	34. 3. 22	32. 3. 16	469. 2. 3	48. 2. 9	- -	12. 1. 5
- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 42	200	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Calf, Raw	Doz. No 134. 5	252. 0	41. 10	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Deer in Hair	No 260	64	85	—	—	618	—
SKINS: Goat, Raw	—	No 318	484	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Raccoon	—	—	—	—	No 73	—	—
SKINS: Sheep	—	Doz. No 12. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Rum	Gallons. 72,926	30,836	75,726	2,983	52,771	46,956	16,716
Tobacco	—	—	—	lbs. 6,384	10,724	14,324	—
Tow	C. lb. 179. 0. 19	97. 0. 13	—	—	218. 1. 14	—	—
Wax, Bees	Cwt. lb. 3. 1. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine, French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	Tuns. h. g. 9. 1. 40	1. 3. 46	10. 1. 42	26. 3. 58	4. 2. 7	1. 1. 26	9. 3. 20
Portugal	Tuns. h. g. 138. 2. 5.	158. 1. 18	217. 2. 62	80. 2. 41	86. 1. 38	—	171. 0. 47
WOOD: Balks	C. No 0. 0. 20	—	3. 3. 2	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Battens	—	—	C. No 1. 1. 24	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Boards, Oak	—	—	—	—	—	C. No 1. 0. 0	0. 0. 14
WOOD: Paling	—	—	C. No 1. 0. 0	—	—	—	0. 1. 20
WOOD: Pine	—	—	—	C. No 0. 1. 17	—	—	—
WOOD: Deals	C. No 9. 1. 4	23. 3. 18	44. 1. 27	4. 1. 7	5. 1. 22	0. 1. 4	11. 0. 10
WOOD: Ends	C. No 1. 0. 24	6. 2. 0	4. 3. 23	2. 2. 18	1. 2. 0	—	2. 3. 3
WOOD: Handspikes	C. No 0. 1. 6	0. 3. 0	0. 1. 18	0. 1. 12	—	—	—
WOOD: Hickery	—	—	—	—	Load. Feet. 1. 0	—	—
WOOD: Laths	—	—	—	—	—	No 3,600	—
WOOD: Lathwood	Fathom. 20	18 1/4	39 1/4	8 1/4	4	—	14
WOOD: Masts	No 86	7	105	8	48	—	6
WOOD: Oars	C. No 0. 2. 10	—	0. 0. 20	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Plank, Oak	—	—	Load. Feet. 70. 46 1/2	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Purple	Tons. C. lb. 26. 8. 2. 13	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Satin	Tons. C. lb. 1, 6. 1. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Spars	C. No 2. 2. 15	0. 1. 0	3. 3. 2	1. 0. 3	2. 1. 6	0. 0. 4	0. 0. 13
WOOD: Staves	C. No 734. 1. 0	136. 0. 0	79. 0. 0	553. 1. 20	2,023. 1. 24	730. 1. 17	—
WOOD: Timber, Cedar	—	—	—	Loads. Feet. 2. 0	5. 5	1. 49	—
WOOD: Fir	Loads. Feet. 521. 25	886. 13	1,427. 26	212. 17	229. 46	250. 5	565. 9
WOOD: Oak	—	Loads. Feet 0. 38	0. 31	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Trays	—	—	No 24	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Uphers	C. No 0. 3. 18	0. 0. 10	0. 2. 12	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Wainscot Logs	Loads. Feet. 27. 45	5. 33	51. 20	11. 27	—	—	—
Wool, Cotton	lbs. 2,098,032	2,433,565	1,619,455	2,647,871	2,318,445	2,202,555	455,309
Yarn, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17,402	10,804	- -	8,230	337	6,259	—
- -	117	1,080	880	1,645	1,747	1,362
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuns. h. g.					
- -	0. 0. 35	- -	0. 1. 31	—	—	—
- -	1. 1. 16	—	—	—	—	—
4. 2. 51	9. 2. 22	6. 2. 0	32. 0. 32	22. 3. 35	0. 3. 35	1. 0. 29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LLANELLY.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Hemp, Rough	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 480. 0. 0	—	—
Iron	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. lb. 22. 9. 1. 10	15. 5. 1. 9	—
Linen	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 12. 2. 6
Wine	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 17. 0. 51	- -	- -	- -	16. 2. 32
WOOD: Battens	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 3. 10	0. 1. 10
WOOD: Boards, Oak	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 25	—	—	—	—
WOOD: —— Paling	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 1. 1. 0	—	—
WOOD: Deals	C. No 18. 1. 14	4. 0. 14	11. 0. 2	- -	30. 3. 16	23. 1. 17	10. 0. 5
WOOD: —— Ends	- -	- -	C. No 1. 0. 17	- -	3. 1. 19	1. 0. 10	—
WOOD: Handſpikes	C. No 2. 0. 0	- -	0. 0. 24	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Lathwood	Fathoms. 9	6	13½	- -	- -	2	18
WOOD: Maſts	No 6	- -	12	- -	2	—	—
WOOD: Oars	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 12	- -	0. 0. 25	- -	0. 3. 18
WOOD: Plank, Oak	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 3. 18	- -	- -	- -	22. 16
WOOD: Spars	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 6	- -	0. 2. 14	0. 0. 6	0. 0. 8
WOOD: Timber	Loads. ft. 532. 26	65. 0	521. 7	- -	49. 20	- -	549. 7

LLANELLY.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Nil.				

LIVERPOOL.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS in general:							
Amber	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Arrangoes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Beads, Arrangoe	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Coral	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cowries	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GROCERY: Cinnamon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cloves	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mace	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nutmegs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Pepper	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tea	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
PIECE GOODS: Callicoes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Muſlins	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nankeens	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Prohibited	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Saltpetre	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Barilla	6,601. 1. 18	6,721. 0. 0	1,311. 3. 11	5,864. 3. 19	4,621. 1. 25	4,604. 0. 3	7,580. 2. 23
Brimſtone (C. q. lb.)	6,663. 1. 16	5,986. 1. 16	12,529. 0. 17	11,388. 2. 11	4,788. 1. 20	631. 3. 21	15,531. 0. 24
Briſtles, Undreſs'd (Doz. lb.)	253. 1	13,063. 4	2,214. 0	1,093. 0 ¼	35. 0 ⅛	- -	1,056. 0
Carpets, Turkey	- -	- -	- -	№ 24	- -	37	- -
Cork (C. q. lb.)	1,875. 2. 5	1,795. 2. 18	3,204. 3. 11	1,678. 3. 3	1,988. 0. 15	1,129. 1. 8	1,494. 0. 23
DRUGS: Almonds, Bitter	- -	- -	9. 3. 13	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 12
Balſam Capaiva (lbs.)	- -	- -	28	176	- -	- -	- -
Cantharides (lbs.)	20	23	87	134	86	- -	- -
Ginſang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gum Arabic (C. lb.)	11. 0. 10	11. 1. 1	6. 3. 19	5. 3. 10	- -	58. 2. 10	83. 0. 14
—— Senegal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,021. 1. 24	57. 2. 21
Jalop	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,229 (lbs.)	2,552	- -
Juniper Berries (C. q. lb.)	- -	58. 1. 6	- -	345. 3. 5	488. 0. 9	28. 1. 20	260. 3. 1
Lignum Quaſſia	- -	- -	- -	- -	4. 4. 1. 1 (Tons. C. q. lb.)	- -	5. 4. 1. 7
Manna (lbs.)	271	133	- -	6,836	2,823	22,308	1,287
Oil, Palm (C. q. lb.)	2,505. 3. 0	1,934. 2. 8	3,443. 3. 25	4,135. 2. 5	1,557. 2. 17	612. 1. 2	7,583. 2. 10
—— Turpentine (lbs.)	32,671	671	4,292	43,848	641	20,459	20,104
Opium (lbs.)	56	72	120	- -	- -	- -	- -
Quickſilver	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rhubarb (lbs.)	- -	- -	175	- -	- -	- -	- -

LIVERPOOL.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
lbs. 59	50	140	- -	232 ½	388 ½	411 ½
No 208,940	145,035 lbs.	221,000	618,181	88,000	74,000	104,280
- -	153	—	—	—	—	—
lbs. 15	20	13	26	9 ½	36	91 ½
C. lbs. 165. 3. 18	- -	1,638. 2. 23	1,015. 1. 14	1,191. 0. 16	543. 0. 19	1,698. 2. 5
lbs. 6	4	15	314	2,441	974	556
lbs. 2	6	13	1,418	391 ½	200	3
- -	lbs. 5	8	539	42	- -	4
lbs. 8	66	16	774 ½	204	- -	12
- -	- -	lbs. 696	—	—	—	—
lbs. 18,460	15,217	7,532	1,655,892	697,537	850,275	49,723
Pieces. 50,730	39,707	44,544	23,862	30,289	14,859	3,905
Yds. Ps. 200 & 697	Yds. Ps. 120 & 2,584	Pieces. 2,685	1,613	Yds. Ps. 312 & 951	Pieces. 12	210
- -	Pieces. 341	- -	2,859	1,500	—	—
Pieces. 89,244	83,954	136,363	291,929	240,655	214,816	128,600
Cwt. lb. 6. 0. 0	* —	—	—	—	—	—
795. 3. 24	- -	294. 3. 12	1,938. 3. 6	1,321. 0. 7	192. 1. 27	3,166. 3. 13
Cwt. qr. lbs. 24. 1. 17	- -	339. 0. 25	2,404. 1. 25	840. 2. 8	277. 3. 18	569. 2. 1
Dozen. lbs 90. 0	3. 0	- -	1,427. 6	—	—	—
N° 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cwt. q. lbs. 5. 0. 0	0. 1. 0	2. 0. 0	39. 3. 24	11. 0. 0	38. 0. 27	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 9
- -	- -	- -	22 ¾ lbs.	50	—	—
- -	- -	- -	746	7	383	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	Cwt. lbs. 0. 2. 24	- -	3. 3. 0	2. 2. 6	—	—
Cwt. q. lbs. 47. 3. 20	3. 2. 7	- -	13. 3. 6	0. 0. 6	25. 2. 11	—
- -	- -	- -	lbs. 2,175	1,663	558	202
- -	- -	- -	32. 1. 20	16. 0. 10	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	lbs. 3,198	201	1,736	280
Cwt. lb. 103. 2. 3	7. 3. 9	160. 1. 2	36. 3. 26	33. 1. 14	40. 0. 12	97. 2. 14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	136	52	- -	26
- -	- -	- -	lb. 3,949 ¾	1,139	1,032 ¾	229 ¾
- -	- -	- -	lb. 337	291	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
DYE STUFFS and HARDWOOD:							
Boxwood	Tons. C. lb. 2. 12. 2. 14	Tons. C. lbs 12. 4. 1. 4	39. 0. 1. 25	- -	21. 19. 2. 21	9. 13. 1. 2	8. 8. 1. 10
Brazil	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. q. lb. 31. 7. 1. 7	11. 9. 2. 27	15. 17. 2. 1
Brazilletto	Tons. C. q lbs. 6. 11. 1. 13	29. 0. 2. 26	13. 19. 2. 0	17. 8. 0. 19	37. 14. 3. 11	21. 10. 3. 1	2. 0. 0. 26
Camwood	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. qr. lb. 39. 16. 2. 8
Ebony	Tons C. q. lb 26. 1. 1. 1	16. 1. 1. 8	21. 2. 3. 9	1. 11. 2. 12	25. 4. 3. 25	16. 15. 0. 24	29. 3. 2. 2
Fustic	Tons. C. qr. lb 414. 5. 3 2	1,322.5 0.16	2,148.1.2.5	1,325.3.3.23	4,765.12 1.2	1,419.9. 2. 0	351. 3. 2. 17
Hardwood	Tons. C. qr. lb. 25. 17. 2 16	69. 1. 2. 2	36. 5. 1. 14	45. 4. 0. 9 and 142 Pieces.	0. 16. 1. 21 and 24 Pieces.	24 Pieces.	- -
Indigo	lbs. 96,917	55,612	20,519	77,078	178. 726	149. 136	93,381
Lignum Vitæ	Tons. C. q. lbs. 307. 19. 1. 8	196.13 2.12	142.17.0.11	69. 13. 0. 3	424. 16. 2. 0	788. 0. 0. 23	92. 5. 1. 24
Logwood	Tons. C. q lb. 1,377.18.0.8	1,805.9 2.16	839.17.2.15	2,380.11.1.8	4,629.7.2 15	2,133.0.0. 5	1,545.19.0.2
Mahogany	Tons. C. qr lb 933. 9. 2. 7	456. 0. 0. 16	812. 1. 3. 10	1,195.5.1.27	2,846.10.3.14	1,152 4.2.11	1,416.0.2.26
Nicoragua	Tons. C. qr. lb. 39. 3. 3. 12	128. 9. 1. 18	21. 4. 0. 13	282. 4. 1. 5	123. 0. 1. 2	143. 4. 1. 24	296.16.1.25
Redwood	Tons. C. q. lb. 169. 0. 0. 8	263. 4. 2. 9	388. 1. 1. 21	559. 14. 2. 7	871. 0. 1. 4	634.13.0.17	859.19.1.20
Saffron	lb. 17	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Smalts	- -	lb. 6,895	4,447	16 ½	- -	- -	25,354
Elephants Teeth	Cwt. qr. lb. 725. 3. 20	996. 3. 20	1,054. 3. 26	1,171. 3. 3	1,373. 3. 12	1,075. 3. 26	1,431. 2. 12
Feathers for Beds	Cwt. lb. 378. 1. 12	720. 3. 2	743. 1. 7	805. 3. 22	450. 3. 7	1,113. 0. 21	964. 0. 21
Fish, Anchovies	Barls lb. 305. 4	268. 5	269. 6	356. 6	185. 5/13	259 4/8	204. 1
GROCERY: Almonds, Jordan	Cwt. qr. lb. 46. 0. 10	79. 2. 18	110. 1. 12	48. 1. 15	194. 0. 24	65. 3. 23	33. 0. 27
—— not Jordan	Cwt. qr. lb. 24. 1. 20	71. 2. 1	178. 1. 17	121. 3. 19	13. 1. 17	114. 1. 13	171. 2. 14
Cocoa, British Plant[n]	Cwt. lb. 274. 0. 19	1,529. 1. 22	1,746. 2. 0	4,943. 2. 0	4,802. 0. 7	1,491. 1. 9	644. 1. 14
—— Foreign Plant[n]	- -	- -	- -	Cw. qrs. lb. 7,43 3. 4	399. 0. 20	865 1. 25	809. 1. 23
Coffee, British Plant[n]	Cwt. lb. 17,198. 2. 23	12,713. 0. 6	23,124. 2. 11	72 460.0.10	128. 673. 1 21	118 228. 0. 22	60.511. 3. 8
—— Foreign Plant[n]	- -	- -	- -	Cwt q. lb. 49.815.3.12	25,597 3.21	26 654. 2. 14	8,32 . 0. 14
Figs	Cwt. lb. 1,711. 3. 1	361. 0. 12	2,704. 3. 19	2,795. 3. 25	929. 0. 14	425. 2. 23	490. 3. 23
Ginger	Cwt. lb. 382. 1. 8	378. 0. 1	338. 3. 12	1,727. 1. 11	1,713. 0 18	265. 2. 23	36. 1. 6
Pimento	lbs. 299,040	138,286	125,550	242,194	711,708	355 243	115,575
Prunes	Cwt. lb. 1,464. 3. 16	4,253. 2. 6	1,229. 3. 7	713. 2. 0	54. 0. 24	247. 3. 14	197. 1. 37
RAISINS: Denia	Cwt. qr lb. 4,731. 0. 22	2,598. 3. 23	6,922. 0. 10	8,587. 0. 16	2,626. 3. 5	3,974. 2. 16	2,315. 0. 25
Lexia	Cwt. qr. lb 5,387. 3. 16	6,767. 0. 27	12,420. 0. 4	1,852. 0. 14	7,646. 0. 16	342. 0. 16	3,330. 3. 26
Lipari	Cwt. qr. lb. 3,418. 1. 4	1 946. 0. 23	330. 2. 15	- -	- -	1,497. 2. 19	770. 3. 4
Smyrna	- -	Cwt q. lb. 215. 2. 8	1,146. 2 13	50. 3. 1	1,105. 3. 0	- -	725. 2. 11
Solis	Cwt. qr. lb. 1,865. 0. 20	773. 1. 25	3,032. 3. 21	3,163. 0. 7	2,820. 2. 4	1,398. 3. 8	3,662. 3. 0
Rice	Cwt. qr. lb. 13,693. 0. 15	34,953. 0. 1	26,036.0.17	8,543. 0. 14	45,202. 2. 9	56,131.1.14	11,838. 3. 1
Sugar, Brown, British Plant[n]	Cwt. qr. lb. 231,336. 3. 13	218,329.1.2	231,594. 3. 17	419 828.3.9	499,937.2.20	610,714. 1. 20	517.788.1.5
—— Foreign Plant[n]	Cwt. lb. 14. 3. 24	1. 0. 0	17. 2. 21	63,945.0 27	44,142.1.18	56,814.1.25	26,049.3.10
Hats, Chip	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Straw	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hemp. Rough	Cwt. qr. lb 14,824.0.26	35. 3. 20	60,826. 3. 1	32,318.1.22	36,899.1.15	14,060. 0. 9	22,271.3.26
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. q. lb. 1,990.5.1.26	4,155.1.2.25	4,877.17.2.16	1,893.14.1.21	749. 9. 3. 6	1,061.14.1.12	2,461.18.0.6
Kelp	Tons. C. q lb. 549 12.3 25	901. 3. 2. 27	248. 7. 0. 2	483 4. 3. 0	466.18 1.20	57. 15. 1. 1	- -

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Ton. C. q. lb.			Ps.			
1. 0. 0. 14	2. 14. 2. 23	1. 0. 0. 0	2. 0. 0. 0. 44	- -	3. 6. 2. 13	—
			Tons.			
- -	- -	- -	3. 0. 0. 0	4. 5. 3. 0	- -	4. 14. 0. 6
Tons.						
4. 0. 0. 0	10. 0. 0. 0	6. 8. 0. 0	5. 18. 0. 0	- -	- -	22. 6. 0. 0
					Tons.C.	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 4. 0. 0	—
Tons.C.q. lb.						
6. 8. 1. 14	0. 0. 2 20	4. 11. 0. 0	1. 0. 0. 0	- -	1. 0. 0. 0	5. 4. 2. 3
Tons.C. q lb.						
13. 5. 3. 6	13. 18. 0. 0	355. 10. 3. 17	166. 12. 3. 19	382. 15. 2. 25	560. 4. 3. 26	136. 11. 1. 10
Tons. C.						
10. 1. 0. 0	2. 0. 0. 0 and 100 Pieces	3. 12. 0. 0	1. 0. 0. 0	1. 0. 0. 0	—	—
lb.						
5,144	2,775	1,334	55,675	41,804	22,151	17,032
Tons.C. lb.						
15. 4. 0. 16	0. 6. 0. 0	23. 6. 2. 7	4. 6. 0. 0	2. 17. 3. 18	29. 15. 1. 18	302. 1. 3. 6
Tons. C. lb.						
370. 1. 3. 10	406. 13. 3. 1	367. 19. 0. 13	1,000. 17. 1. 21	1,858. 18. 1. 17	1,569. 1. 3. 15	567. 5. 0. 11
Tons. C. lb.						
82. 16. 0. 0	- -	23. 1. 0. 0	350. 1. 2. 13	187. 2. 0. 22	500. 16. 2. 14	405. 17. 0. 24
Tons.C. lb.						
16. 16. 3. 22	4. 5. 0. 0	4. 11. 1. 0	96. 14. 3. 15	96. 7. 2. 1	35. 19. 0. 24	126. 10. 3. 23
Tons. C. q. lb.						
146. 8. 1. 20	172. 7. 3. 12	166. 5. 0. 23	32. 10. 2. 27	27. 4. 0. 20	157. 14. 1. 4	272. 1. 1. 6
			lb.			
- -	- -	- -	61	16	12	—
			lb.			
- -	- -	- -	366	- -	- -	25,353
C. lb.						
256. 3. 25	244. 3. 14	433. 3. 23	130. 0. 12	154. 2. 2	174. 3. 14	480. 3. 3
C. qr. lb.						
9. 2. 2	16. 3. 8	22. 0. 22	2. 3. 16	—	—	—
			Jars.	Ba.ls. lb.		
- -	- -	- -	30	66. 3	76. 0	—
C. qr. lb.						
0. 1. 7	0. 2. 24	1. 3. 10	3. 1. 4	2. 1. 22	- -	0. 1. 0
C. lb.						
5. 1. 18	1. 3. 1	2. 2. 2	15. 0. 7	3. 2. 6	2. 2. 0	11. 3. 11
C. lb.						
94. 2. 3	40. 1. 18	1,543. 0. 19	3,803. 1. 3	4,146. 1. 0	1,322. 3. 18	667. 2. 15
C. lb.						
163. 2. 15	- -	- -	3,698. 1. 6	6,912. 2. 5	1,795. 1. 14	1,358. 2. 27
C. lb.						
12,145. 3. 14	14,296. 1. 3	20,191. 3. 11	64,276. 1. 2	130,884. 1. 14	120,968. 2. 0	67,170. 0. 26
C. lb.						
8. 2. 16	- -	- -	74,204. 3. 0	74,112. 1. 16	27,329. 2. 6	13,933. 2. 14
C. lb.						
14. 2. 1	23. 2. 8	7. 1. 27	39. 2. 1	198. 3. 4	18. 2. 12	54. 0. 7
C. lb.						
611. 1. 12	505. 0. 3	430. 3. 24	949. 3. 8	1,461. 1. 6	1,178. 2. 19	877. 2. 0
lb.						
123,317	72,682	173,944	96,302	487,676	432,370	267,907
C. lb.						
20. 0. 3	87. 0. 10	2. 2. 10	38. 1. 24	10. 1. 21	13. 2. 22	21. 2. 6
C. lb.						
3. 1. 2	771. 2. 20	1,176. 3. 3	262. 3. 14	9. 2. 3	3. 0. 27	259. 1. 1
C. lb.						
12. 3. 10	22. 3. 26	- -	67. 2. 23	333. 3. 14	83. 3. 9	24. 2. 14
C. lb.						
652. 1. 5	12. 3. 16	129. 2. 10	79. 1. 23	- -	8. 3. 12	12. 2. 4
- -	27. 3. 2	28. 1. 5	—	—	—	—
C. lb.						
96. 1. 6	135. 2. 19	94. 1. 14	426. 1. 3	522. 3. 12	99. 0. 4	179. 1. 5
C. lb						
6,703. 2. 14	19,226. 2. 21	35,561. 1. 3	1,243. 1. 3	46,062. 3. 17	3,050. 1. 6	14,570. 2. 23
C. lb.						
45,785. 0. 13	38,142. 0. 1	42,162. 1. 15	154,260. 3. 14	211,113. 3. 21	115,392. 0. 26	192,767. 1. 25
C. lb.						
13. 0. 17	- -	- -	28,266. 3. 22	74,400. 0. 2	51,870. 2. 4	36,758. 2. 17
	Doz. N°	Doz. N°				
- -	150. 0	213. 11	- -	- -	304. 0	160. 0
		Doz. N°				
- -	- -	15. 0	- -	- -	159. 0	160. 0
C. q lb.						
1,143. 2. 4	719. 3. 7	1,313. 3. 22	1,958. 2. 9	1,906. 0. 24	1,408. 0. 12	2,156. 2. 14
Tons.C. q. lb.						
589. 2. 3. 15	981. 19. 2. 0	1,533. 16. 3. 3	667. 13. 0. 9	191. 15. 1. 5	247. 14. 1. 18	177. 16. 2. 14
- -	148. 4. 0. 12	- -	78. 6. 2. 6	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
LINEN: Cambricks	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Canvas, Heſſens	C. q. Ells. 6. 0. 16	0. 3. 20	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 0
——— Spruce	C. q. Ells. 10. 3. 1	266. 0. 2	- -	141. 0. 16	- -	- -	48. 3. 5
Check'd and Striped	- -	- -	Pieces. 6	- -	- -	- -	- -
Damaſk Napking, Sileſia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
——— Tabling, Sileſia	Yards. 160.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Diaper Napking, Sileſia	- -	- -	- -	Yards. 147	—	—	—
Ruſſia, Broad, above 22½ Ins	C. Ells. 12. 2. 0	- -	113. 3. 9	843. 3. 1	316. 3. 5	12. 2. 0	20. 2. 19
——— above 31½	0. 1. 10	- -	- -	22. 0. 26	0. 3. 0	- -	- -
——— above 36	0. 2. 6	- -	30. 3. 12	573. 0. 18	239. 2. 25	43. 0. 7	17. 2. 8
——— above 45 Ins	- -	- -	0. 1. 0	- -	- -	0. 0. 16	0. 0. 20
Drilling	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 0. 0. 16	- -	- -	- -
Germany, above 31½ Ins broad	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 0. 0. 14	- -	- -	- -
——— above 36	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
——— Narrow	C. Ells. 33. 1. 29	- -	3. 1. 10	14. 0. 9	61. 3. 2	183. 0. 16	66. 2. 25
Hinderlands, Brown	- -	C. qr. Ells 0. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Lawns, Sila, Holld, whited	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
——— not Holland, whited	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ruſſia, Narrow	- -	- -	- -	60. 3. 13	9. 1. 8	- -	- -
——— Towelling and Napkinning	- -	- -	C. Ells. 75. 1. 10	26. 3. 1	26. 0. 18	- -	5. 2. 26
Sail Cloth	C. Ells. 0. 1. 27	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Molaſſes	C. lb. 174. 1. 4	1,392. 0. 11	1,021. 2. 14	891. 1. 4	2,647. 0. 7	9,172. 1. 11	847. 3. 18
Oil, Ordinary	Tons. h. g. 216. 1. 53	40. 2. 29	194. 1. 44	36. 2. 60	309. 3. 57	19. 1. 59	241. 1. 25
—— Salad	- -	Gallons. 1,912	3,585	1,691	2,922	2,133½	2,038½
—— Train	Tons. h. g. 229. 1. 13	781. 1. 12	1,584. 0. 23	190. 2. 36	285. 0. 51	403. 3. 29	681. 0. 58
—— Spermaceti	- -	- -	- -	Tons. h. g. 4 2 50	13. 1. 13	18. 1. 60	- -
Pitch	Laſts. Barl. Gal. 81. 7. 13	2. 1. 24	26. 0. 14	43. 4. 17	13 3. 2	54. 2. 18	50 11. 12
Roſin	C. lb. 495. 2. 13	142. 0. 16	134. 1. 15	4,4 7. 3. 23	1,570. 0. 22	540. 2. 4	1,166 0. 18
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover	C. q. lb. 256. 3. 15	C. 182. 1. 25	10. 2. 20	- -	- -	- -	- -
Silk, Raw	- -	28	- -	lb. 47	3,252	11,814	620
—— Thrown	- -	- -	- -	lb. 763	137	- -	- -
—— Waſte	lb. 16,254	13,235	93,356	231	1,956	1,393	222
SKINS: Bear, Black	No 1,029	2,305	1,184	877	485	436	198
Beaver	No 13	- -	4	118	633	519	796
Calabar	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 3,683	—	—
Calf, Raw	Doz. No 4,778. 9	2,832. 0	4,635. 3	3,479. 11	4,076. 1	7,665. 11	8,590. 9
Cat	Doz. No 108. 0	54. 7	59. 3	- -	- -	9. 0	- -
Coney	No - -	Doz. No 479. 0	86. 0	685. 10	551. 6	352. 8	977. 9
Deer, in Hair	17,918	20,598	24,996	40,727	52,291	12,267	15,951
Dog	No - -	No 69	61	—	—	—	—
Fiſher	No 544	415	354	13	—	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Demi-Pieces.						
533	250	27	87	50	150	—
	C. Ells.					
- -	5. 2. 9	1. 3. 14	2. 3. 18	33. 2. 24	22. 1. 16	—
36. 3. 10	24. 0. 17	20. 0. 1	56. 0. 18	30. 2. 7	6. 2. 18	—
			C. Ells. Pieces			
- -	- -	- -	311.0.0.&24	18.1.3.&29	5. 3. 10	14. 2. 26
Yds.						
84	126	- -	14	- -	243	—
Yds.						
101	233	- -	50	- -	60	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Ells.						
34. 3. 18	19. 2. 0	45. 0. 12	664. 0. 10	89. 2. 4	103. 3. 24	149. 0. 13
4. 2. 0	- -	20. 1. 0	- -	- -	47. 2. 9	—
63. 1. 0	71. 1. 14	8. 1. 0	1,020. 0. 3	251. 1. 2	33. 0. 18	291. 2. 6
- -	- -	17. 3. 0	—	—	—	—
	C. Ells.				Pieces.	
- -	5. 2. 20	13. 0. 8	43. 2. 3	- -	3	—
C. Ells.						
14. 1. 14	- -	- -	- -	1. 3. 24	- -	11. 2. 1
			C. Ells.			
- -	- -	- -	52. 0. 21	- -	61. 3. 21	—
C. Ells.						
35. 3. 15	82. 2. 26	142. 2. 12	1,594. 1. 18	675. 3. 1	445. 1. 20	161. 0. 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pieces.					
- -	10	—	—	—	—	—
Pieces.						
24	10	49	709	847	512	50
	C. q. Ells.					
- -	0. 3. 14	- -	5. 0. 13	55. 1. 10	20. 0. 11	—
			C. Ells.			
- -	- -	- -	30. 0. 0	- -	- -	43. 1. 8
				C. Ells.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	8. 3. 14	- -	25. 3. 14
- -	- -	390. 0. 14	535. 0. 21	1,273. 2. 7	11,950. 0. 1	2,739. 3. 21
		Tuns. h. g.				
- -	- -	6. 0. 37	0. 2. 14	8. 0. 20	18. 2. 24	—
Galls.						
264	34	77	971	2,649	722	432
T. h. g.						
11. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	1. 2. 49	34. 2. 50	2. 2. 31	3. 2. 31	12. 2. 38
- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 1. 25	0. 1. 50	—
	Lafts. Barls.					
- -	0. 8	- -	4. 6	1. 7	11. 2	—
		C. lb.				
- -	- -	174. 0. 25	19. 0. 18	345. 1. 26	406. 3. 2	96. 3. 13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. 0. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs.						
14,758	28,014	19,052	48,516	26,240	26,110	18,848
lbs.						
12,049	14,453	7,668	51,454	31,269	31,198	29,131
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	12	1,721	1,781	688	47
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,028	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Doz.				
- -	- -	69. 0	- -	- -	45. 0	—
		Doz.				
- -	- -	250. 0	- -	88. 11	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Fox, Ordinary	No 231	278	664	36	1	1	262
Goat, Raw	Doz. No 520. 6	243. 3	111. 0	170. 0	128. 8	482. 4	257. 0
Hare	- -	- -	C. q. No 72. 1. 16	- -	- -	- -	- -
Kid	No 16,192	29,706	51,513	13,730	28,351	20,176	9,827
Lamb, Undreſs'd	C. q. No 280. 2. 7	631. 1. 10	- -	6. 0. 27	794. 3. 24	393. 3. 13	422. 2. 8
—— Slink, in Wool	C. No 850. 1. 16	1,024 0. 2	- -	149. 0. 12	- -	4. 2. 0	—
Leopard	No 3	- -	- -	29	1	5	- -
Martin	Timber. No 2. 1	1. 14	47. 26	1. 17	- -	- -	- -
Mink	Timber. No 123. 18	113. 9	135. 11	27. 0	1. 0	—	—
Muſquaſh	- -	- -	- -	No 552	—	—	—
Otter	No 1,500	1,513	774	392	171	1,232	228
Panther	No 107	71	64	- -	- -	1	1
Raccoon	No - -	- -	No 1,119	- -	25	160	609
Seal	No 10,116	937	180	4,114	1,040	1,695	2,891
Sheep	Doz. 12. 5	3. 11.	12. 7	12. 0	35. 0	7. 9	6. 8
Swan	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 365	198	84
Tyger	No 3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weazel	- -	- -	18	—	—	—	—
Wolf	No 10	15	380	2	- -	1	- -
Wolvering	- -	- -	- -	23	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	43,182	89,555	24,774	9,657	17,471	21,124	26,795
—— Geneva	28,[illegible] Galls.	31,159	50,178	- -	825	20 400	20,359
—— Rum	413,145 Galls. brs. g.	391,573	563,278	311,361	936,674	1,201,315	719,640
Tar	2,046.11.7½	714. 6. 19	1,617. 7. 27	1,835. 3. 28	1,482. 11. 16	1,557. 2. 14	1,019. 5 25
Tobacco, Manufactured	lbs. - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Unmanufactured	10,415,493 C. q. lbs	5,342,979	7,481,111	6,503,602	7,682,845	12 673,698	7,665 548
Tow	3,762. 2. 24 C. lbs.	440. 0. 13	345. 0. 4	1,842. 3. 13	2,189. 1. 15	121 0. 26	2 217. 0. 2
Turpentine	31,675. 1. 5 C. q. lb.	29,002. 0. 19	28,755. 2. 4	24,595. 2. 21	29,802. 2. 26	21,304. 0. 23	25,150. 0. 11
Wax, Bees	287. 1. 16 C. lb.	634. 3. 10	204. 2. 25	211. 1. 6	241. 2. 4	279. 0 23	774. 1. 12
Whalefins	599. 0. 3 T. h. g.	684. 0. 4	1,171. 1. 8	452. 1. 0	315. 1. 19	199. 1. 16	280. 0. 3
WINE: French	46. 3. 41 T. h. g.	23. 1. 1	51. 2. 6	4. 1. 50	1. 3. 60	7. 0. 27	5. 2. 60
Madeira	146. 0. 8 T. h. g.	114. 1. 39	182. 0. 9	41. 0. 36	173. 3. 54	157. 0. 35	112. 3. 33
Portugal	1,322. 3. 32 T h. g.	1,223. 1. 2	1,895. 2. 55	980. 1. 27	2,040 1. 47	2,417. 0. 53	875. 3. 61
Rheniſh	1. 2. 17 T. h. g.	2. 0. 23	1. 1. 31	0. 3. 32	1. 2. 57	0. 2. 55	0. 2. 25
Spaniſh	175. 1. 6 No	345. 2. 48 No	329. 2. 42	178. 3. 29	218. 2. 57	45. 3. 62	265. 0. 41
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	90 C. No	97	128	15	15	- -	53
Balks	64. 0. 15 Cwt. No	37. 3. 0	19. 2. 23	44. 1. 11	38. 0. 25	45. 3. 29	38. 2. 15
Battens	67. 1. 24 C. No	191. 2. 27	173. 2. 0	41. 1. 20	41. 1. 2	108. 0. 9	216. 3. 14
Boards, Cedar	0. 1. 15 C. No	- -	- -	- -	5. 2. 13	—	—
—— Clap	63. 2. 0 C. No	136. 3. 0	47. 2. 20	111. 2. 12	72. 1. 3	24. 0. 21	1. 3. 12
—— Linn	0. 1. 18 C. No	- -	0. 2. 0	1. 0. 24	- -	- -	8. 0. 0
—— Maple	7. 0. 11	3. 1. 2	12. 0. 27	0. 0. 28	5. 0. 0	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
- -	No 202	810	56 Doz. No	89	40	—
- -	- -	- - C. No	58. 0	—	—	—
- -	- -	4. 0. 20	6. 2. 20	3. 3. 0	3. 3. 10	1. 3. 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- - Timb.	23	6	12 No	2
- -	- -	1. 0	- -	- -	0. 30	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	— No	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	200	100	- -	- - No	12
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	130	24
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	6	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	1,296	3,296	4,236	39
- -	- -	- -	94	- -	15,679	—
250,983 Lasts. Barls.	141,911	237,502	538,661	504,839	591,504	427,559
58. 9 lbs.	52. 10	52. 1	144. 0. 5	63. 4	103. 8	124. 6
730,404	1,201,721	1,250,934	634,294	1,286,143	882,384	938,442
6,672,741	6,626,166 C. lbs.	2,055,628	6,179,458	5,739,935	5,954,907	6,578,491
- - C. lbs.	88. 0. 0	- -	538. 0. 11	1,286. 3. 16	140. 0. 0	40. 0. 0
728. 0. 22 C. lbs.	52. 3. 6	- -	286. 0. 1	2. 0. 0	280. 1. 27	401. 1. 17
202. 3. 15	466. 0. 11	122. 1. 26	99. 0. 18	93. 3. 8	235. 2. 23	317. 1. 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. 0. 14 Tuns. h. gals.	3. 1. 44	2. 0. 49	- -	9. 1. 23	1. 0. 19	—
30. 1. 59 T. h. g.	41. 2. 30	29. 1. 1	10. 2. 5	15. 0. 45	8. 1. 51	8. 0. 19
35. 1. 29 T. h. g.	48. 3. 32	42. 2. 6	147. 1. 2	110. 1. 2	123. 3. 13	102. 0. 34
0. 0. 12	0. 0. 57	0. 1. 33	- -	0. 1. 19	0. 1. 31	0. 0. 54
1. 3. 42	18. 2. 50	3. 3. 51	34. 1. 46	14. 1. 40	88. 0. 38	8. 3. 38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. No 0. 1. 16	9. 0. 0	- -	8. 1. 8	35. 2. 20	2. 2. 15	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD: Boards, Oak	C. N° 60. 0. 5	72. 1. 1	70. 0. 6	15. 1. 19	20. 3. 23	12. 3. 20	21. 1. 16
—— Paling	C. N° 62. 2. 15	66. 2. 23	23. 2. 20	84. 2. 6	80. 3. 15	16. 3. 26	102. 0. 12
—— Pine	C. q. N° 222. 2. 3	339. 0. 29	898. 1. 22	22. 3. 0	42. 3. 3	96. 1. 9	37. 1. 28
—— Pipe	- -	2. 3. 29	0. 2. 17	8. 3. 14	21. 0. 7	15. 0. 18	4. 0. 0
—— Scale	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Wainſcot	- -	- -	Inches. 266	30	- -	- -	108
Deals	C. N° 2,847. 0. 21	3,908. 0. 16	3,456. 3. 16	1,494. 1. 24	1,923. 1. 24	1,626. 0. 7	2,822. 3. 9
Deal Ends	C. N° 217. 2. 4	127. 2. 23	222. 2. 8	136. 2. 13	241. 2. 22	174. 1. 11	333. 0. 18
Firewood	Fathoms. 46 1/4	49 1/3	105 1/2	72 1/2	38	5	49 1/2
Fir Quarters	C. N° 0. 0. 2	2. 1. 21	- -	- -	0. 1. 20	3. 0. 12	1. 0. 27
Handſpikes	C. N° 119. 2. 26	137. 1. 5	113. 3. 12	164. 1. 23	172. 2. 0	119. 3. 26	180. 2. 17
Heading for Caſks	C. N° 297. 1. 16	127. 0. 0	115. 3. 20	129. 0. 5	72. 1. 29	- -	- -
Knees of Oak	C. N° 0. 2. 17	15. 3. 21	Lds. ft. 2. 2. 12 & 35. 23	- -	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 7. 45
Lathwood	Fathoms. 1,046 7/12	1,144 3/4	1,340 3/4	828	946 1/4	621 1/4	1,198 1/4
Maſts, 6 and under 8 Ins Diamr	N° 635	783	893	1,241	648	580	1,053
—— 8 to 12	N° 319	474	452	1,021	420	409	417
—— 12 and upwards	N° Loads. ft. 34 & 27. 0	82 & 359. 0	21 & 228. 0	Loads. ft. 278. 9	247. 35	241. 43	361. 39
Oars	Loads. ft. 7. 1. 3	Loads. ft. 17. 2. 6	5. 2. 28	14. 1. 19	10. 1. 8	23. 0. 11	16. 3. 17
Plank, Birch	Loads. ft. 0. 25	Loads. ft. 1. 8	5. 27	15. 1	17. 20	1. 8	- -
—— Oak	347. 41	297. 31	185. 26	1,542. 48	141. 3	246. 34	370. 41
—— Pine	C. N° 201. 30	348. 28	437. 20	- -	- -	C. N° 2. 2. 17	1. 2. 4
Spars	C. N° 31. 3. 8	42. 3. 10	73. 3. 26	66. 1. 10	77. 3. 12	56. 1. 16	77. 0 2
Staves	C. N° 17,752. 3. 11	19,025. 0. 24	20,210. 2. 28	35,850. 3. 9	49,001. 3. 22	31,338 3. 0	13,756. 2. 5
Timber, Beech	Loads. ft. 0. 46	43. 41	116. 13	75. 30	136. 40	150. 7	23. 19
—— Birch	Loads. ft. 11. 21	63. 47	341. 21	179. 34	525. 17	355. 12	314. 2
—— Cedar	Loads. ft. 22. 36	23. 0	91. 41	Pieces. 5. 4 & 8	65. 24	7. 11	63. 13
—— Maple	Loads. ft. 106. 44	99. 38	509. 15	561. 31	436. 17	276. 11	596. 17
—— Oak	Loads. ft. 1580. 49	3,252. 37	308. 1	2,346. 43	2,285. 25	1,513. 20	1,768. 35
—— Fir	Loads. ft. 35,275. 3	25,491. 9	36,917. 33	22,040. 6	22,545. 22	12,888. 26	28,123. 24
—— Fir	Loads. ft. 200. 26	1,657. 47	2,655. 38	1,532. 20	2,455. 49	3,381. 17	5,523. 23
—— not otherwiſe enumerated	Loads. ft. 84. 19	39. 32	1,953. 12	156. 5	61. 8	193. 2	63. 2
Treenails	N° 7,920	28,462	23,500	22,646	2,426	25,790	24,990
Uphers	C. N° 2. 0. 0	12. 0. 9	4. 3. 2	1. 2. 0	0. 2. 25	13. 2. 13	14. 1. 16
Wainſcot Logs	- -	Loads. ft. 935. 48	705. 41	212. 37	- -	- -	182. 28
Wool, Cotton	lbs. 9,144,465	12,198,805	14,065,239	13,408,129	22,655,399	23,179,377	26,770,455
Yarn, Cotton	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
—— Mohair	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	18. 2. 7	2. 1. 24	—
- -	- -	C. lb. 20. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	- -	1. 0. 0	1. 0. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. N° 11. 1. 1	0. 2. 0	3. 1. 10	200. 0. 10	11. 1. 5	69. 0. 5	12. 2. 12
- -	- -	C. lb. 2. 1. 10	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Fathom. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. N° 10. 3. 20
- -	- -	- -	C. N° 11. 0. 11	19. 3. 28	- -	15. 3. 18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fathoms. 56	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	30	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ N°	153 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
- -	- -	- -	- -	3	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 14	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94. 37	- -	- -	17. 32	0. 41	3. 34	2. 7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. 0. 27	- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 12	- -	0. 0. 24
6,723. 2. 13	5,819. 3. 0	5,947. 3. 6	12,042. 2. 7	7,128. 2. 22	10,231. 2. 25	16,455. 1. 6
- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 3	5. 4	—
- -	- -	- -	33. 40	- -	0. 25	—
- -	- -	- -	3. 10	6. 25	- -	8. 0
- -	- -	- -	61. 8	35. 28	19. 0	10. 5
- -	157. 2	8. 0	209. 23	291. 27	130. 25	99. 2
Loads. ft. 64. 0	366. 9	17. 0	- -	68. 49	214. 25	160. 42
- -	- -	- -	855. 49	- -	0. 18	—
- -	- -	- -	4. 0	5. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	5. 26	63. 25	90. 46	- -	39. 0	13. 40
lbs. 103,354	46,582	300,232	524,971	295,470	171,025	739,541
- -	- -	- -	334	—	—	—
lbs. 2,308	- -	- -	13,672	3,327	17,011	758

LOOE.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Salt	Weys. Bush. 25. 21	230. 2	101. 31	- -	- -	- -	148. 17
WOOD: Balks	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 18	0. 0. 19	0. 0. 24
WOOD: Battens	- -	C. No 0. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Deals	C. No 24. 3. 26	5. 0. 0	59. 3. 24	- -	9. 2. 0	22. 2. 0	12. 0. 19
WOOD: Deal Ends	C. No 1. 3. 0	1. 1. 0	12. 0. 24	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Firewood	Fathoms. 2	- -	4	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Handſpikes	- -	- -	C. No 1. 0. 12	- -	- -	0. 0. 24	—
WOOD: Lathwood	- -	Fathoms. 3	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Maſts, 6 to 8 Ins Diam	No 2	- -	12	- -	- -	5	30
WOOD: —— 8 to 12 Do	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4
WOOD: Oars	- -	C. No 0. 1. 26	0. 2. 14	- -	0. 2. 0	1. 0. 20	0. 3. 10
WOOD: Spars	C. No 0. 0. 2	- -	1. 0. 6	- -	0. 1. 9	0. 3. 25	1. 1. 4
WOOD: Timber	Loads. ft. 59. 3 ½	74. 31 ½	44. 10	- -	54. 39	31. 48	24. 8
WOOD: Uphers	C. No 0. 0. 12	0. 1. 6	0. 0. 27	—	—	—	—

LYME.

Cork	C. lb. 6. 2. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Fiſh, Anchovies	Bar. lb. 3. 8	- -	3. 8	—	—	—	—
Grocery, Raiſins	- -	Cwt. lb. 1,146. 1. 11	- -	148. 1. 24	—	—	—
Hemp, Rough	Cwt. lb. 3,098. 3. 14	2,544. 3. 4	1,112. 1. 17	1,107. 0. 13	1,011. 2. 23	1,256. 1. 27	- -
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. lb. 24. 11. 0. 25	50. 1. 2. 1	18. 6. 0. 18	25. 0. 0. 14	- -	16. 7. 2. 21	—
Seeds, Clover	Cwt. lb. 7. 1. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Beaver	- -	- -	No 53	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Bear, Black	- -	- -	No 5	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Calf	Doz. No 48. 0	21. 8	35. 2	- -	- -	26. 9	90. 8
SKINS: Calabar	- -	- -	No 64	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Cat	- -	- -	No 13	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Coney	- -	- -	No 147	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Fox	- -	- -	No 9	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Martin	- -	- -	No 244	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Mink	- -	- -	No 56	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Moose	- -	- -	No 18	—	—	—	—

LOOE.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Nil.				

LYME.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Cwt. lb. 0. 2. 14	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Cwt. lb. 200. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Musquash	—	—	No 218	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Otter	—	—	No 7	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Seal	—	—	No 1	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Sheep	—	Doz. No. 23. 0	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Weazel	—	—	No 20	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	—	—	Gallons. 2,559	—	—	—	—
Rum	—	—	—	Gallons. 74	—	—	—
Tar	—	—	Last. Barrels. 0. 3	—	—	—	—
Tow	—	—	—	C. No 213. 0. 17	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. gal. 26. 2. 7	59. 1. 1	13. 3. 58	0. 2. 11	4. 1. 29	—	1. 3. 35
WOOD: Balks	C. No 4. 2. 4	1. 1. 8	8. 2. 4	—	—	—	2. 2. 20
WOOD: Battens	C No 2. 3. 0	17. 1. 0	24. 1. 14	18. 3. 0	15. 0. 0	—	17. 0. 10
WOOD: Batten Ends	C. No 0. 2. 0	12. 0. 0	—	—	2. 1. 16	—	6. 2. 0
WOOD: Boards, Clap	—	—	—	C. No 0. 2. 0	1. 0. 0	—	—
WOOD: Paling	C. No 8. 0. 0	4. 2. 0	31. 0. 10	4. 2. 0	10. 2. 0	—	6. 3. 15
WOOD: Pine	Loads. Feet. 2,760. 24	1,377. 10	3,569. 0	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Deals	C. No 44. 3. 5	70. 1. 26	185. 0. 19	34. 1. 9	77. 0. 21	2. 0. 6	26. 0. 10
WOOD: Deal Ends	C. No 4. 3. 0	5. 0. 0	15. 0. 1	—	10. 3. 20	—	11. 2. 15
WOOD: Handspikes	—	—	4. 0. 0	—	—	—	2. 0. 24
WOOD: Joists of Pine	—	Feet. 198	673	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Lathwood	Fathoms. 5	—	25	8	—	3	—
WOOD: Masts, 6 to 8 Ins Diam	No 2	6	25	2	11	—	—
WOOD: 8 to 12	—	—	7	24	11	2	—
WOOD: 12 and upwards	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Oars	C. No 0. 0. 24	0. 2. 0	0. 2. 28	1. 1. 8	—	—	0. 2. 28
WOOD: Plank, Oak	Loads. Feet. 81. 0	1. 35	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Rafters for Oars	Feet. 640	Feet. 2,122	C. No 0. 1. 18	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Roundwood	No 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Spars	C. No 0. 2. 22	0. 1. 18	7. 1. 26	1. 2. 26	1. 1. 6	—	0. 3. 14
WOOD: Staves	C. No 145. 0. 0	40. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	76. 2. 0
WOOD: Timber	Loads. ft 280. 6	31. 5	673. 45	98. 4	45. 12	—	110. 40
WOOD: Uphers	C. No 2. 1. 16	1. 0. 0	3. 3. 28	0. 0. 23	—	—	0. 1. 0
WOOD: Wainscot Logs	—	—	—	—	Loads. ft. 8. 38	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LYNN REGIS.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Briſtles	Doz. lbs. 549. 8	713. 0	887. 4	393. 2	- -	151. 7	1,194. 2
Cork	Cwt. qr. lb. 763. 2. 1	755. 3. 19	1,663. 2. 0	1,858. 2. 14	2,695. 3. 6	679. 3. 4	2,709. 2. 18
Feathers for Beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiſh, Anchovies	Barls. lbs. 0. 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 2
GROCERY: Almonds	Cwt. qr. lb. 0. 1. 26	0. 3. 12	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Figs	Cwt. qrs. lb. 1. 0. 20	- -	0. 2. 0	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Raiſins	Cwt. qr. lb. 2. 2. 8	3. 0. 14	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp, Rough	Tons. C. lb. 122. 1. 1. 7	161. 2. 0. 23	144. 6. 1. 13	56. 18. 3. 5	58. 2. 3. 20	196. 15. 3. 22	127. 3. 2. 20
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 641. 10. 3. 16	1,423. 13. 3. 16	1,120. 11. 2. 23	247. 7. 1. 26	918. 9. 0. 11	381. 2. 0. 25	688. 16. 2. 6
Linen	Cwt. qr. Ells. 80. 0. 10	50. 0. 0	10. 0. 25	- -	- -	28. 0. 11	—
Oil, Train	Tuns. h. g. 115. 0. 0	43. 1. 46	139. 0. 0	139. 3. 57	161. 3. 49	90. 3. 25	151. 3. 21
Seeds, Clover	- -	Cwt. qr. lb. 43. 2. 18	48. 3. 23	- -	435. 2. 0	—	—
Spirits, Geneva	Gallons. 1,585	3,305	6,106	- -	- -	- -	5,985
Tar	Laſts. Bar. 196. 11	115. 5	118. 1	81. 0	38. 10	699. 3	127. 8
Whaleſins	Cwt. qr. lb. 111. 0. 0	49. 2. 5	154. 0. 0	138. 3. 0	151. 3. 25	66. 2. 28	122. 3. 1
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 1,250. 1. 57	1,084. 2. 3	1,120. 2. 59	1,065. 1. 57	430. 2. 39	1,277. 2. 20	582. 2. 29
Wood; viz. Staves	Cwt. q. No 332. 2. 16	- -	35. 2. 20	7. 2. 0	27. 2. 20	3. 2. 23	1. 0. 0
—— Timber	Loads. Feet. 2,942. 3	1,726. 28	3,043. 20	1,668. 4	1,617. 5	992. 36	2,525. 44
—— of all other Sorts	Cwt. qr No 3,178. 2. 0	3,335. 0. 4	4,095. 2. 12	2,319. 3. 10	3,901. 1. 3	4,019. 1. 11	2,956. 0. 5

LYNN REGIS.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	38. 3. 22	—	40. 2. 7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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MALDON.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	—	—	—	C. q. lb. 80. 3. 26	25. 1. 3	56. 0. 4	86. 0. 23
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 178. 13. 0. 0	60. 12. 1. 23	121. 14. 0. 13	—	30. 7. 1. 1	113. 0. 0. 22	—
Pitch	Last. Barls. 1. 8	0. 9	—	—	—	5. 1	—
Skins, Calf, Raw	Doz. No 6. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Geneva	—	—	—	—	—	Gallons. 103	—
Tar	Lasts. Barls. 4. 2	1. 3	—	—	—	5. 7	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 113. 2. 42	100. 3. 33	135. 2. 18	112. 2. 23	55. 0. 51	64. 1. 18	142. 2. 0
WOOD: Battens	C. q. No 28. 2. 0	60. 0. 0	68. 1. 16	2. 0. 21	46. 0. 0	53. 0. 24	38. 0. 1
Batten Ends	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 1. 3. 0	1. 2. 0
Boards, Paling	C. No 2. 2. 0	9. 2. 0	8. 0. 0	12. 2. 0	7. 1. 0	13. 3. 19	17. 1. 17
Deals	C. q. No 45. 3. 2	69. 3. 6	99. 3. 11	2. 3. 17	79. 3. 1	159. 2. 0	138. 0. 25
Deal Ends	C q. No 8. 0. 0	11. 2. 0	15. 1. 18	—	18. 1. 11	26. 0. 1	31. 0. 20
Firewood	—	—	—	—	—	Fathoms. 5	2
Fir Quarters	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 0. 2. 1	0. 2. 0
Handspikes	—	—	—	C. q. No 1. 1. 10	—	—	—
Hoops	—	—	No 3,850	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. 14	—	3 3/4	—	—	18 1/2	2
Masts	—	—	—	No 66	1	18	76
Oars	—	C. q. No 0. 0. 20	—	—	—	0. 3. 20	—
Scoops	—	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 9. 0	—
Spars	C. q. No 1. 2. 0	0. 3. 0	1. 0. 12	1. 0. 20	2. 1. 27	1. 1. 25	5. 1. 5
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 25. 18	3. 26	374. 38	15. 20	—	344. 15	34. 3
Uphers	—	—	—	C. q. No 2. 0. 29	—	0. 1. 19	8. 0. 26

MILFORD.

Cork	—	—	—	—	C. q. lb. 27. 0. 0	—	—
Dye Stuffs, Indigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	—	—	—	C q. lb. 1. 1. 0	1. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	1. 2. 14
Grocery, Rice	—	—	—	—	C. q. lb. 32. 0. 16	—	—
——— Sugar, Brown	—	—	—	—	C. q. lb. 2. 0. 0	16. 0. 0	—
Hemp, Rough	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. lb. 880. 0. 0
Iron, Bar	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tons. C. q. lb. 19. 18. 0. 10
Kelp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linen; viz. Ruffia, Broad, above 22 1/2 Inches	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. Ells. 45. 0. 0
——— above 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. Ells. 15. 0. 0

MALDON.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.

Nil.

MILFORD.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	lbs. 369	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	743. 3. 14	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Tons. C. lb 30. 5. 0. 0	12. 16. 0. 0	7. 0. 0. 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Molaſſes	-	-	-	-	Gallons. 641	Gallons. 321	—
Oil, Train	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuns. h. g. 185. 0. 34
—— Spermaceti	-	-	-	-	Tuns. h. g. 485. 2. 24	201. 0. 32	—
Skins, Calf, Raw	-	-	-	Doz. No 43. 9	20. 0	—	—
Spirits, Rum	-	-	-	-	Galls. 507	60	-
Tar	-	-	-	-	Lasts. Barls. 0. 6	0. 8	—
Whaleſins	-	-	-	-	C. q. lb. 144. 0. 12	-	42. 3. 0
Wine of all Sorts	-	-	-	-	Tuns. h. g. 27. 2. 24	0. 0. 60	5. 1. 51
WOODS: Anchor Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	No 6	—
Balks	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 0. 1. 17	—	—
Boards, Oak	-	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 1. 0. 17	—
—— Paling	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 0. 2. 0	2. 1. 18	—
Deals	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 5. 1. 27	49. 2. 7	22. 0. 16
Deal Ends	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 4. 2. 13	9. 1. 16	3. 1. 10
Handſpikes	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 0. 1. 6	4. 1. 3	1. 0. 24
Knees of Oak	-	-	-	-	-	No 26	—
Lathwood	-	-	-	-	Fathoms. 1	1	Fathoms. 2
Maſts	-	-	-	-	No 3	62	27
Oars	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 0. 2. 4	2. 2 12	—
Plank, Oak	-	-	-	-	-	Loads. ft. 5. 38	—
Roundwood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spars	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 0. 0. 21	1. 1. 24	0. 0. 12
Staves	-	-	-	-	C. q. No 341. 2. 20	3,756. 2 20	-
Timber, Fir	-	-	-	-	Loads. ft. 24. 40	400. 6	167. 42
—— Oak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treenails	-	-	-	-	-	No 3,000	-
Wool, Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	lbs. 672

MINEHEAD.

Nil.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 62. 3. 26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 1,099	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	L. 0. 2½	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	16. z. 20	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 31. 12	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MINEHEAD.

Nil.

NEWCASTLE.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS, viz. Pepper	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Tea	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nankeens	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Barilla	- -	C. qr. lb. 524. 3. 7	259. 0. 17	—	—	—	—
Briſtles	Doz. lb. 225. 9	- -	211. 6	1,092. 2	896. 3	151. 0	775. 4
Cork	C. qr. lb. 232. 0. 24	30. 3. 25	99. 3. 7	667. 3. 15	286. 0. 4	197. 0. 14	582. 2. 5
Drugs, Juniper Berries	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 11. 1. 6	- -	10. 3. 6	—	—
—— Quickſilver	- -	- -	lbs. 178	141	—	—	—
—— Rhubarb	- -	- -	lbs. 13½	—	—	—	—
DYE STUFFS, &c.: Fuſtic	Tons. C. qr. lb. 2. 15. 3. 11	14. 9. 0. 20	23. 7. 2. 1	- -	33. 17. 1. 3	31. 10. 3. 19	817. 3. 6
Indigo	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Lignum Vitæ	- -	Tons. C. q. lb. 12. 19. 3. 0	- -	2. 12. 3. 21	0. 15. 0. 25	11. 16. 3. 12	4. 8. 1. 14
Logwood	Tons. C. qr. lb. 8. 18. 2. 3	- -	- -	- -	20. 9. 2. 17	7. 18. 3. 8	- -
Mahogany	Tons. C. qr. lb. 0. 5. 0. 0	32. 12. 1. 23	- -	- -	0. 15. 0. 2	6. 12. 2. 11	6. 16. 3. 15
Smalts	lbs. 51,689	36,425	38,827	27,791	31,881	26,178	58,478
Feathers for Beds	C. qr. lb. 7. 1. 25	9. 1. 14	11. 1. 19	- -	10. 2. 19	3. 3. 8	—
Fiſh, Anchovies	Barls. lb. 3. 0	2. 4	11. 13	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Almonds	C. qr. lb. 0. 1. 7	- -	C. qr. lb. 11. 3. 4	- -	2. 1. 5	- -	4 1 21
Coffee	C. qr. lb. 27. 0. 18	79. 2. 0	141. 1. 18	- -	707. 0. 2	1,236. 0. 6	1,558 2. 11
Figs	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 204. 1. 11	- -	25. 2. 18	- -	156. 3. 17
Ginger	- -	C. qr. lb. 1. 2. 23	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Pimento	lbs. 423	2,208	293	- -	- -	1,131	—
Prunes	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 212. 1. 11	26. 3. 20	- -	- -	7 3. 0
Raiſins	C. qr. lb. 284. 3. 25	1,358. 3. 8	1,146. 0. 1	43. 1. 27	- -	- -	1,452. 0. 2
Rice	- -	C. qr. lb. 2. 2. 24	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sugar, Brown	C. qr. lb. 2,502. 0. 0	3,848. 0. 27	5,523. 1. 7	- -	10,329. 2. 10	6,260. 1. 8	6,458. 1. 11
Hemp, Rough	C. qr. lb. 27,979. 0. 9	13,879. 3. 3	26,331. 2. 13	39,802. 1. 24	25,568. 1. 7	18,370. 1. 24	28,245. 1. 18
Iron	Tons. C. q. lb. 1,604. 8. 0. 2	1,593. 7. 3. 10	1,654. 15. 0. 22	1,950. 8. 2. 11	2,105. 10. 0. 23	1,254. 6. 0. 5	1,979. 3. 3 8
Kelp	Tons. C. qr. lb. 227. 0. 2. 19	316. 15. 2. 26	147. 6. 2. 24	344. 18. 2. 1	987. 7. 1. 16	1,125. 16. 1. 6	877. 8. 0. 26
Linen	C. qr. Ells 121. 3. 20	118. 1. 22	170. 3. 21	814. 2. 23	370. 1. 3	- -	87. 2. 28
Oil, Ordinary	- -	Tuns. h. gal. 8. 2. 59	- -	- -	0. 1. 13	—	—
—— Salad	- -	- -	Gallons. 15	—	—	—	—
—— Train	Tuns. h. gals. 672. 2. 52	820. 1. 60	145. 3. 56	454. 0. 19	368. 1. 57	663. 1. 17	1,564. 1. 45

NEWCASTLE.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
	lbs.					
- -	77	—	—	—	—	—
	lbs.					
- -	68	24	—	—	—	—
		Yards.				
- -	- -	140	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	4. 0. 0. 0	24. 5. 3. 5	—
lbs.						
391	100	740	336	466	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 0. 0	0. 6. 2. 0	8. 0. 0. 0
- -	- -	1. 5. 0. 0	- -	0. 4. 0. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. 1. 11	- -	209. 3. 7	141. 2. 16	831. 1. 5	654. 2. 4	1,325. 3. 20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. 1. 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 0	2. 0. 0
1,738	- -	- -	336	600	- -	438
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	2. 1. 21	265. 1. 5	—	—	—	—
52. 0. 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
		C. qr. lb.				
- -	- -	868. 3. 26	- -	1,324. 1. 27	22. 2. 0	2,420. 1. 19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tons. C. qr. lb.	Tons. C. qr. lb.	Tons. C. q. lb.	Tons. C. q. lb.	Tons. C. qr. lb	Tons. C. qr. lb.
- -	42. 17. 0. 13	211. 12. 2. 19	3. 12. 0. 24	0. 15. 0. 0	9. 7. 2. 24	45. 12. 1. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	34. 0. 23	3. 3. 11	3. 0. 5	3. 3. 29	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Pitch	Lafts. Bar. 18. 2	10. 9	14. 2	67. 4	5. 2	28. 5	22. 0
Rofin	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 153. 1. 16	443. 2. 0	—	—
Seeds, Clover	C. q. lb. 1,249. 2. 21	1,609. 0. 7	2,481. 3. 0	755. 3. 0	1,805. 3. 22	176. 3. 20	1,152. 2. 0
SKINS: Bear	N° 3	5	3	- -	- -	- -	1
SKINS: Calf, Raw	Doz. N° 659. 0	275. 0	343. 2	375. 5	1,358. 8	893. 7	748. 6
SKINS: —— Tann'd	lbs. 1,790	4,251	3,031	- -	1,031	370.	2,658
SKINS: Coney	Doz. N° 5. 11	1. 2	- -	2,396. 6	275. 1	- -	458. 4
SKINS: Fox, Ordinary	N° 17	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Goat, Raw	Doz. N° 2. 11	- -	- -	- -	1. 0	0 5	44. 2
SKINS: Lamb	- -	- -	- -	C. q. N° 12. 2. 0	0. 0. 25	8. 2. 17	—
SKINS: Otter	N° 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Pelts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 505
SKINS: Seal	N° 5,994	N° 1,170	10,872	2,505	1,054	2,195	12,257
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 19,933	19,547	27,526	3,133	24,699	15,659	18,744
—— Geneva	Gallons. 24,544	25,994	31,544	51,731	39,412	44,089	57,259
—— Rum	Gallons. 24,759	40,286	33,334	- -	48,407	38,527	10,831
Tar	Lafts. Barls 245. 3	319. 10	298. 6	1,216. 3	361. 10	420. 11	520. 0
Tobacco	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 358,201	281,448
Tow	C. q. lb. 585. 3. 1	210. 1. 20	482. 2. 17	631. 1. 19	173. 0. 5	506. 1. 18	531. 0. 24
Turpentine	- -	- -	C. lb. 0. 1. 2	—	—	—	—
Wax, Bees	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 14. 2 9	—	—
Whalefins	C. q. lb. 582. 2. 18	735. 2. 18	131. 1. 19	490. 2. 13	497. 1. 22	876. 3. 15	1,570. 3. 7
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 612. 0. 18	584. 3. 31	728. 0. 48	565. 1. 27	327. 3. 20	289. 2. 14	519. 1. 42
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	- -	- -	- -	N° 14	3	5	6
WOOD: Balks	C. q. N° 44. 2. 20	73. 2. 13	57. 1. 18	60. 1. 21	68. 2. 3	52. 0. 4	73. 1. 19
WOOD: Battens	C. q. N° 34. 3. 6	15. 0. 14	46. 3. 7	19. 2. 1	16. 3. 16	77. 3. 11	49. 0. 26
WOOD: —— Ends	- -	C. q. N° 6. 3. 20	13. 0. 0	4. 3. 0	10. 0. 0	24. 0. 13	6. 0. 26
WOOD: Boards, Clap	C. q. N° 2. 0. 0	0. 0. 2	- -	0. 0. 11	3. 2. 0	20. 2. 23	—
WOOD: —— Oak	- -	- -	- -	C. q. N° 3. 0. 0	1. 2. 25	6. 1. 14	0. 0. 28
WOOD: —— Paling	C. q. N° 69. 3. 20	80. 2. 23	49. 0. 15	92. 3. 6	119. 2. 16	67. 2. 7	73. 3. 25
WOOD: —— Pipe	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. N° 2. 0. 0	22. 0. 14	—
WOOD: —— Wainfcot	Inches. 1,397	3,707	1,376	- -	294	859	1,229½
WOOD: Deals	C. q. N° 1,261. 0 23	836. 1. 13	1,182. 3. 8	1,008. 2. 21	1,291. 1. 11	1,093. 2. 0	1,180. 3. 24
WOOD: —— Ends	C. q. N° 127. 2. 9	129. 0. 2	140. 1. 22	144. 3. 9	205. 0. 1	214. 0. 5	193. 0. 1
WOOD: Firewood	Fathom. 6	11	12½	27¼	14½	24½	14
WOOD: Fir Quarters	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. N° 5. 0. 10	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
- -	- -	- -	- -	4. 11	- -	2. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L.235	1,311	3,875	18,061	590	1,430	3,627
35. 8	43. 1	1. 3	- -	18. 4	1. 8	13. 8
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	227,264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. 2. 39	0. 2. 34	3. 2. 15	3. 1. 30	132. 3. 42	0. 2. 18	1. 0. 59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. 0. 0	4. 1. 22	10. 3. 7	0. 3. 0	1. 0. 0	0. 3. 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD:							
Handſpikes	C. No 51. 2. 17	66. 1. 18	58. 3. 18	42. 2. 20	37. 1. 15	66. 0. 10	16. 3. 28
Knees of Oak	C. No 8. 2. 27	3. 0. 0	21. 0. 13	4. 2. 13	3. 1. 10	5. 3. 23	11. 0. 27
Lathwood	Fathoms. 115 ¾	81 ¾	117 ¼	101 ½	188 ½	105 ¾	175
Maſts, under 12 Ins Diamr	No 944	1,393	877	1,095	1,385	816	675
—— 12 and upwards	- -	- -	- -	Loads. feet. 71. 30	398. 21	194. 23	115. 46
Oars	C. No 4. 3. 8	5. 3. 16	3. 1. 8	8. 3. 10	12 0. 18	13. 1. 0	7. 1. 25
Plank, Cedar	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads Feet. 20. 9
—— Oak	Loads. ft. 245. 2	223. 36	347. 27	1,379. 36	1,205. 5	852. 6	985. 17
Scoops	Doz. No 24. 6	46. 0	- -	12. 0	14. 0	14. 6	9. 2
Spars	C. No 22. 1. 21	24. 2. 14	32. 3. 15	19. 2. 7	13. 2. 6	19. 1. 19	25. 1. 20
Spokes for Wheels	No 2,380	3,350	200	930	1,444	1,985	1,814
Spouts	No 40	10	28	24	76	37	64
Staves	C. No 413. 1. 6	208. 1. 13	257. 0. 29	443. 0. 15	728. 1. 23	510. 2. 20	319. 2. 26
Timber, Beech	Loads. ft. 5. 21	- -	27. 21	—	—	—	—
—— Fir	Loads. ft. 10,828. 41	6,642. 43	8,570. 2	8,052. 23	10,068. 21	9,406. 24	9,691. 44
—— Oak	Loads. ft. 140. 39	191. 18	646. 6	156. 43	388. 39	816. 1	582. 30
Trays	No 53	92	—	—	—	—	—
Uphers	C. No 28. 1. 28	46. 1. 14	38. 3. 3	77. 0. 19	46. 3. 6	49. 2. 3	21. 3. 22
Wainſcot Logs	Loads. ft. 141. 11	219. 36	156. 7	27. 28	374. 44	64. 28	148. 48
Wool, Cotton	lbs. 6,448	829	3,166	4,372	- -	- -	3,636

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
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NEWHAVEN.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	- -	Cwt. lb. 1. 3. 14	40. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Drugs, Gum Arabic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 9. 1. 3
Dye Stuffs & Hardwood: Boxwood	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ts. C. qr. lb. 2. 12. 1. 16
Feathers for Beds	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwts. lb. 15. 1. 2
Fish, Anchovies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Barrels. 12
Iron	Ts. C. qr. lb. 3. 6. 3. 11	13. 0. 0. 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	18. 13. 0. 15
Linen; viz.			C. Ells.				
—— Canvas, Spruce	- -	- -	0. 2. 0	—	—	—	—
—— Diaper, Towells	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Yards. 100
—— Plain	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. Ells. 0. 1. 10
Oil, Ordinary	- -	Tuns. h. g. 72. 0. 39	—	—	—	—	—
Pitch	- -	- -	Lasts. Barls. 0. 2	—	—	—	—
Skins; Calf, Raw	Doz. No 32. 9.	100. 9	- -	30. 0	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	- -	Gallons. 98	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	- -	- -	Lasts. Barl. 0. 8	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 148. 3. 9.	93. 0. 37	163. 2. 4	108. 2. 13	49. 2. 33	66. 0. 43	33. 2. 22
—— French	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 25	- -	- -	- -	2. 2. 27	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. qr. No 0. 0. 13	- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 29	0. 1. 28	1. 2. 26
Battens	C. No 24. 3. 25	12. 3. 0	30. 2. 0	32. 2. 0	15. 1. 0	19. 0. 10	18. 0. 0
—— Ends	- -	- -	C. No 2. 0. 0	- -	3. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	—
Boards, Clap	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 10	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 4
—— Oak	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 10	0. 0. 18	—	—
—— Paling	- -	- -	C. No 10. 2. 0	0. 1. 0	7. 2. 7	4. 2. 0	9. 0. 0
Deals	C. No 169. 0. 19	53. 2. 25	140. 2. 6	78. 1. 8	116. 0. 8	66. 3. 14	109. 2. 24
—— Ends	C. No 15. 1. 5	9. 1. 0	16. 3. 6	17. 0. 20	24. 1. 24	11. 2. 12	20. 3. 27
Firewood	- -	- -	Fathoms. 1 ½	I	—	—	—
Fir Quarters	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 1. 0	—	—	—
Handspikes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 1. 2. 0.
Lathwood	Fathoms. 20	25 ½	28 ½	9 ½	6	3	35 ¼
Masts	No 12	7	- -	8	25	9	61
Oars	C. No 0. 2. 12	0. 1. 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 2. 0
Spars	C. No 3. 1. 2	0. 3. 24	1. 1. 18	0. 1. 28	2. 0. 27	0. 2. 0	2. 0. 19
Staves	C. No 16. 2. 10	12. 0. 0	17. 3. 10	- -	- -	- -	27. 0. 20
Timber	Loads. ft. 489. 11	747. 4	612. 29	247. 19	212. 5	66. 46	576. 24
Uphers	- -	C. No 0. 2. 0	- -	0. 0. 2	—	—	—
Wool, Cotton	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 9,447

NEWHAVEN.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Nil.			

PADSTOW.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	—	—	C. lb. 3. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Hemp	C. lb. 236. 0. 0	—	—	720. 2. 17	807. 1. 12	—	587. 1. 8
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 30. 5. 3. 24	—	—	64. 14. 1. 23	75. 9. 2. 27	—	96. 7. 1. 6
Linen	C. Ells. 8. 3. 12	—	—	7. 2. 0	11. 3. 15	—	12. 2. 0
Oil, Ordinary	Tuns. h. g. 3. 2. 10	1. 1. 9	—	—	—	—	—
—— Train	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	—	Weys. Bush. 67. 13	110. 5	—	—	—	284. 1
Tar	—	—	—	—	Lasts. Bar. 0. 4	—	—
Tow	—	—	—	C. lb. 60. 0. 0	—	—	8. 1. 11
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 10. 3. 28	45. 3. 50	12. 3. 47	—	—	—	—
Wood, Deals	C. No 82. 2. 0	77. 3. 6	82. 0. 0	45. 3. 0	48. 1. 22	47. 1. 20	68. 3. 20
—— Timber, Fir	Loads. ft. 158. 0	138. 11	134. 4	185. 24	251. 24	172. 48	290. 20

PEMBROKE.

Feathers for Beds	C. lb. 1. 0. 3	1. 2. 4	0. 1. 14	—	—	0. 3. 0	—
Hides, Ox or Cow	100 No	140	—	189	184	—	70
Iron	—	—	—	Tons. C. lb. 3. 10. 0. 0	—	—	—
Oil, Train	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	Weys. Bush. 27. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Calf	—	4 Doz. 7 No	—	12. 9	—	—	1. 8
Tar	—	Last. Barl. 1. 0	—	—	0. 6	—	0. 2
Wine	Tun. h. g. 1. 2. 6	21. 2. 34	—	—	—	0. 0. 31	0. 2. 23
WOOD: Balks	—	C. No 1. 1. 5	—	—	—	—	1. 2. 18
Battens	—	C. No 9. 2. 0	2. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	—	—	—
Boards, Paling	C. No 6. 1. 10	2. 2. 0	2. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	2. 0. 0	2. 0. 0
Deals	C. No 61. 2. 11	62. 2. 1	28. 0. 16	41. 1. 21	63. 0. 19	48. 0. 15	77. 0. 22
Deal Ends	C. No 7. 2. 12	11. 1. 17	6. 0. 0	9. 1. 5	4. 0. 0	9. 2. 13	10. 3. 1
Fir Quarters	C. No 1. 1. 6	0. 3. 18	—	0. 1. 18	0. 2. 0	—	2. 1. 6
Handscoops	—	Doz. No 4. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Handspikes	C. No 1. 3. 6	8. 3. 6	1. 3. 18	4. 1. 0	3. 3. 0	1. 0. 24	2. 2. 12
Lathwood	11 Fathoms.	11	7	4	—	7	26
Masts	8 No	16	3	78	137	117	15
Oars	C. No 1. 1. 28	—	0. 2. 6	0. 2. 8	1. 3. 0	2. 2. 26	0. 2. 20
Plank, Oak	—	7 Loads.	—	—	—	—	—
Roundwood	C. No 3. 1. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spars	C. No 0. 1. 6	1. 3. 14	1. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	2. 0. 6	1. 2. 28	3. 3. 12
Staves	—	—	—	C. No 6. 0. 0	—	—	3. 2. 0
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 711. 3	545. 38	490. 30	420. 14	160. 17	467. 15	787. 18
—— Oak	—	Loads. Feet. 2. 20	—	—	—	—	—
Trays	—	Doz. No 3. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Uphers	C. No 0. 2. 12	1. 3. 2	2. 3. 9	0. 3. 18	0. 0. 24	0. 2. 0	0. 1. 26

PADSTOW.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
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- -	- -	- -	- -	Tun. h. gal. 1. 2. 0	- -	10. 0 .0
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PEMBROKE.

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PENZANCE.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 7. 0. 0
Feathers for Beds	- -	- -	- -	C. lbs. 3. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	10. 1. 0	18. 1. 24
Grocery, Almonds	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lbs. 5. 1. 12	—
——— Prunes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lbs. 46. 1. 21	—
——— Rice	- -	- -	C. lb. 18. 0. 26	—	—	—	—
Hemp	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 823. 2. 8	592. 0. 9	- -	468. 1. 13
Iron	- -	Ton. C. qr. lb. 1. 11. 1. 17	- -	29. 9. 2 20	12. 0. 2. 26	- -	25. 12. 3. 24
Linen	Yards. 2,150	Yards. 75	100	C. Ells. 41. 0. 0	C. Ells. Yds. 36. 0. 2. & 274	Yards. 1,003	C. Ells. 52. 1. 5
Oil, Salad	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 18	—
Pitch	- -	- -	Lasts. Bar. 11. 1. 9	—	—	—	—
Salt	Weys. Bush. 339. 38	1,160. 15	479. 13	- -	- -	- -	558. 25
Spirits, Brandy	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 1,463	—
——— Geneva	- -	- -	Gallons. 121	—	—	—	—
Tar	- -	- -	Lasts. Bar. 29. 2	—	—	—	—
Wax, Bees	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 9. 2. 3	- -
Wine	Tons. h. g. 11. 0. 60	18. 2. 46	- -	- -	- -	14. 3. 24	—
Wood, Staves	C. N° 25. 0. 0	25. 0. 0	47. 2. 0	- -	- -	151. 1. 10	—
——— Timber	Loads. Feet. 699. 9	419. 24	591. 32	981. 18	1,215. 48	504. 3	950. 10
——— other Wood	C. N° 241. 1. 10	289. 2. 8	298. 1. 3	265. 2. 10	321. 2. 25	174. 0. 14	199. 0. 16

PENRYN.

Hemp	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 1,215. 2. 6	—	—	—	—
Iron	- -	- -	Tons. C. q. lb. 23. 11. 0. 1	—	—	—	—
Salt	- -	Weys. Bush. 42. 20	Weys. Bush. 67. 36	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wine	- -	- -	Tuns. h. g. 2. 0. 28	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. q. N° 0. 0. 26	C. q. N° 0. 1. 16	C. q. N° 0. 1. 23	- -	- -	C. q. N° 0. 1. 1	—
Battens	- -	C. q. N° 1. 1. 15	C. q. N° 0. 1. 0	—	—	—	—
Boards, Paling	C. q. N° 1. 0. 0	C. q. N° 1. 0. 0	- -	C. q. N° 1. 2. 0	C. q. N° 2. 1. 25	C. q. N° 2. 2. 0	C. q. N° 16. 3. 0
Deals	C. q. N° 9. 3. 0	C. q. N° 34. 0. 0	C. q. N° 7. 0. 0	C. q. N° 28. 2. 13	C. q. N° 37. 1. 23	C. q. N° 29. 0. 0	C. q. N° 57. 0. 0
Deal Ends	C. q. N° 4. 2. 0	C. q. N° 4. 0. 0	C. q. N° 1. 3. 0	C. q. N° 6. 1. 4	C. q. N° 8. 2. 23	C. q. N° 5. 0. 0	C. q. N° 4. 2. 0
Handspikes	C. q. N° 1. 0. 0	C. q. N° 0. 2. 12	C. q. N° 5. 2. 0	C. q. N° 4. 0. 0	C. q. N° 1. 2. 0	C. q. N° 1. 3. 0	C. q. N° 9. 1. 27
Masts	- -	- -	- -	- -	Number. 18	- -	Number. 10
Oars	C. q. N° 1. 1. 0	C. q. N° 1. 0. 10	C. q. N° 0. 1. 6	C. q. N° 0. 2. 10	C. q. N° 1. 0. 17	C. q. N° 0. 2. 0	C. q. N° 2. 2. 15
Spars	C. q. N° 0. 3. 8	C. q. N° 2. 3. 15	C. q. N° 1. 2. 18	C. q. N° 1. 0. 10	C. q. N° 1. 0. 24	C. q. N° 0. 2. 4	—
Timber	Loads. Feet. 139. 23	Loads. Feet. 165. 15	Loads. Feet. 208. 5	Loads. Feet. 427. 24	Loads. Feet. 462. 38	Loads. Feet. 542. 10	Loads. Feet. 392. 26
Uphers	C. q. N° 0. 3. 2	- -	C. q. N° 1. 1. 10	- -	- -	- -	C. q. N° 0. 3. 3

PENZANCE.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
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PENRYN.

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Weys. Bush. 34. 0.	Weys. Bush. 33. 34				Weys. Bush. 27. 20	
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	C. q. N° 2. 3. 0	—	—	—	—	—
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PLYMOUTH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS: Muslins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nankeens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prohibited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barilla	-	C. qr. lb. 248. 2. 3	-	-	-	-	-
Brimstone	-	-	-	C. lb. 43. 3. 21	-	-	-
Cork	C. qr. lb. 45. 3. 12	C. qr. lb. 350. 2. 5	C. qr. lb. 306. 2. 0	C. qr. lb. 725. 0. 27	C. q. lb. 1,525. 2. 12	C. q. lb 1,216. 1. 27	C. q lb. 414. 0. 26
Drugs, Ginfang	-	1,557 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-
—— Oil Turpentine	3,498 lbs.	-	3,758 lbs.	-	-	-	1,219 lbs.
DYE STUFFS: Camwood	-	-	-	-	-	Ton. C. q. lb. 14. 12. 0. 19	-
Indigo	208 lbs.	772 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-
Logwood	-	-	-	-	-	Tons. C. q. lb. 10. 0. 0. 0	-
Mahogany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elephants Teeth	-	-	-	-	C. q. lb. 4. 1. 21	-	-
Feathers for Beds	-	-	-	-	C. q. lb. 4. 0. 14	-	-
Fish, Anchovies	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barls. lbs. 5. 0
GROCERY: Almonds, Jordan	C. qr. lbs. 8. 1. 8	C. qr. lb. 5. 2. 14	C. qr. lb. 8. 3. 14	C. q. lb. 26. 0. 21	C. q. lb. 29. 0. 24	C. q. lb. 26. 0. 21	C. q. lb. 15. 0. 24
—— not Jordan	C. qr. lb. 10. 3. 21	-	C. qr. lb. 6. 0. 0	C. q. lb. 22. 0. 18	C. q. lb. 35. 0. 16	C. q. lb. 16. 1. 4	C. q. lb. 1. 2. 0
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Figs	C. qr. lb. 26. 2. 14	C. qr. lb. 98. 0. 2	C. qr. lb. 105. 3. 22	C. q. lb. 308. 1. 1	C. q. lb. 348. 1. 11	C. q. lb. 303. 1. 12	C. q. lb. 86. 3. 18
Prunes	C. qr. lb. 1. 3. 24	-	-	C. q. lb. 36. 0. 1	C. q. lb. 50. 2. 23	-	-
RAISINS: Denia	-	-	-	C. q. lb. 125. 2. 16	-	C. q. lb. 70. 1. 13	-
Faro	-	-	-	-	C. q. lb. 268. 2. 22	-	-
Lexia	C. qr. lb. 756. 0. 24	C. qr. lb. 637. 2. 7	C. qr. lb. 807. 3. 7	C. q. lb. 1,663. 0. 5	C. q. lb. 1,437. 0. 23	C. q. lb. 2,051. 1. 12	C. q. lb. 921. 1. 20
Smyrna	-	-	-	C. q. lb. 111. 2. 11	-	-	-
Solis	C. qr. lb. 180. 1. 23	C. qr. lb. 108. 3. 15	C. qr. lb. 249. 2. 3	C. q. lb. 675. 2. 15	C. q. lb. 411. 2. 17	C. q. lb. 1,223. 0. 18	C. q. lb. 514. 2. 4
Rice	C. qr. lb. 67. 2. 13	C. qr. lb. 2. 0. 0	C. qr. lb. 31. 3. 16	-	-	-	-
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	C. q. lb. 988. 0. 0
Hemp	C. qr lb 31,256. 2. 23	C. qr. lb. 5,898. 0. 26	C. qr. lb. 21,796. 0. 27	C. q. lb. 38,239. 2. 27	C. q. lb 49,225. 3. 3	C. q. lb 63,148. 2. 17	C. q. lb. 30,114. 3. 4
Iron	Tons. C. q. lb 189. 13. 0. 2	Tons. C. qr. lb 161. 14. 3. 25	Tons. C. qr. lb. 310. 3. 1. 7	Tuns. C. q. lb. 211. 0. 1. 1	Tons. C. q lb. 550. 14. 2. 19	Tons. C. q. lb 772. 19. 0. 6	Tons. C. q. lb. 242. 12. 0. 20
LINEN: Canvas, Heffens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
—— Spruce	C. qr. Ells. 87. 2. 5	C. qr. Ells. 57. 3. 21	C. qr. Ells. 1. 1. 22	C. q. Ells. 7. 2. 26	C. q. Ells. 0. 2. 6	C. q. Ells. 2. 1. 8	-
Hinderlands, Brown	C. qr. Ells. 62. 3. 23	C. qr. Ells. 87. 2. 23	C. qr. Ells. 67. 3. 4	C. q. Ells. 94. 1. 3	C. q. Ells. 26. 3. 9	C. q. Ells. 107. 1. 6	-
Ruffia, Broad, ab. 22½ Ins	-	-	-	-	C. q. Ell. 50. 3. 10	-	-
—— Narrow	-	-	C. Ells. 45. 0. 0	-	-	-	-
Sail Cloth	-	-	-	-	C. q. Ells. 16. 0. 0	-	C. q. Ells. 7. 2. 3
Molaffes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil, Ordinary	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 2. 14	-	-	-	-	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 1. 21	-
—— Salad	-	-	-	Gallons. 7	-	-	-
—— Train	Tuns. h. gal. 13. 1. 7	Tuns. h. gal. 2. 0. 54	Tuns. h. gal. 28. 0. 36	Tuns. h. gal. 14. 1. 52	Tuns. h. gal. 13. 2. 21	Tuns. h. gal. 5. 2. 10	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 1. 2
Pitch	Lafts. Bar. 78. 6	Lafts. Bar. 19. 4	Lafts. Bar. 5. 1	Lafts. Bar. 6. 10	Lafts. Bar. 10. 2	Lafts. Bar. 44. 0	Lafts. Bar. 5. 3
Rofin	-	-	-	C. qr. lb. 1,169. 1. 24	-	-	-
Salt	Weys. Bush. 45. 15.	Weys. Bush. 174. 20	Weys. Bush. 368. 37	-	-	-	Weys. Bush. 123. 36

PLYMOUTH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
						59 Pieces
						350 Pieces
			2,623 Pieces		55 Pieces	
		1,194 lbs.				304 lbs.
					C. q. lb. 115. 3. 8	
						340 Feet
				C. q. lb. 1. 1. 18		
C. q. lb. 1. 3. 3						
		C. q. lb. 2. 1. 0				
				C. q. lb. 5,397. 2. 3		
					C. q. lb. 273. 1. 5	C. q. lb. 149. 1. 16
					Tons. C. q. lb. 38. 14. 0. 1	
						C. q. Ells. 18. 0. 13
						C. q. Ells. 15. 0. 24
				C. q. lb. 85. 0. 3		
		Lafts. Bar. 1. 8				Lafts. Bar. 3. 5
Weys. Bush. 22. 11		Weys. Bush. 9. 12				

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Bear, Black	5	- -	1	—	—	—	—
Beaver	N° 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cat	N° 2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coney	- -	N° 45	—	—	—	—	—
Deer	N° 470	- -	N° 40	—	—	—	—
Elk	N° 136	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamb	N° 720	- -	N° 1,500	—	—	—	—
Moofe	N° 400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seal	N° 101	N° 55	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 14,460	Gallons. 12,399	Gallons. 19,344	Gallons. 82	Gallons. 175,761	Gallons. 63,743	Gallons. 15,097
Geneva	- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 3,530	Gallons. 851	Gallons. 1,226
Rum	- -	Gallons. 145	- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 13,036
Tar	Lafts. Bar. 629. 9	Lafts. Bar. 524. 6	Lafts. Bar. 860. 6	Lafts. Bar. 1,013. 6	Lafts. Bar. 1,329. 0	Lafts. Bar. 1,089. 7	Lafts. Bar. 771. 3
Tobacco	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Turpentine	C. q. lb. 4,782. 1. 13	C. qr. lb. 2,959. 1. 17	C. qr. lb. 4,433. 2. 25	—	—	—	—
WINE: French	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 54	- -	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 1. 37	- -	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 1. 54	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 1. 54	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 2. 37
Madeira	- -	Tuns. h. gal. 8. 2. 9	Tuns. h. gal. 3. 1. 4	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 1. 37	- -	Tuns. h. gal. 6. 0. 54	Tuns. h. gal. 9. 3. 43
Portugal	Tuns. h. g. 195. 1. 58	Tuns. h. gal. 182. 1. 22	Tuns. h. gal. 222. 2. 33	Tuns. h. gal. 416. 2. 54	Tuns. h. gal. 545. 2. 7	Tuns. h. gal. 541. 0. 20	Tuns. h. gal. 281. 2. 27
Spaniſh	Tuns. h. g. 85. 0. 49	Tuns. h. gal. 111. 1. 1	Tuns. h. gal. 162. 1. 61	Tuns. h. gal. 1,450. 3. 16	Tuns. h. gal. 1,191. 3. 22	Tuns. h. gal. 2,481. 0. 38	Tuns. h. gal. 513. 1. 27
WOOD: Balks	C. qr. N° 2. 3. 5	C. qr. N° 20. 3. 0	C. qr. N° 3. 1. 5	C. qr. N° 1. 3. 11	C. qr. N° 10. 2. 19	C. qr. N° 3. 1. 2	C. qr. N° 4. 1. 5
Battens	C. q. N° 20. 0. 0.	C. qr. N° 4. 0. 0	C. qr. N° 11. 1. 2	C. qr. N° 15. 1. 27	C. qr. N° 22. 3. 4	C. qr. N° 16. 1. 0	C. qr. N° 12. 0. 0
Boards, Paling	C. q. N° 31. 3. 0	- -	C. qr. N° 66. 0. 0	C. qr. N° 101. 0. 10	C. qr. N° 170. 2. 25	C. qr. N° 112. 3. 15	C. qr. N° 51. 0. 13
Pine	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. N° 6. 3. 3	—	—
Deals	C. q. N° 594. 0. 9.	C. qr. N° 339. 3. 12	C. qr. N° 853. 3. 10	C. qr. N° 894. 1. 4	C. qr. N° 1,264. 0. 17	C. qr. N° 1,182. 2. 29	C. qr. N° 670. 1. 29
Deal Ends	C. qr. N° 42. 1. 8	C. qr. N° 35. 2. 22	C. qr. N° 87. 1. 10	C. qr. N° 44. 1. 22	C. qr. N° 91. 2. 2	C. qr. N° 48. 2. 9	C. qr. N° 45. 2. 5
Firewood	Fathoms. 14	Fathoms. 4	Fathoms. 48	Fathoms. 31	Fathoms. 26	Fathoms. 134	—
Fir Quarters	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. N° 7. 2. 12
Handſpikes	C. qr. N° 2. 2. 24	C. qr. N° 11. 1. 12	C. qr. N° 7. 1. 2	C. qr. N° 10. 3. 6	C. qr. N° 17. 3. 24	C. qr. N° 28. 0. 13	C. qr. N° 19. 2. 6
Hoops	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 6,300
Lathwood	Fathoms. 94 ¾	Fathoms. 38	Fathoms. 63 ¼	Fathoms. 40 ¾	Fathoms. 86	Fathoms. 156 ½	Fathoms. 57 ¼
Maſts, 6 & under 8 Ins	N° 89	N° 46	N° 602	N° 527	N° 1,761	N° 1,563	N° 45
8 & under 12	N° 228	N° 30	N° 370	N° 522	N° 1,844	N° 1,742	N° 96
12 and upwards	N° 132	N° 36	N° 153	Loads. feet. 466. 49	Loads. feet. 1,875. 32	Loads. feet. 4,642. 32	Loads. feet. 2,211. 34
Oars	C. qr. N° 37. 3. 4	C. qr. N° 2. 0. 18	C. qr. N° 24. 1. 22	C. qr. N° 21. 1. 26	C. qr. N° 45. 0. 7	C. qr. N° 90. 0. 14	C. qr. N° 40. 1. 14
Plank, Oak	Loads. ft. 232. 8	- -	Loads. feet. 742. 2	Loads. ft. 102. 31	Loads. ft. 306. 1	Loads. ft. 582. 29	Loads. ft. 185. 49
Spars	C. qr. N° 32. 2. 28	C. qr. N° 19. 2. 8	C. qr. N° 27. 2. 21	C. qr. N° 41. 2. 20	C. qr. N° 90. 3. 4	C. qr. N° 104. 2. 18	C. qr. N° 10. 0. 8
Staves	C. qr. N° 568. 2. 21	C. qr. N° 173. 0. 0	C. qr. N° 701. 2. 16	C. qr. N° 243. 1. 16	C. qr. N° 508. 2. 12	C. qr. N° 626. 2. 26	C. qr. N° 194. 1. 4
Timber, Fir	Loads. feet. 3,070. 49	Loads. ft. 1,562. 19	Loads. ft. 3,743. 33	Loads. ft. 2,111. 26	Loads. ft. 6,405. 15	Loads. ft. 5,332. 36	Loads. ft. 3,255. 29
Oak	Loads. feet. 36. 4	- -	Loads. ft. 16. 20	Loads. ft. 72. 48	Loads. ft. 38. 32	Loads. ft. 128. 4	—
Treenails	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 4,000	—
Uphers	C. qr. N° 8. 3. 7	C. qr. N° 5. 0. 28	C. qr. N° 8. 0. 20	C. qr. N° 4. 3. 26	C. qr. N° 6. 3. 8	C. qr. N° 6. 0. 22	C. qr N° 0. 2. 26
Wainſcot Logs	Loads. ft. 12. 27	- -	- -	- -	Loads. ft. 18. 34	Loads. ft. 79. 48	Loads. ft. 26. 24
Wool, Cotton	- -	lbs. 823	- -	lbs. 3,921	—	—	—

EXPORTED

THREE YEARS, ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Laft. Bar.	Laft. Bar.				Lafts. Bar.
- -	1. 3	1. 10	- -	- -	- -	42. 5
						lbs.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,367
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						Tuns. h. gal.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 50
					Tun. h. gal.	Tuns. h. gal.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 2. 0	0. 3. 27
	Tun. h. gal.		Tuns. h. gal.		Tuns. h. gal.	Tun. h. gal.
- -	1. 0. 26	- -	0. 2. 8	- -	0. 3. 50	1. 2. 51
			Tun. h. gal.			Tuns. h. gal.
- -	- -	- -	1. 1. 3	- -	- -	20. 1. 15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		C. qr. No		C. qr. No		
- -	- -	2. 2. 22	- -	6. 3. 10	—	—
						C. qr. No
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4. 3. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. qr. No	C. qr. No	C. qr. No	C. qr. No	C. qr. No	C. qr. No	C. qr. No
12. 1. 0	13. 2. 10	29. 3. 0	1. 2. 8	10. 3. 18	0. 0. 28	0. 0. 12
C. qr. No	C. qr. No			C. qr. No		
18. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	- -	- -	2. 0. 28	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. qr. No						
2. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						No
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24
No		No				
8	- -	1	—	—	—	—
C. qr. No	C. qr. No					
1. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. qr. No						
0. 0. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	C. qr. No					
- -	5. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
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POOLE.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS: Pepper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silk, Wrought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piece Goods, Prohibited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork	C. q. lb. 82. 0. 11	165. 1. 11	111. 1. 4	37. 0. 22	-	148. 0. 19	-
Dye Stuffs and Hardwood: Lignum Vitæ	-	-	-	Tons. C. q. lb. 8. 6. 0. 15	-	-	-
Feathers for Beds	-	-	C. q. lb. 1. 3. 0	—	—	—	—
Fish, Anchovies	Barrels. 8	29	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Almonds	C. q. lb. 7. 2. 19	10. 1. 4	3. 2. 3	0. 0. 25	0. 1. 3	0. 3. 12	—
Figs	C. q. lb. 13. 3. 26	5. 3. 19	3. 3. 12	12. 1. 19	0. 3. 2	6. 1. 23	—
Pimento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raisins	C. q. lb. 99. 1. 15	329. 1. 17	12. 1. 12	0. 3. 24	-	208. 0. 27	—
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar, Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemp, Rough	No -	-	C. q. lb. 2,430. 0. 18	—	—	—	—
Hides, Horfe	No 1	-	-	15	-	1	—
—— Ox or Cow	No 121	104	139	264	481	155	67
Iron	Tons. C. q. lb. 96. 12. 3. 27	152. 9. 0. 18	74. 3. 0. 12	-	6. 10. 0. 0	17. 10. 1. 26	-
Linen, Germany, Narrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
—— Ruffia	-	-	-	C. q. Ells. 8. 0. 9¾	-	-	-
Molaffes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil, Ordinary	Tuns. h. gal. 20. 1. 20	14. 0. 15	0. 1. 20	5. 1. 62	2. 0. 60	-	0. 0. 27
—— Train	Tuns. h. gal. 1,796. 1. 53	1,272. 0. 16	1,677. 0. 12	1,593. 3. 18	1,401. 3. 10	2,376. 2. 57	1,622. 3. 40
Pitch	Lafts. Bar. 5. 1	-	41. 3	29. 0	15. 9	3. 2	14. 3
Rofin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt	Weys. Buſh 2,822. 15	1,626. 6	978. 27	120. 0	143. 28	66. 36	250. 12
SKINS: Bear, Black	No 12	20	10	12	17	47	29
—— White	No 1	1	2	9	-	4	3
Beaver	Doz. No 1 397	2,167	1,532	1,740	1,487	1,572	2,589
Calf	No 7. 2	110. 1	8. 10	17. 6	10 3	11. 4	27. 0
Cat	No 4	1	3	13	10	23	11
Deer	No 6	5	16	3	4	2	14
Fisher	No 4	3	2	7	3	3	—
Fox	No 985	1,780	758	1,517	1,446	2,163	973
Hare	No 46	82	40	84	46	15	15
Martin	No 1,458	1,974	1,541	1,109	1,438	2,979	1,074
Mink	No 4	2	7	26	18	79	33
Muſquaſh	14	42	9	72	17	36	54

POOLE.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
lbs. 328	104	- -	100	125	150	—
- -	- -	Yards. 5	—	—	—	—
lbs. 24,701	8,638	12,616	14,529	12,877	7,066	8,127
- -	- -	Pieces. 211	—	—	—	—
74. 2. 4	139. 3. 25	86. 0. 4	- -	64. 0. 0	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons. C. q. lb. 0. 5. 0. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	lbs. 50	125	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. q. lb. 100. 0. 6	29. 3. 13	29. 2. 27	130. 1. 9	40. 0. 0	- -	300. 0. 0
C. q lb. 180. 3. 18	31. 1. 20	0. 1. 22	5. 0. 0	40. 0. 20	5. 0. 0	16. 3. 18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. 0. 1. 5	12 14. 0. 25	13. 1. 0. 18	15. 15. 0. 10	20. 10. 1. 11	9. 14. 1. 16	11. 19. 0. 20
C. q. Ells. 28. 3. 13	5. 1. 7	12. 1. 24	36. 2. 17	22. 2. 22	24. 0. 0	36. 3. 18
255. 3. 21	168. 0. 21	223. 1. 18	101. 1. 27	131. 2. 28	151. 1. 28	229. 0. 1
C. q. lb. 116. 1. 0	90. 0. 0	510. 1. 16	40. 0. 0	- -	- -	1 689. 2. 14
30. 1. 43	19. 0. 7	14. 1. 7	6. 1. 42	5. 1. 10	2. 3. 3	8. 0. 9
16. 0. 28	2. 1. 50	13. 0. 1	13. 0. 50	26. 0. 32	—	—
23. 3	13. 10	22. 10	8. 2	13. 6	3. 5	13. 1
- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 17. 0. 0	36. 0. 11	—
2,646. 31	1,664. 11	850. 1	162. 0	69. 33	140. 21	194. 26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Otter	No 1,189	1,245	1,064	1,600	1,293	1,574	1,065
SKINS: Seal	No 23,468	26,301	32,448	52,136	34,651	78,867	29,339
SKINS: Weazel	- -	- -	No 4	- -	- -	- -	9
SKINS: Wolf	No 14	9	5	8	2	13	2
SKINS: Wolvering	- -	No 7	2	- -	- -	8	30
Spirits, Brandy	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 1,492
Rum	Gallons. 104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	Lasts. Barls. 120. 0	- -	225. 0	323. 9	284. 2	112. 4	327. 10
Turpentine	C. q. lb. 4. 0. 0	- -	29. 0. 9	- -	- -	- -	167. 2. 7
Whalefins	C. q. lb. 2. 0. 20	- -	3. 1. 26	- -	0. 3. 0	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 48. 2. 35	107. 0. 48	73. 2. 9	31. 3. 21	39. 0. 14	52. 0. 30	- -
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	No 13	7	7	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. q. No 0. 3. 10	4. 1. 16	45. 0. 0	0. 3. 18	—	—	—
WOOD: Battens	C. q. No 13. 0. 0	50. 1. 0	- -	- -	5. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	10. 0. 0
WOOD: Boards, Oak	C. q No 3. 1. 10	0. 2. 9	14. 2. 3	- -	0. 1. 10	—	—
WOOD: Paling	C. q. No 2. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	- -	4. 0. 0	20. 0. 0	11. 3. 22	7. 0. 0
WOOD: Pine	C. q. No 118. 1. 2	90. 0. 4	110. 2. 16	17. 3. 10	0. 3. 0	1. 2. 3	—
WOOD: Deals	C. q. No 71. 2. 15	161. 0. 1	107. 1. 12	101. 3. 12	207. 3. 9	159. 2. 29	78. 2. 10
WOOD: Ends	C. q. No 14. 1. 20	15. 2. 0	1. 2. 0	98. 2. 21	6. 1. 0	18. 2. 18	4. 2. 6
WOOD: Handspikes	C. q. No 0. 1. 6	1. 1. 12	33. 1. 24	36. 1. 20	13. 3. 18	6. 2. 14	15. 1. 16
WOOD: Knees of Oak	C. q. No 0. 1. 26	0. 3. 5	- -	- -	- -	1. 2. 10	1. 1. 0
WOOD: Lathwood	Fathoms. 15	10½	20	8	22	14½	8
WOOD: Masts	No 28	17	43	113	13	245	54
WOOD: Oars	C. q. No 2. 2. 6	1. 2. 3	0. 1. 20	3. 0. 22	0. 2. 24	4. 2. 8	1. 0. 2
WOOD: Plank, Oak	Loads. Feet. 62. 17	22. 35	51. 2	4. 13	—	—	—
WOOD: Pine	110. 10	210. 8	131. 18	13. 18	—	—	—
WOOD: Spars	C. q. No 1. 2. 19	3. 2. 0	3. 3. 20	6. 1. 4	1. 3. 0	8. 1. 4	1. 0. 11
WOOD: Staves	C. q. No 813. 1. 5	1,307. 3. 1	920. 2. 12	47. 0. 20	113. 0. 29	191. 1. 11	72. 3. 7
WOOD: Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 1,107. 49½	853. 36½	879. 9½	424. 45	343. 39	152. 44	759. 45
WOOD: Oak	Loads. Feet. 4. 20¾	25. 16¾	4. 29¾	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Uphers	C. q. No 2. 2. 9	4. 0. 28	- -	0. 3. 8	- -	0. 0. 24	0. 3. 7
Wool, Cotton	- -	lbs. 1,468	- -	- -	- -	788	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1780.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,858	431
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. 8	12. 3	9. 6	7. 8	10. 8	5. 10	21. 10 C. q. lb. 11. 0. 8
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tun. b. g. 1. 0. 5	0. 2. 39	0. 0. 57	9. 1. 18	5. 1. 62	- -	2. 0. 32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	C. q. N° 20. 3. 10 C. q. N°	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	3. 0. 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. q. N° 3. 0. 0	- -	10. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	77. 26	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PORTSMOUTH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS in general:							
Arrangoes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - lbs.
Camphire	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,533 lbs.
Cardemoms	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	611
Cinnamon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - lbs.
Cloves	See a Note at the End of this Port, page 152			- -	- -	- -	550 lbs.
Nutmegs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	858 lbs.
Tamarinds	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,564 lbs
Tea	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	306 lbs.
Turmeric	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,059 Gallons.
Spirits, Arrack	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,253
PIECE GOODS: Calicoes	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
PIECE GOODS: Muslins	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
PIECE GOODS: Nankeens	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
PIECE GOODS: Prohibited	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - lbs.
Pepper	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,415
Barilla	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 1,065. 3 13	- -	3,558. 1. 15
Brimstone	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 648. 0. 1	- -	- - Doz. lbs.
Bristles	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16. 9
Cork	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. q. lb. 481. 3. 5	1,033. 1. 24	1,427. 1. 3	67. 3. 21
DRUGS: Almonds, Bitter	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 9. 3. 3	- -	- -
DRUGS: Ginsang	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DRUGS: Gum Senegal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12. 2. 22	390. 2. 5
DRUGS: Juniper Berries	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 133. 0. 17	—	—
DRUGS: Opium	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DYE WOODS, &c.: Fustic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	T. C. q. lb. 0. 7. 2 5	—
DYE WOODS, &c.: Indigo	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 32,918	- -	4,277
DYE WOODS, &c.: Logwood	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. C. q. lb. 56. 6 2. 4	17. 7. 3. 21	8. 7. 0. 20
DYE WOODS, &c.: Mahogany	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tons C. q lb 270. 18. 3. 15	161. 7. 1. 19	- -
Elephants Teeth	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. q. lb. 39. 3. 10	0. 2. 8
Feathers for Beds	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 1. 0. 0	1. 0. 9	1. 2. 26	66. 3. 21
Fish, Anchovies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Almonds, Jordan	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28. 1. 8	- -
GROCERY: ——— not Jordan	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 0. 1. 12	5. 1. 20	18. 0. 6	—
GROCERY: Cocoa	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. lb. 84. 0. 4	- -	- -
GROCERY: Coffee	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb 3,698. 2. 1	163. 3. 8	3,578. 2. 27
GROCERY: Figs	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. q. lb. 28. 3. 12	285. 1. 21	—
GROCERY: Pimento	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 12,567	—	—
GROCERY: Prunes	- -	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 15. 1. 8	171. 1. 20	3. 3. 7	- -

PORTSMOUTH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
No 45,000	- -	- -	- -	12,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	lbs. 2	- -	lbs. 1,294	—	—
- -	- -	lbs. 2	- -	1,525	—	—
- -	- -	lbs. 3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	lbs. 6,608	70	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 120.	4	- -	6
- -	- -	Pieces. Yards 1,371. & 2,694 Pieces.	- -	- -	Pieces. 855	—
- -	- -	17,458	—	—	—	—
- -	Pieces. 500	Pieces. 54	- -	- -	Pieces. 3	—
Pieces. Yards. 195. & 3	Pieces. 220	Pieces. Yards 6,280 & 151¼	Pieces. Yards 450. & 9½	Pieces. 152	Pieces. 1,852	—
- -	- -	lb. 150	— -	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 297. 0. 27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 12. 0. 23	- -	87. 2. 14	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lb. 233	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lb. 4,159	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs. 6,241	41,499	11,272	- -	6,383	3,567	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	191. 2. 0. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 12	0. 0. 4	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	1. 1. 8	388. 2. 0	184. 0. 21	112. 2. 26
- -	- -	- -	1,440. 3. 20	4,416. 0. 24	3,138. 0. 22	215. 0. 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 1. 3. 26	51. 1. 21	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
GROCERY: Raisins, Denia	—	—	—	C. lb. 528. 0. 5	2. 0. 0	931. 0. 27	—
GROCERY: —— Lexia	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 3,042. 0. 3	5. 3. 27	—
GROCERY: —— Solis	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 2,051. 1. 9	284. 1. 18	—
GROCERY: Rice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Sugar, Brown	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 7,177. 1. 24	445. 1. 0	1,347. 0. 4
Hats, Straw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp, Rough	—	—	—	C. q. lb 57,024. 2. 7	34,475. 3. 11	59,801. 3. 25	21,515. 3. 19
Iron, Bar	—	—	—	Tons. C. lb. 1,139. 17. 1. 17	918. 3. 0. 5	1,032. 3. 1. 9	463. 9. 3. 15
—— Wrought	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINEN: Canvas, Spruce	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. Ells. 44. 2. 23
LINEN: Check'd & Striped	—	—	—	—	C. q. Ells. 204. 3. 10	—	—
LINEN: Hinderlands, Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 26. 2. 26
LINEN: Ruffia, Broad, above 22½ Inº	—	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 3. 0. 7	—
LINEN: —— above 31½	—	—	—	—	C. Ells 132. 1. 13	—	—
LINEN: —— above 36	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 0. 3. 8	3. 0. 2	—
LINEN: —— Narrow, under 22½	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 7. 3. 10	—	—
LINEN: Sail Cloth	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 58. 0. 0	—	70. 3. 22
LINEN: Other Linen	—	—	—	Pieces. 64	—	—	—
Molaſſes	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 3. 0. 24	—	—
Oil, Ordinary	—	—	—	Tun. h. g. 1. 0. 21	4. 0. 58	0. 1. 45	—
—— Salad	—	—	—	—	Gallons. 19½	212	—
—— Train	—	—	—	Tuns. h. g. 11. 3. 11	—	—	—
Pitch	—	—	—	Laſts. Barl. 122. 6	3. 1.	102. 0	10. 4
Roſin	—	—	—	—	Cwt. lb. 117. 1. 3	—	—
Salt	—	—	—	—	Weys. Buſhels. 350 10	7. 8	—
Seeds, Clover	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 314 3. 18
SKINS: Bear	—	—	—	—	Nº 130	—	—
SKINS: Beaver	—	—	—	—	Nº 138	—	—
SKINS: Calf, Tann'd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Cat	—	—	—	—	Nº 182	—	—
SKINS: Deer	—	—	—	—	Nº 5	—	—
SKINS: Elk	—	—	—	—	Nº 89	—	—
SKINS: Fiſher	—	—	—	—	Nº 112	—	—
SKINS: Fox	—	—	—	—	Nº 542	—	—
SKINS: Goat	—	—	—	—	Doz. Nº 123. 0	—	—
SKINS: Kid	—	—	—	—	Nº 12,000	—	—
SKINS: Martin	—	—	—	—	Nº 1,969	—	—
SKINS: Mink	—	—	—	—	Nº 573	—	—
SKINS: Muſquaſh	—	—	—	—	Nº 300	—	—
SKINS: Otter	—	—	—	—	Nº 177	—	—
SKINS: Wolf	—	—	—	—	Nº 3	—	—
SKINS: Wolvering	—	—	—	—	Nº 5	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		C. lb.				
- -	- -	2. 1. 6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		C. qr. lb.				
- -	- -	8. 2. 12	4. 1. 24	- -	742. 3. 22	—
- -	- -	40. 0. 21	1,099. 3. 27	6,482. 2. 14	4,469. 3. 26	2,713. 1. 6
					Doz. N°	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12. 0	—
C.						
71. 1. 26.	400. 0. 0	134. 1. 15	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	8. 0. 0. 0	0. 2. 2. 3	- -	31. 19. 0. 5	6. 0. 0. 0
- -	- -	- -	0. 7. 0. 18	13. 19. 2. 10	- -	37. 12. 2. 14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		C. qr. Ells.	C q. Ells. Ps.			
- -	- -	3. 1. 13	121. 1. 23&401	113. 3. 10. & 29	147. 3. 20. 0	7. 0. 1 1. & 533
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			T. h. g.			
- -	- -	- -	1. 0. 21	- -	0. 1. 27	1. 3. 32
		lb.				
- -	- -	27	- -	643	600	—
				T. h. g.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 0. 18	0. 0. 30	—
Laft. Barrels.						
0 3	- -	9. 3	- -	- -	5. 1	—
			C. lb.			
- -	- -	- -	79. 1. 21	—	—	—
			Weys. Bush.			
- -	- -	- -	2. 22	263. 31	100. 21	180. 30
					C. lb.	
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	36. 1. 7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				lb.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,893	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	N°					
- -	280	- -	- -	- -	- -	2. 140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			N°			
- -	- -	- -	33	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			N°			
- -	- -	- -	260	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Spirits, Brandy	-	-	-	Gallons. 63	145,049 Gallons.	152,714	-
—— Geneva	-	-	-	-	2,965 Gallons.	3,047	-
—— Rum	-	-	-	-	5,207	17,753	1,456
Tar	-	-	-	Lasts. Barls. 432. 8.	968. 10	509. 11.	243. 11
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,946
Turpentine	-	-	-	-	C. lb. 557. 2. 21.	—	—
Whalefins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine	-	-	-	Tuns. h. g. 1,399. 1. 19	2,552. 2. 17	1,425. 3. 22	244. 1. 25
WOOD. Battens	-	-	-	C. N° 43. 3. 12	98. 2. 27	58. 0. 7	135. 1. 7
—— Ends	-	-	-	C. N° 10 1 8.	36. 1. 10	9. 2. 1	—
Boards, Clap	-	-	-	-	7. 0. 0	0. 1. 20	0. 2. 12
—— Paling	-	-	-	C. N° 254. 2. 10	328. 2. 0	195. 0. 10	182. 1. 10
—— Pine	-	-	-	-	Feet. 8,049	1,000	1,540
Capstan Bars	-	-	-	-	C. N° 7. 3. 9	9. 0. 18	6. 1. 21
Cedar	-	-	-	-	-	Ts. C. lb. 1. 16. 0. 22	-
Deals	-	-	-	C. N° 2,224. 0. 6	2,075. 2. 9	1,704. 0. 8	1,040. 2. 21
—— Ends	-	-	-	C. N° 107. 1. 14	38. 2. 13	66. 2. 3	60. 0. 14
Firewood	-	-	-	Fathoms. 38	91	14	2
Handspikes	-	-	-	C. N° 17. 3. 24	9. 3. 10	21. 2. 18	0. 3. 29
Lathwood	-	-	-	Fathoms. 105 ½	249	189 ½	104 ¼
Masts, 6 to 8 Ins Diamr	-	-	-	N° 546	1,330	792	38
—— 8 to 12 Inches	-	-	-	N° 310	1,771	1,220	127
—— 12 and upwards	-	-	-	Loads. Feet. 26. 33.	16,505. 46	6,131. 24	1,692. 3
Oars	-	-	-	C. N° 92. 2. 26	87. 1. 12.	60. 3. 14	36. 2. 17
Plank, Oak	-	-	-	Loads. Feet. 1,141. 24	441. 12	315. 33.	11. 17
Scoops	-	-	-	Doz. N° 13. 6	105. 6	—	—
Spars	-	-	-	C. N° 56. 3. 11	112. 1. 23	64. 1. 13	26. 0. 19
Staves	-	-	-	C. q. N° 690. 0. 10	724. 3. 15	313. 2. 20	225. 2. 0
Timber	-	-	-	Loads. Feet. 4,869 8	8,678. 15	4,827. 2	2,668. 14
—— Maple	-	-	-	-	-	Loads. Feet. 5. 30	—
Trays	-	-	-	-	Doz. N° 12. 6	10. 0	2. 6
Uphers	-	-	-	C. N° 14. 0. 16	54. 0. 26	17 3. 15	15. 0. 26
Wainscot Logs	-	-	-	-	Loads. Feet. 152. 17	150. 6	—
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	Cwt. lb. 300. 1. 0	Pieces. 487
Wool, Cotton	-	-	-	-	lb. 120,622	58,052	98,747 lb.
Yarn, Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,786

N. B.—The proper Officers at this Port state, that it is impossible for them to make up their Accounts of Imports for the Period abovementioned, from the late Surveyor not having left any Copy of his Accounts for that Time.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Gallons.			
- -	- -	- -	55,394	51,408	34,696	685
			Gallons.			
- -	- -	- -	36,931	114,045	22,870	2,440
				Gallons.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	63	1,311	—
Lafts. Barls.						
0. 3	- -	12. 3	- -	- -	8. 8.	0. 6
			lbs.			
- -	- -	- -	18,256	88,520	617,502	20,755
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						C. lbs.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	55. 1. 22
Tuns. h. g.						
0. 1. 41	- -	3. 2. 25	430. 2. 50	618. 2. 48	547. 0. 43	32. 1. 48
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 16. 0. 22
- -	0. 0. 10	2. 1. 25	53. 2. 9	145. 0. 0	35. 0. 0	291. 0. 23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	62. 2. 0	- -	- -	5. 0. 0
- -	- -	- -	82. 12	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						Cwt. lbs.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	224. 0. 3
				lbs.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	2,443	54,932	32,445
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,695

POULTON AND PRESTON.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			Nil.				

ROCHESTER.

Cork	Cwt. lb. 49. 2. 6	- -	- -	137. 3. 0	- -	40. 0. 20	—
Drugs; Juniper Berries	- -	C. lb. 10. 0. 26	—	—	—	—	—
Quickfilver	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 30,551	—	—
DYE STUFFS and HARDWOOD: Logwood	- -	- -	- -	- -	Ts. C. q. lb. 40. 0. 0. 0	4. 19. 2. 2	—
DYE STUFFS and HARDWOOD: Mahogany	- -	- -	T. Cwt. qrs. lb. 0. 12. 0. 0	1. 0. 2. 14	- -	- -	0. 10. 2. 24
DYE STUFFS and HARDWOOD: Smalts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 2,298
Elephants Teeth	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 23. 1. 4	3. 2. 0
Feathers for Beds	C. lb. 15. 1. 6	0. 1. 7	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, Anchovies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Barrels. 6	—
GROCERY: Almonds	- -	- -	C. lb. 0. 2. 14	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Cocoa	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 10. 2. 2	—	—	—
GROCERY: Coffee	- -	- -	C. lb. 2. 2. 24	Cwt. lb. 3. 1. 12	- -	1. 0. 26	5. 1. 10
GROCERY: Figs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C lbs. 0. 1. 12
GROCERY: Raisins	Cwt. lb. 0. 1. 0	- -	6. 0. 1	- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 26
GROCERY: Sugar	- -	- -	- -	C. lbs. 0. 0. 14	- -	2. 3. 19	—
Hemp	Cwt. lb. 9,545. 1. 8	4,114. 0. 25	10,786 0.24	49,143 0. 3	25,939 0. 8	89,355 0.13	—
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 90 11. 3.24	185. 8. 3. 2	80. 0. 1. 27	1,193.7.3.19	62. 15. 1. 21	253. 8. 2. 8	—
LINENS: Canvas, Heffens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINENS: Spruce	C. Ells 153. 1. 29	- -	- -	- -	- -	209. 2. 10	—
LINENS: Germany, plain	- -	- -	- -	- -	39. 1. 12	—	—
LINENS: Ruffia, plain	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 188. 3. 12	—
LINENS: Sail Cloth	- -	- -	- -	C. Ells. 21. 3. 22	15. 1. 23	1. 0. 16	1. 0. 0
Oil, Salad	- -	- -	Gal'ons. 10	- -	- -	3 1/2	—
Pitch	Lafts. Bar. 46. 11	- -	0. 2	82. 7	16. 6	—	—
SKINS and FURS: Bear	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 74	- -	120
SKINS and FURS: Beaver	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 408
SKINS and FURS: Cat	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 66	- -	92
SKINS and FURS: Elk	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 19	- -	12
SKINS and FURS: Fisher	- -	- -	- -	- -	N° 101	- -	69

POULTON AND PRESTON.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Nil.				

ROCHESTER.

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IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS: Fox	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 548	- -	183
Leopard	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 2	—
Martin	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 1,610	- -	101
Mink	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 414	- -	264
Muſquaſh	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 2,670
Wolf	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 1	—	—
Wolvering	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 4	- -	2
Otter	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 111	- -	328
Spirits, viz. Brandy	- - Gallon.	Gallons. 15	4	126	11	7	58
—— Geneva	I Gallons.	13	- -	- -	- -	4	30½
—— Rum	388 Lafts. Barl.	96	48	249½	20	126	558½
Tar	79 6	- -	222. 6 lbs.	386. 8	592. 4	163. 2	—
Tobacco	- -	- -	978	—	—	—	—
Wax, Bees	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 38. 2. 15	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 482. 0. 61	275. 1. 32	330. 1. 48	228. 0. 25	65. 2. 44	403. 2. 28	187. 0. 50
WOOD: Balks	- -	- -	- -	C. No 10. 0 0	13. 0. 13	16. 0. 0	4. 3 10
Battens	C. No 18. 0. 0	38. 2. 18	17. 2. 7	71. 3. 25	119. 2. 10	33. 0. 25	119. 3. 25
Batten Ends	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 1. 3. 26	0. 0. 3	—
Boards, Clap	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 3. 1. 10
—— Linn	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 0. 24
—— Paling	C. No 15. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	46. 0. 0	60. 0. 0	68. 3. 18	72. 2. 10	32. 3. 10
—— Pipe	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 16. 0. 0
Cedar	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Lds. ft. 0. 9
Deals	C. No 93. 1. 1	136. 1. 10	406. 1. 2	600. 0. 0	484. 2. 6	256. 2. 22	442. 2. 24
Deal Ends	C. No 6. 1. 20	4. 0. 28	26. 3. 10	57. 1. 12	48. 2. 4	21. 1. 20	124. 0. 15
Firewood	Fathoms. 2	- -	20	53	19½	28	—
Fir Quarters	- -	C. No 1. 2. 20	2. 2. 6	2. 3. 9	—	—	—
Handſpikes	C. No 1. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	0. 0. 24	5. 2. 20	3. 0. 17	14. 2. 17	1. 0. 18
Lathwood	Fathoms. 15½	109½	111½	42¼	78¼	66¼	24¼
Maſts	No 118	No 948	No 1,061	No Lds. Ft. 671. & 404. 2	No Lds. ft. 396. & 2,068. 33	No lds. ft. 1,916. & 3,049. 18	No lds. ft. 17. & 1,079. 38
Oars	C. No 3. 0. 20	15. 3. 27	0. 2. 0	14. 0. 10	42. 0. 5	33. 3. 4	15. 2. 6
Plank, Oak	Loads. ft. 186. 36	320. 44	237. 46	292. 0	342. 45	213. 40	437. 2
Spars	C. No 13. 3. 16	8. 0. 4	38. 3. 6	35. 2. 18	42. 1. 21	64. 0. 1	13. 1. 6
Staves	C No 104. 2. 0	241. 2. 0	186. 3. 16	222. 2. 7	362. 0. 20	451. 1. 0	198. 1. 29
Timber, Fir	Loads. ft. 1,037. 47	2,174. 21	2,567. 36	1,863. 31	3,453. 45	3,406. 45	2,429. 20
—— Oak	- -	Loads. Feet. 9. 42	- -	- -	- -	3. 0	745. 14
Treenails	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 8,000	—	—
Uphers	C. No 2. 0. 13	- -	0. 0. 12	1. 3. 24	2. 2. 1	- -	1. 0. 17
Wainſcot Logs	- -	- -	Loads. Feet 69. 4½	- -	138. 38	23. 19½	—
Wool, Cotton	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 274
Eaſt India Silk Handkerchiefs	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RYE.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods, Prohibited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dye Stuffs, Indigo	-	-	lbs. 1,680	—	—	—	—
Grocery, Figs	-	C. q. lb. 2. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
——— Raisins	-	C. q. lb. 4 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp	-	C. q. lb. 66. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Iron	-	-	-	-	Ton. C. qr. lb. 1. 1. 1. 0	-	0. 15. 0. 0
Oil, Ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuns. h. g. 2. 0. 1
Pitch	-	Last. Bar. 1. 1	—	—	—	—	—
Skins	-	-	N° 878	-	-	2,400	5,062
Spirits, Geneva	-	Gallons. 807	—	—	—	—	—
——— Rum	Gallons. 300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	-	-	-	-	-	Lasts. Barls. 0. 6	—
WOOD. Balks	C. q. N° 0. 2. 18	0. 0. 3	—	—	—	—	—
Battens	C. q. N° 22. 2. 18	31. 0. 0	20. 0. 0	34. 1. 15	58. 1. 19	26. 0. 16	53. 1. 0
Boards, Paling	-	C. q. N° 9. 0. 25	7. 0. 0	-	26. 2. 0	17. 3. 10	19. 0. 10
Deals	C. q. N° 67. 3. 3	29. 1. 20	54. 0. 3	123. 0. 16	176. 1. 11	90. 1. 0	143. 3. 7
Deal Ends	C. q. N° 12. 2. 25	4. 1. 14	8. 3. 0	19. 1. 0	32. 0. 23	19. 3. 0	12. 1. 11
Firewood	-	-	-	-	-	Fathoms. 7	3
Handspikes	C. q. N° 0. 1. 6	-	-	3. 0. 6	0. 0. 24	0. 3. 10	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. 2	-	8	1	-	10	17½
Masts	-	-	N° 50	34	7	71	54
Oars	C. q. N° 0. 2. 24	-	0. 1. 16	1. 1. 28	0. 0. 18	2. 2. 0	3. 0. 26
Plank, Oak	-	-	-	Loads. Feet. 8. 12	15. 40	—	—
Staves	-	-	-	C. q. N° 61. 3. 5	90. 3. 3	-	4. 0. 0
Spars	C. q. N° 0. 3. 10	0. 2. 26	2. 0. 25	4. 3. 3	0. 3. 18	6. 0. 23	5. 3. 13
Timber	Loads. Feet. 91. 3	25. 12	192. 3	147. 6	94. 23	112. 11	162. 10
Uphers	-	-	-	C. q. N° 0. 1. 18	—	—	—
Wool, Cotton	lbs. 882	—	—	—	—	—	—

RYE.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Pieces.						
131	135	20	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	C. q. N°	—	—	—
			1. 3. 4			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			C. q. N°			
			8. 2. 24			
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—	—	—	Loads. Feet.	—	—	—
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ST. IVES.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Grocery, Figs	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 10. 1. 16	—	—	—
Hemp	C. q. lb. 2,445. 2. 21	- - -	1,342. 2. 4	—	—	—	—
Iron	Tons. C. q. lb. 109. 6. 1. 8	- -	126. 18. 1. 8	- -	- -	- -	7. 6. 2. 12
Linen	Ells. 169	- -	62	—	—	—	—
Oil, Train	- -	Tun. h. g. 1. 1. 35	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Salt	Weys. Bush. 30. 34	755. 15	449. 22	- -	- -	- -	216. 16
WOOD: Balks	C. No 1. 0. 5	3. 3. 29	3. 2. 22	0. 1. 2	0. 0. 13	0. 0. 4	2. 1. 5
Battens	- -	C. No 3. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Boards, Linn	C. No 0. 0. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paling	C. No 8. 3. 10	- -	12. 0. 0	- -	- -	3. 2. 0	7. 1. 0
Deals	C. No 197. 0. 23	485. 1. 13	295. 1. 1	1 Fl. 2. 17	78. 0. 4	96. 2. 4	253. 1. 0
Deal Ends	C. No 29. 0. 23	69. 1. 4	51. 1. 22	15. 0. 6	18. 2. 6	22. 2. 13	57. 3. 9
Handſpikes	C. No 1. 1. 18	0. 1. 29	0. 3. 0	0. 3. 12	- -	0. 1. 18	1. 2. 24
Lathwood	Fathoms. 6	- -	2	- -	½	3	—
Maſts	No 4	16	6	- -	- -	- -	4
Oars	C. No 2. 1. 18	3. 0. 18	1. 1. 6	0. 1. 18	0. 2. 24	1. 0. 19	1. 0. 12
Spars	C. No 1. 0. 19	3. 0. 7	1. 2. 24	0. 1. 13	1. 0. 4	1. 0. 21	2. 0. 21
Staves	- -	- -	C. No 4. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Timber	Loads. Feet. 809. 18	397. 45 ½	1,224. 38	213. 23 ½	122. 35 ½	263. 40	776. 26 ½
Treenails	No 480	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uphers	C. No 0. 2. 11	3. 2. 6	0. 1. 26	0. 0. 23	- -	- -	0. 1. 24

ST. IVES.

IMPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	Tuns. h. g. 0. 1. 60	0. 0. 62	—	—	—	—
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SANDWICH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods: Calicoes							
Cork						C. q. lb. 50. 0. 0	25. 0. 0
DYE STUFFS: Indigo							
DYE STUFFS: Mahogany		Tons. C. q. lb. 0. 3. 0. 0					
DYE STUFFS: Logwood						Tons. C. q. lb. 5. 17. 1. 20	—
DYE STUFFS: Smalts							
Elephants Teeth							
GROCERY: Almonds		C. q. N° 55. 1. 10				10. 0. 0	1. 0. 18
GROCERY: Coffee					C. q. lb. 101. 0. 27		
GROCERY: Figs							C. q. lb. 0. 2. 22
GROCERY: Prunes				C. q. lb. 276. 2. 24			2. 2. 8
GROCERY: Raisins		C. q. lb. 482. 3. 6		2,212. 2. 18	1,527. 3. 7	1,521. 1. 15	—
GROCERY: Sugar					C. q. lb. 282. 3. 18		
Hemp				C. q. lb. 124. 1. 0	—	—	—
Hoops						N° 48,262	—
Iron		Tons. C q. lb. 122. 15. 1. 23	142. 0. 2. 10	8. 16. 2. 1		15. 18. 0. 19	
Linen		C. q. Ells. 31. 2. 28		40. 0. 24			40. 0. 4
Oil, Ordinary				Tuns. h. g. 0. 0 28	6. 0. 35	—	—
—— Salad				Gallons. 7	—	—	—
—— Train							
Pitch		Last. Barls. 1. 0					2. 3
Salt					Weys. Bush. 92. 0		
Seeds, Clover			C. q. lbs. 66. 2. 2				
Skins, Calf			Doz. N° 33. 6		94. 0		94. 0
—— Hare				C. q. N° 43. 2. 0	77. 3. 20	—	—
—— Lamb			C. q. N° 34. 1. 20	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy			Gallons. 1,831	9,569	401		6,895
—— Geneva						6,873	Gallons. 227
—— Rum							
Tar		Lasts. Barls. 5. 0	0. 10		57. 6		41. 2
Turpentine				C. q. lb. 42. 2. 1	12. 3. 16	—	—
Tobacco							
Wine		Tuns. h. g. 39. 0. 58	14. 1. 16	111. 0. 34			49. 2. 43
WOOD: Balks	C. q. N° 1. 0. 16	5. 0. 17	0. 0. 24	3. 0. 16	2. 2. 24	1. 1. 25	0. 0. 16
WOOD: Battens	C. q. N° 200. 2. 7	217. 1. 9	276. 3. 5	98. 0. 6	102. 1. 22	100. 3. 5	73. 3. 25
WOOD: Boards, Paling	C. q. N° 59. 3. 0	93. 3. 3	64. 1. 25	33. 1. 28	33. 3. 0	63. 1. 5	27. 3. 0
WOOD: —— Wainscot	Inches. 208	56	26	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Deals	C. q. N° 222. 0. 24	357. 0. 19	341. 3. 18	199. 1. 29	222. 0. 6	303. 0. 22	175. 3. 16
WOOD: Deal Ends	C. q. N° 45. 1. 28	43. 3. 1	36. 1. 11	25. 2. 0	37. 3. 10	31. 2. 19	9. 2. 10

SANDWICH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
						Pieces. 300
						lbs. 38,590
Tons. C. q. lb. 3. 0. 0. 0						
						lbs. 550
					C. q. lb. 9. 0. 2.	
					725. 3. 3	
						5. 3. 14
						1,979. 1. 27
			Ton. C. q. lb. 1. 17. 2. 19			
Tuns. h. gal. 0. 3. 11			1. 3. 22			
				139. 0	258. 20	
					C. q. lb. 14. 0. 0	
				2,231	680	
				4,320	8,426	1,136
				Gallons. 2		
				lbs. 390	201,251	
				Tuns. h. gals. 1. 0. 36	194. 2. 2	

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD. Fir Quarters	—	C. N° 1. 1. 24	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD. Handspikes	- - -	C. N° 2. 1. 0	4. 2. 2	- -	0. 0. 24	0. 3. 22	2. 2. 12
WOOD. Lathwood	Fathoms. 30 3/4	60	58	16	25	13	31
WOOD. Masts	N° 2	18	18	32	120	37	9
WOOD. Oars	C. N° 0. 1. 28	0. 3. 18	0. 1. 20	1. 2. 20	2. 2. 16	1. 3. 18	—
WOOD. Spars	C. N° 4. 2. 7	6. 3. 5	7. 3. 18	12. 0. 29	6. 2. 10	8. 1. 4	5. 0. 19
WOOD. Spokes for Wheels	N° 390	200	26	- -	- -	- -	120.
WOOD. Staves	C. N° 2. 0. 0	4. 2. 0	- -	10. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	30. 0. 3	—
WOOD. Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 940. 13 1/2	1,393. 20	1,469. 28	434. 28	766. 1	477. 14	952. 4
WOOD. Uphers	C. N° 8. 2. 26	8. 2. 10	8. 1. 13	5. 1. 26	4. 1. 8	4. 0. 25	2. 0. 18
Wool, Cotton	- -	- -	lbs. 52,341	11,882	—	—	—

SCARBOROUGH.

Hemp	- -	- -	C. lb. 1,324. 1. 23	1,659. 1. 6	- -	522. 0. 10	—
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 36. 10. 1. 13	6. 13. 3. 12	- -	67. 10. 1. 15	- -	- -	30. 15. 0. 11
Seeds, Clover	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 52. 2. 23
Spirits, Brandy	- -	Gallons. 1,157.	—	—	—	—	—
——— Geneva	Gallons. 21,227	8,930	7,876	- -	- -	- -	2,460
Wax, Bees	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. lb. 13. 1. 14	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 21. 3. 35	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD. Anchor Stocks	- -	N° 10	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD. Battens	C. N° 47. 0. 0	18. 2. 0	61. 1. 10	94. 1. 24	- -	60. 1. 25	20. 0. 0
WOOD. Boards, Clap	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. N° 0. 3. 0	—
WOOD. ——— Paling	C. N° 6. 2. 0	- -	- -	1. 2. 0	5. 1. 20	2. 2. 0	—
WOOD. Deals	C. N° 79. 0. 7	64. 0. 27	119. 1. 24	165. 1. 22	23. 0. 19	91. 3. 11	19. 2. 24
WOOD. Deal Ends	C. N° 11. 2. 0	11. 2. 26	20. 0. 0	42. 0. 3	4. 0. 17	21. 3. 0	19. 0. 10
WOOD. Handspikes	C. N° 1. 0. 20	- -	3. 0. 0	- -	2. 0. 0	0. 0. 19	1. 1. 22
WOOD. Lathwood	Fathoms. 7	5	- -	7	- -	- -	17
WOOD. Masts	N° 80	- -	59	46	63	11	90
WOOD. Oars	C. N° 0. 2. 12	0. 1. 18	- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 18	0. 2. 11
WOOD. Plank, Oak	- -	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 66. 0	- -	- -	76. 0
WOOD. Spars	C. N° 5. 0. 6	2. 1. 9	4. 3. 0	2. 0. 0	2. 3. 8	1. 1. 23	3. 3. 1
WOOD. Timber	Loads. Feet. 735. 0	578. 0	440. 0.	708. 0	483. 0	472. 0	483. 0
WOOD. Staves	C. N° 36. 2. 28	- -	- -	9. 1. 7	- -	4. 0. 22	3. 0. 0

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SCARBOROUGH.

Nil.

SCILLY.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
East India Goods: Cinnamon	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Feathers for Beds	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Cwt. qr. lb. 3. 0. 12
Oil, Train	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Tuns. h. gal. 6. 1. 11 Saved from the Wreck of the Brig 'Sisters.'
Wine, Portugal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

SHOREHAM.

Cork	C. lb. 21. 0. 25	24. 3. 3	24. 1. 2	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	C. lb. 0. 0. 22	- -	0. 3. 21	- -	- -	- -	0. 1. 12
Hats, Chip	- -	- -	Doz. No 0. 2	—	—	—	—
—— Straw	- -	Doz. No 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Linen	Ells. 38 1/2	286	101	- -	- -	- -	- -
Pitch	- -	- -	- -	- -	Lasts, Bars. 4. 3	—	—
SKINS: Calf	Doz. No 5. 10	4. 2	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Hog	No 120	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS: Kid	No 1,805	3,068	8,008	- -	- -	- -	264
SKINS: Lamb	C. No 13. 2. 15	16. 0. 5	152. 2. 20	- -	- -	- -	130. 3. 28
SKINS: Sheep	- -	- -	Doz. No 5. 9	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. gal. 37. 3. 21	26. 2. 2	73. 1. 17	—	—	—	—
—— French	Tuns h. gal. 0. 2. 43 1/2	2. 2. 61	3. 1. 10	- -	- - -	- -	0. 2. 31
Wood, Firewood	- -	- -	- -	- -	Fathoms. 2	—	—
—— Staves	C. No 31. 3. 0	14. 3. 0	21. 2. 0	12. 2. 0	12. 0. 0	11. 2. 0	29. 3. 0
—— Timber, Fir	Loads. feet. 1,046. 27	1,013. 49	1,286. 2.	316. 2	420. 39	570. 9	1,367. 8

SCILLY.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	lbs. 600	lbs. 2,238
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Tun. H. G. 1. 2. 3	—	—	—

SHOREHAM.

—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0. 0. 22	0. 0. 11	4. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pieces. Yards. 2. 73	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTHAMPTON.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS: Calicoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muslins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prohibited	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barilla	—	—	—	—	Cwt. q. lbs. 135. 3. 1	—	—
Briſtles	—	Dcz. lb. 228. 1	218. 8	—	—	—	—
Cork	C. qr. lb. 347. 3. 23	397. 3. 19	412. 3. 2	478. 1. 7	385. 3. 11	453. 0. 20	379. 0. 17
Drugs, Oil Turpentine	lbs. 134,064	—	36,818	—	—	—	—
Dye Stuffs, Saffron	—	—	—	—	40½ lb.	—	—
——— Indigo	71 lbs.	—	—	—	222	982	1,035
Feathers for Beds	—	C. qr. lb. 6. 2. 7	26. 3. 23	—	—	—	—
Fiſh, Anchovies	Bar. lb. 1. 1	2. 10	25. 11	—	—	8. 10	2. 8
GROCERY: Almonds	C. qr. lb. 11. 1. 13	—	16. 1. 18	4. 1. 27	80. 3. 4	—	7. 0. 3
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figs	C. qr. lb. 40. 1. 14	49. 3. 16	56. 3. 8	—	89. 2. 5	18. 2. 17	96. 0. 9
Ginger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pimento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prunes	—	—	—	Cwt. qr. lb. 63. 3. 3	87. 0. 7	—	0. 1. 18
Raiſins, Lexia	C. qr. lb. 618. 2. 0	439. 2. 1	665. 0. 17	127. 1. 1	—	—	112. 3. 3
——— Solis	C. qr. lb. 143. 2. 17	110. 2. 0	316. 2. 13	5. 0. 26	109. 0. 17	11. 0. 6	216. 2. 12
Rice	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 230. 1. 2	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hats, Chip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp	C. qr. lb. 2,161. 0. 6	4,097. 0. 16	—	7,182. 2. 26	1,497. 0. 9	3,192. 2. 23	
Iron	Tons C. qr. lb. 161. 12. 3. 17	83. 5. 1. 18	296. 18. 2. 16	83. 19. 3. 10	115. 6. 2. 6	67. 5. 1. 20	82. 15. 0. 7
Linen	Ells. 31	495	180	—	1,720	5,670	—
——— French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
——— Ruſſia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Molaſſes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Salad	—	Gallons. 11	3	—	1½	9	3
—— Train	—	—	Tuns. h. g. 371. 3. 9	—	—	—	—
Pitch	Laſts. 2. 0	—	—	10. 9	6. 6	—	—
Roſin	—	—	—	C. lb. 156. 0. 6	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover	C. lb. 29. 0. 4	3. 0. 2	6. 0. 0	—	—	0. 0. 21	31. 0. 0
SKINS: Bear	—	No 36	—	—	—	—	—
Cat	—	No 1	—	—	—	—	—
Calf	Doz. No 95. 6	106. 1	180. 9	31. 5	—	91. 10	322. 10
Calabar	No 603	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coney	Doz. No 303. 9	175. 0	58. 4	—	19. 0	—	22. 0.
Deer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elk	—	—	No 295	—	—	—	—
Fiſher	—	No 29	—	—	—	—	—
Fox	—	No 109	12	—	—	—	—

SOUTHAMPTON.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Pieces.						
2,162	479	1,102	2,184	453	100	—
404 Pieces	457	613	197	893	400	—
Pieces. Yds.						
4,112. 803	4,528. 222	1,756. 65	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	15,497 lbs.	78,124	22,858	14,690
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. qr. lb.						
0. 2. 4	- -	- -	54. 0. 20	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				C. qr. lb.		
- -	- -	- -	- -	2. 2. 19	—	—
- -	- -	632 lbs.	5,820	798	278	448
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. qr. lb.						
42. 3. 12	591. 1. 25	686. 1. 27	595. 3. 14	370. 2. 23	428. 2. 25	20. 3. 17
		Doz. No				
- -	- -	8. 0	—	—	—	—
321. 3. 6	640. 1. 9	179. 1. 1	149. 1. 14	- -	- -	179. 1. 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Ells.						
4. 0. 15	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Ells						
1. 0. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Ells.						
11. 3. 12	29. 1. 20	132. 1. 26	15. 0. 7	401. 1. 3	126. 1. 10	13. 2. 25
C. qr. lb.						
21. 0. 0	27. 0. 0	14. 0. 0	79. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	238. 0. 0	40. 0. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Lasts. Bar.				
- -	- -	2. 6	4. 6	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	N° 513	47	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

	SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
		1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
SKINS:	Hog	—	No 2	—	—	—	—	—
	Kid	No 164	—	—	32,911	2,078	—	—
	Lamb	C. q. No 12. 1. 0	—	0. 3. 10	—	—	—	—
	Slink	—	—	—	C. No 529. 3. 20	173. 3. 7	—	—
	Leopard	—	No 2	—	—	—	—	—
	Martin	No 817	44	9	—	—	—	—
	Mink	No 47	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Muſquaſh	No 161	37	—	—	—	—	—
	Mooſe	—	No 606	—	—	—	—	—
	Otter	No 41	27	1	—	—	—	—
	Raccoon	—	—	—	—	No 108	—	—
	Seal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Swan	—	—	—	—	—	No 52	—
	Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 1,890	—	617	—	—	—	—
	Geneva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tar	Last. Bar. 1. 6	—	0. 9.	66. 8	83. 8	—	—
	Tow	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 400. 3. 10
	Wax, Bees	—	—	C. q lb. 4. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
	Wine, French	Tuns. h. g. 3. 0. 37	2. 0. 32	6. 0. 16	1. 2. 13	16. 1. 49	1. 3. 32	3. 3. 37
	Portugal	Tuns. h. g. 934. 0. 3	855. 0. 17	901. 3. 33	806. 0. 40	654. 3. 9	1,204. 3. 5	642. 2. 9
	Spaniſh	C. No 169. 1. 24	128. 1. 39	169. 0. 30	94. 2. 40	76. 2. 40	65. 1. 12	192. 0. 10
WOOD:	Battens	C. No 742. 0. 0	65. 0. 0	39. 0. 0	35. 2. 0	45. 1. 12	20. 3. 29	59. 1. 20
	Batten Ends	C. No 4. 3. 0	2. 0. 0	0. 3. 22	—	17. 2. 25	7. 0. 0	—
	Boards, Paling	C. No 8. 1. 0	6. 3. 0	11. 1. 5	31. 2. 0	10. 0. 0	23. 3. 0	19. 3. 22
	Pine	—	—	Feet. 387,274	—	—	—	—
	Deals	C. No 285. 0. 0	237. 2. 0	377. 2. 25	282. 3. 14	250. 1. 1	221. 1 8	330. 2. 11
	Deal Ends	C. No 36. 0. 21	46. 2. 2	57. 0. 14	26. 2. 11	146. 0. 0	38 1. 21	39. 1. 0
	Handſpikes	—	—	C. No 2. 1. 18	—	3. 0. 4	1. 2. 12	—
	Headings	—	C. No 195. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
	Lathwood	Fathoms. 34	33 ½	68 ¼	51	18	27 ½	18 ½
	Maſts	No 14	64	97	35	57	9	16
	Oars	C. No 0. 0. 22	1. 1. 14	0. 0. 12	0. 2. 18	0. 3. 10	2. 0. 26	1. 0. 1
	Plank, Oak	—	—	Loads. Feet. 145. 5	Loads. Feet. 184. 123	—	—	—
	Scoops	—	—	Doz. No 120. 0	—	6. 0	—	—
	Spars	C. No 6. 0. 12	5. 3. 29	8. 3. 4	4. 2 11	42. 3. 1	0. 2. 6	6. 0. 20
	Staves	C. No 166. 1. 21	205. 1. 28	413. 0. 12	41. 0. 0	—	11. 0. 0	—
	Timber	Loads. Feet. 1,963. 43	2,363. 24 ½	3,350. 2	1,286. 24	694. 39	1,334. 35	854. 22
	Fir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Treenails	—	—	—	No 1,320	—	—	2,700
	Uphers	C. No 1. 1. 9	5. 3. 3	1. 3. 28	3. 3. 12	6. 0. 17	5. 2. 26	1. 1. 14
	Wainſcot Logs	—	—	—	—	—	—	Loads. Feet. 39 34
	Wool, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	lb. 14,314

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallons. 98	70 Gallons.	—	—	—	—	—
- - Gallons.	70	—	—	—	—	—
119	121	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	Lasts, Bar. 5. 6	4. 6	11. 10	12. 4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	0. 2. 30	—	—	—	—	—
0. 0. 40	1. 0. 9	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	T. h. g. 0. 0. 35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	C. No 8. 0. 26	- -	- -	0. 1. 15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. No 0. 2. 24	- -	- -	- -	5. 0. 24	1. 3. 6	13. 0. 24
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loads. Feet. 90. 25	73. 0	40. 0	20. 0	39. 0	45. 0.	80. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. No 24. 0. 0	- -	24. 0. 0	117. 2. 0	74. 0. 0	40. 0. 0	95. 2. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 24. 20	—
18,816	16,000	32,000	4,000	15,000	235,000	37,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOUTHWOLD.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	Tons. C. q. l. 5. 14. 3. 24	2. 19. 1. 14	T	—	—	—	—
Pitch	— —	Loads. Bar. 0. 1	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons 3,323	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	— —	Lasts. Bar. 55. 1	—	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. gals. 70. 1. 51	55. 2. 61	— —	— —	— —	— —	0. 0. 4
WOOD: Balks	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0. 0. 9
WOOD: Battens	— —	C. q. N° 18. 0. 0	8. 3. 10	— —	7. 1. 10	2. 2. 0	1. 1. 0
WOOD: Boards, Paling	— —	C. q. N° 1. 3. 10	2. 1. 10	— —	2. 1. 0	4. 2. 0	7. 3. 0
WOOD: Deals	C. q. N° 11. 3. 7	40. 3. 0	56. 0. 0	0. 1. 11	46. 1. 17	46. 1. 16	53. 1. 31
WOOD: Deal Ends	C. q. N° 0. 3. 16	6. 3. 0	7. 3. 20	0. 1. 33	5. 0. 12	7. 1. 0	9. 1. 22
WOOD: Firewood	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Fathoms. 2 ¼
WOOD: Fir Quarters	C. q. N° 2. 1. 28	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Handspikes	— —	— —	— —	— —	C. q. N° 1. 3. 10	—	—
WOOD: Lathwood	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	Fathom. 1 ½
WOOD: Masts	N° 4	— —	— —	— —	6	2	8
WOOD: Spars	— —	C. q. N° 0. 1. 4	0. 0. 24	— —	— —	0. 0. 31	0. 1. 37
WOOD: Timber	— —	Loads. Feet. 0. 37	10. 39	0. 26 ½	— —	— —	117. 9
WOOD: Uphers	— —	C. q. N° 0. 1. 24	0. 2. 0	— —	0. 0. 2	— —	0. 0. 11

SOUTHWOLD.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

STOCKTON.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Briſtles	Doz. lbs. 371. 2	354. 8	546. 0	59. 3	—	—	—
Cork	- -	C. q. lb. 21. 2. 0	- -	- -	44. 2. 12	—	—
Dye Stuffs, Smalts	lbs. 615	3,478	1,553	1,688	- -	- -	344
Hemp	C. q. lb. 894. 0. 8	1,566. 2. 3	1,962. 0. 16	647. 3. 12	740. 1. 15	693. 3. 18	646. 3. 16
Iron	Tons. C. q. lb. 566. 10. 0. 8	611. 11. 2. 8	843. 19. 1. 14	537. 19. 3. 5	399. 9. 1. 11	326. 11. 0. 17	665. 10. 1. 17
Kelp	Tons. C. q. lb. 25. 6. 3 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linen	C. q. Ells. 6. 0. 24	65. 0. 28	1. 1. 0	96. 0. 2	0. 3. 12	77. 1. 5	34. 3. 4
—— Drilling	- -	C. q. Ells. 3. 1. 20	- -	8. 3. 0	- -	5. 1. 3	5. 1. 6
—— Towelling	- -	C. q. Ells. 11. 2. 27	- -	1. 1. 19	- -	0. 2. 5	30. 0. 0
Seeds, Clover	Cwt. q. lb. 338. 2. 19	290. 1. 12	274. 3. 19	424. 3. 3	510. 1. 13	19. 0. 18	216. 2. 12
Skins, Calf, Raw	Doz. N° 42. 0	80. 7	73. 3	44. 10	- -	10. 0	48. 4
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 122	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Geneva	Gallons. 4,453	4,275	9,884	- -	- -	- -	13,416
Tar	Laſts. Bar. 24. 0	16. 10	- -	- -	- -	15. 0	—
Tow	C. q. lb. 128. 2. 0	- -	35. 1. 18	43. 3. 16	63. 0. 0	- -	24. 3. 17
Whaleſins	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 29. 0. 2	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 38. 2. 30	95. 3. 1	51. 0. 56	16. 1. 28	44. 0. 0	- -	33. 2. 37
WOOD: Balks	C. q. N° 4. 0. 11	2. 1. 6	4. 0. 16	7. 3. 21	5. 0. 22	5. 3. 1	9. 3. 10
Battens	C. q. N° 45. 3. 18	28. 2. 2	49. 3. 10	19. 2. 12	19. 0. 0	16. 1. 4	38. 2. 12
Deals	C. q. N° 285. 3. 12	298. 1. 12	366. 0. 20	166. 0. 5	208. 0. 3	212. 3. 13	261. 0. 6
—— Ends	C. q. N° 19. 0. 6	19. 2. 1	19. 0. 13	11. 3. 19	20. 3. 1	21. 0. 16	29. 1. 22
Maſts	N° 43	18	22	- -	67	17	100
Plank, Oak	Loads. Feet. 45. 26	- -	- -	- -	4. 34	40. 26	7. 8
Staves	C. q. N° 38. 2. 0	28. 2. 0	35. 0. 0	15. 2. 0	22. 3. 0	12. 2. 0	2. 0. 0
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 2,392. 10	1,278. 41	2,845. 18	1,644. 4	1,696. 38	1,381. 22	3,264. 21
—— Oak	Loads. Feet. 75. 39	104. 0	111. 18	- -	190. 4. 1	15. 35	60. 3

STOCKTON.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Nil.				

SUNDERLAND.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	—	C. q. lb. 46. 0. 18	10. 2. 25	149. 0. 19	—	—	—
——	—	—	—	—	—	lbs. 103	—
Dye Stuffs, Smalts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers	—	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 1. 3. 0	—
Grocery, Figs	C. q. lb. 0. 1. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Prunes	—	C. lb. 0. 0. 7	—	—	—	—	—
—— Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp	Cwt. q. lb 3,426. 2. 11	—	3,880. 1. 17	7,698. 1. 24	3,925. 1. 11	2,293. 3. 12	11,103.3.27
Hides, Ox or Cow	No 193	100	220	—	—	—	60
Iron	Tons. C. q. lb 287. 3. 3. 5	284.19.2.14	338. 2. 3. 2	105.15.3.21	40. 11. 1. 19	20. 9. 1. 25	505.10.1.11
Kelp	—	—	—	—	Tons. C. q. lb. 214.13.0.22	79. 8. 1. 21	—
Linen	C. q. Ells. 0. 1. 0	0. 2. 24	1. 3. 18	—	—	—	0. 3. 25
Oil, Train	Tuns. H. G. 173. 2. 12	217. 0. 33	—	—	—	—	—
Pitch	Lasts. Bar. 0. 3	0. 1	—	15. 6	—	0. 10	—
Rosin	C. q. lb. 57. 1. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover	—	C. q. lb. 26. 3. 3	1. 0. 0	—	—	—	3. 1. 10
Skins, Calf	Doz. No 8. 6	16. 8	40. 0	—	—	—	—
—— Tann'd	lbs. 821	—	210	—	—	—	—
—— Coney	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 1,843. 8
—— Seal	No 1,007	130	8	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 1,980	3,135	3,436	492	—	—	—
—— Geneva	Gallons. 33,939	21,930	30,959	—	113	—	10,213
Tar	Lasts. Bar. 5. 6	15. 7	67. 6	160. 8	3. 0	65. 0	—
Tow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wax, Bees	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 1. 1. 3	—	—
Whalefins	C. q. lb. 119. 1. 22	181. 2. 9	—	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. H. G 34. 0. 23	81. 2. 14	28. 0. 6	27. 1. 60	—	—	—
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	—	No 15	—	—	—	—	—
Axle Trees	—	C. q. No 1. 1. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Balcoons	C. q. No 0. 2. 18	1. 1. 7	1. 3. 28	1. 1. 18	0. 3. 16	—	3. 3. 20
Balks	C q. No 5. 0. 27	10. 1. 15	12. 1. 16	19. 0. 0	25. 2. 6	8. 2. 17	25. 3. 6
Battens	C. q. No 1. 1. 20	10. 2. 10	13. 0. 24	0. 1. 6	5. 0. 0	4. 0. 0	4. 3. 0
—— Ends	—	C. q. No 0. 2. 14	1. 2. 25	—	—	—	1. 0. 0
Boards, Clap	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 0. 2. 0	—	—
—— Paling	C. q. No 4. 2. 0	3. 2. 22	9. 3. 18	35. 2. 1	31. 0. 12	22. 0. 0	35. 0. 5
—— Wainscot	Inches. 1,187	1,476	1,486	24	—	—	2[illegible]

SUNDERLAND.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lbs. 534	150	176	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	C. q. lb. 1. 0. 0	—	—	26. 3. 26	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0. 5. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	0. 2. 20	—	—	—	—	13. 0. 10
—	114. 1. 10	31. 2. 0	—	—	—	1. 2. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	0. 1. 12	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. q. lb. 20. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	118. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD:							
Deals	C. q. N° 138. 2. 12	285. 3. 4	150. 1. 12	264. 0. 14	183. 0. 4	115. 0. 15	157. 3. 20
—— Ends	C. q. N° 27. 0. 7	50. 3. 4	29. 1. 3	36. 0. 27	27. 2. 13	31. 1. 28	40. 3. 7
Fir Quarters	- -	C. q. N° 0. 1. 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 0
Firewood	- -	- -	Fathoms. 12	8	- -	7	—
Handſpikes	C. q. N° 7. 0. 15	8. 3. 20	12. 2. 14	10. 2. 0	2. 2. 29	8. 2. 26	0. 1. 18
Harrowbulls	C. q. N° 7. 1. 0	5. 3. 18	0. 2. 0	—	—	—	—
Hoops	- -	- -	N° 4,800	- -	5,520	—	—
Knees of Oak	C. q. N° 1. 2. 19	0. 0. 4	5. 2. 19	- -	3. 3. 4	0. 0. 12	4. 3. 8
Lathwood	Fathoms. 11	6	22 ½	14 ¼	28 ¼	27 ¼	17
Maſts	N° 292	143	236	N° Loads. ft. 153 & 9. 38	N° Loads. ft. 218 & 26 39	N° Loads. ft. 91 & 14. 11	N° Loads. ft. 132 & 5. 34
Oars	C. q. N° 1. 0. 4	2. 1. 14	1. 0. 28	1. 2. 0	0. 1. 10	1. 1. 10	—
Plank, Oak	Loads. Feet. 67. 30	54. 43	122. 46	1. 0	345. 1	107. 29	220. 30
Spars	C. q. N° 7. 0. 20	6. 0. 24	12. 0. 28	4. 1. 11	9. 2. 13	5. 1. 13	2. 0. 10
Spokes for Wheels	N° 120	120	520	- -	- -	- -	750
Scoops	- -	- -	Dozens. 7 ½	Dozens. 2	—	—	—
Staves	C. q. N° 14. 0. 0	7. 2. 0	27. 2. 0	7. 2. 0	75. 3. 10	44. 1. 0	36. 0. 0
Timber, Elm	Loads. Feet. 2. 34 ½	- -	11. 19 ½	—	—	—	—
—— Fir	Loads. Feet. 2,614. 39	2,288. 25	2,014. 14	2,008. 1	2,240. 35	1,726. 12	2,372. 6
—— Oak	Loads. Feet. 38. 10	45. 14	183. 15	13. 8	97. 34	30. 12	86. 17
Treenails	N° 540	9,000	3,000	- -	18,260	4,200	48,840
Uphers	C. q. N° 6. 0. 15	8. 0. 26	5. 3. 20	8. 1. 17	3. 1. 26	3. 0. 3	2. 2. 17
Wainſcot Logs	- -	Loads. Feet. 5. 46	7. 14	67. 0	21. 29	—	—

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SWANSEA.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Feathers for Beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cwt. qr. lb. 11. 3. 9
Hemp	—	—	Cwt. qr. lb. 645. 2. 10	—	—	765. 0. 1	—
Hides, Horſe	—	47 Bundles	80 Bundles	N° 51	—	N° 22	—
—— Ox or Cow	N° 373	—	100	706	—	44	44
Iron, Bar	—	—	Tons. C. qr. lb. 12. 3. 1. 3	—	—	25. 0. 0. 26	—
—— Caſt	—	Tons. C. lb. 0. 14. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Linen; Canvas, Spruce	—	—	Cwt. qr. Ells. 4. 1. 0	—	—	—	—
Oil, Linſeed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Train	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tuns. h. gal. 2. 1. 22
Pitch	Laſts. Barls. 3. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roſin	—	Cwt. qr. lb. 7. 1. 17	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Calf	115 Dozen	—	310	—	—	115. 6	70. 0
Tallow	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 9. 1. 4	—
Tar	Laſts. Barls. 63. 6	—	—	27. 0	5. 11	—	—
Turpentine	Cwt. qr. lb. 40. 2. 14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine, Port	—	—	—	—	Tuns. h. gal. 0. 2. 13	—	—
WOOD: Balks	C. qr. N° 0. 0. 28	—	—	0. 3. 20	0. 2. 0	—	3. 1. 9
Battens	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. N° 3. 2. 0	—
Boards, Oak	C. qr. N° 0. 1. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Paling	C. qr. N° 0. 3. 0	—	—	1. 0. 0	—	—	3. 0. 0
—— Pine	—	—	—	—	1,693 Feet	—	—
Deals	C. qr. N° 23. 1. 21	12. 2. 11	71. 0. 14	39. 1. 0	46. 0. 24	33. 3. 24	30. 0. 24
—— Ends	C. qr. N° 4. 3. 17	3. 2. 3	8. 0. 27	4. 1. 18	2. 2. 20	2. 1. 24	4. 0. 0
Fir Quarters	—	—	—	—	C. qr. N° 0. 2. 0	—	—
Handſpikes	C. qr. N° 1. 3. 0	0. 3. 10	1. 2. 6	0. 2. 12	0. 3. 6	1. 0. 0	3. 1. 18
Hoops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	9 Fathoms	4	15¼	—	15	12	13
Maſts, under 12 Ins Diam	N° 84	—	102	18	37	57	39
—— above 12	N° 20	—	46	—	Loads. Feet. 67. 27	—	2. 40
Oars	C. qr. N° 3. 0. 4	0. 3. 10	1. 2. 6	1. 0. 26	1. 2. 2	1. 0. 20	1. 3. 24
Plank, Oak	—	—	Loads. Feet. 18. 26	—	2. 25	0. 21	9. 48
—— Pine	—	—	—	Loads. Feet. 5. 49	—	—	—
Scoops	Doz. N° 16. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spars	C. qr. N° 4. 0. 11	0. 1. 20	0. 3. 16	1. 0. 0	2. 2. 1	0. 3. 9	0. 0. 29
Spokes for Wheels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	C. qr. N° 47. 0. 0	—	14. 2. 0	23. 3. 3 Load. Feet.	—	—	7. 0. 0
Timber, Aſh	—	—	—	1. 24 Load. Feet.	—	—	—
—— Birch	—	—	—	1. 20	—	—	—
—— Fir	Loads. Feet. 375. 17	124. 29	385. 7	168. 11 Loads. Feet.	548. 40	234. 1	549. 27
—— Oak	—	—	—	117. 31	—	—	—
Treenails	—	—	N° 4,000	—	—	—	—
Uphers	—	—	—	C. qr. N° 1. 0. 24	0. 3. 18	—	—

SWANSEA.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	2. 0. 0. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	0. 3. 13	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—

TRURO.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	—	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 39. 0. 0	—
Drugs, Rhubarb	—	—	lbs. 6	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	C. lb. 2. 2. 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp, Rough	Tons. C. qr. lb. 92. 4. 2. 6	—	136. 6. 2. 16	—	—	38. 16. 2. 27	42. 3. 3. 2
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. qr. lb. 59. 16. 3. 7	44. 18. 0. 7	160. 3. 0. 18	—	—	40. 4. 1. 6	30. 0. 0. 16
LINEN: RUSSIA: Diaper, Ruffia, Broad, above 22½ Ins	—	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 0. 3. 15	—
LINEN: RUSSIA: above 31½	—	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 0. 1. 23	—
LINEN: RUSSIA: above 45 Ins	—	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 1. 2. 0	—
LINEN: RUSSIA: Narrow	—	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 0. 0. 18	—
LINEN: RUSSIA: Towelling and Napkinning	—	—	—	—	—	C. Ells. 0. 2. 4	—
LINEN: RUSSIA: Sail Cloth	C. Ells. 12. 3. 27	—	20. 2. 9	—	—	C. Ells. 15. 2. 0	15. 2. 0
Tar	Lafts. Barls. 0. 6	—	—	1. 3	—	—	—
Wine	—	Tuns. h. gals. 15. 0. 33	50. 1. 26	29. 3. 43	12. 1. 12	37. 3. 26	—
WOOD: Balks	C. No 29. 2. 25	38. 0. 4	44. 3. 8	6. 3. 1	15. 0. 2	9. 0. 8	20. 2. 2
WOOD: Battens	C. No 0. 1. 0	79. 2. 13	9. 0. 11	2. 0. 16	84. 1. 9	3. 3. 28	5. 0. 27
WOOD: Batten Ends	—	C. No 5. 3. 21	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Boards, Linn	—	C. No 0. 2. 0	—	0. 0. 24	1. 0. 0	0. 0. 24	—
WOOD: Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Paling	C. No 8. 3. 0	16. 3. 0	16. 0. 0	32. 2. 10	43. 3. 17	15. 0. 6	29. 1. 0
WOOD: Deals	C. No 792. 3. 21	698. 1. 29	654. 3. 8	671. 2. 4	628. 1. 25	433. 0. 20	540 2 16
WOOD: Deal Ends	184. 1. 9	134. 3. 15	108. 1. 6	95. 0. 8	109. 1. 3	72 2. 20	88. 2. 29
WOOD: Firewood	Fathoms 5	7	9	3	4	6	—
WOOD: Fir Quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	0. 0. 12
WOOD: Handfpikes	12. 2. 6	37. 0. 6	33. 2. 14	6. 1. 1	17. 3. 18	16. 2. 0	15. 2. 24
WOOD: Lathwood	Fathoms. 1½	—	2½	2	4	4	3
WOOD: Maſts, 6 to 8 Ins Diamr	No 20	73	63	19	92	55	36
WOOD: 8 to 12 Inches	11	7	22	31	151	22	82
WOOD: Oars	C. No 6. 2. 2	4. 2. 28	4. 1. 18	3. 0. 8	8. 3. 11	2. 3. 16	8. 0. 13
WOOD: Plank, Oak	—	—	Load. Feet. 1. 27	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Roundwood	—	C. No 1. 0 12	—	—	—	0. 0. 14	—
WOOD: Scoops	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 40. 0	—	—
WOOD: Spars	C. No 3. 3. 25	4. 3. 22	9. 0. 1	5. 1. 10	11. 0. 15	4. 2. 22	7. 0. 24
WOOD: Staves	—	—	—	—	—	C. No 266. 1. 0	—
WOOD: Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet. 2,162. 39	3,209. 6	4,505. 30	2,577. 21	3,662. 3	2,755. 0	2,579. 25
WOOD: Trays of Wood	—	—	—	—	C. No 0. 0. 24	0. 0. 39	—
WOOD: Treenails	—	—	No 480	—	—	—	—
WOOD: Uphers	C. No 4. 2. 20	12. 0. 6	6. 1. 8	5. 2. 29	6. 3. 23	2. 3. 17	5. 2. 20

TRURO.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WELLS.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Briſtles	—	—	—	Dozz. lb. 843. 1	5359. 11	—	—
Hemp, Rough	—	—	—	C. q. lb. 383. 2. 22	—	—	—
Iron	—	—	Tons. C. q. lb. 17. 19. 3. 2	19. 11. 3. 21	—	—	—
Linen	C. q. Ells. 3. 1. 28	—	—	—	0. 3. 26	—	—
Seeds, Clover	C. q. lb. 372. 2. 15	69. 1. 2	175. 1. 0	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Geneva	Gallons. 229	—	474	—	—	—	681
Wine, Port	Tuns. h. g. 43. 2. 45	39. 0. 59	41. 1. 53	16. 3. 37	—	—	—
—— Spaniſh	—	—	—	Tuns. h. g. 3. 0. 57	—	—	—
Balks	—	C. q. No 6. 0. 27	—	—	0. 0. 24	2. 0. 24	0. 2. 15
Battens	C. q. No 48. 0 0	57. 1. 15	69. 2. 0	—	20. 2. 0	1. 2. 0	15. 3. 12
Batten Ends	—	—	4. 2. 0	—	—	—	—
Boards, Linn	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 0. 0. 4	—
—— Oak	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 0. 0. 12	—
—— Paling	C. q. No 8. 2. 0	8. 3. 0	11. 0. 0	—	10. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	4. 3. 0
—— Pipe	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 0. 0. 24	0. 1. 12	—
Deals	C. q. No 49. 0. 18	51. 3. 0	95. 0. 0	—	49. 1. 13	7. 3. 0	29. 1. 18
Deal Ends	—	C. q. No 3. 1. 20	C. q. No 12. 1. 20	—	5. 1. 20	4. 1. 0	4. 1. 9
Firewood	—	Fathoms. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Handſpikes	—	C. q. No 2. 0. 12	—	—	—	1. 3. 12	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. 3	—	3	1¼	—	—	1
Maſts	—	No 5	—	—	—	—	—
Oars	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. No 0. 2. 26	—
Scoops	—	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 12. 0	—
Spars	C. q. No 5. 0. 24	16. 2. 20	4. 3. 24	—	0. 2. 0	9. 2. 26	0. 0. 29
Staves	C. q. No 3. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trays of Wood	—	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 2. 0	—
Timber, Fir	Loads. Feet 99. 0¼	6. 29	100. 43	—	0. 39	39. 7	97. 14
Uphers	—	C. q. No 6 0. 14	0. 0. 28	—	4. 0. 24	1. 0. 12	1. 0. 15
Wainſcot Logs	Feet. Inches. 174 8	—	—	—	—	—	Load. Feet. 1. 8

WOOD.

WELLS.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Nil.						

WEYMOUTH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	C. q. lb. 16. 1. 2	10. 3. 25	26. 0. 9	1. 0. 0	64. 0. 0	—	23. 1. 2.
Feathers for Beds	—	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. lb. 6. 0. 25
Fish, Anchovies	Barrels. lbs. 2. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Almonds	—	—	C. qr. lb. 0. 0. 27	—	—	84. 3. 12	—
GROCERY: Figs	—	—	C. q. lb. 32. 0. 15.	—	8. 2. 13	—	—
GROCERY: Prunes	—	—	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 4. 2. 18	—
GROCERY: Raisins	C. q. lb. 0. 2. 0.	—	238. 0. 16	—	268. 0. 25	—	2. 2. 2
GROCERY: Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hats, Straw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp	C. q. lb. 26. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron	—	Tons. C. lb. 8. 10. 0. 22	12. 2. 1. 10	0. 9. 3. 7	—	14. 16. 3. 16	—
Linen	—	—	—	—	C. q. Ells. 4. 1. 9	—	—
Oil, Ordinary	—	—	—	Tuns. h. g. 37. 0. 40	—	—	—
—— Train	—	—	—	—	—	Tuns. h. g. 34. 0. 57	—
Pitch	—	Lasts. Barls. 0. 10.	5. 5	—	0. 1	—	—
SKINS: Beaver	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 500
SKINS: Bear	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 62
SKINS: Calabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 363
SKINS: Coney	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 480
SKINS: Cat	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 29
SKINS: Deer	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 8
SKINS: Fisher	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 25
SKINS: Fox	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 243
SKINS: Martin	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 1,509
SKINS: Minx	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 1,626
SKINS: Otter	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 176
SKINS: Musquash	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 7
SKINS: Raccoon	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 1
SKINS: Seal	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 6
SKINS: Wolvering	—	—	—	—	—	—	No 2
Rosin	—	—	—	C. qr. lb. 43. 1. 9	—	238. 0. 25	—
Spirits, Brandy	—	—	—	—	—	Gallons. 1,208	—
Tar	—	Lasts. Bar. 8. 11	29. 2	—	0. 2	—	—

WEYMOUTH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1. 1. 16	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	51. 2. 21	—	—
- -	- -	- -	C. qr. lb. 16. 1. 22	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	No 36	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. 3. 17	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2. 3	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Wax, Bees	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. q. lb. 1. 3. 19	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 55. 1. 56	Tuns. h. g. 93. 3. 41	52. 2. 47	39. 2. 17	78. 2. 26	123. 3. 57	51. 2. 17
WOOD. Balks	C. q. No 1. 1. 7	0. 0. 3	2. 2. 2	- -	3. 3. 28	- -	2. 0. 21
Battens	C. q. No 24. 2. 0	32. 0. 3	36. 1. 28	25. 0. 8	12. 3. 4	- -	23. 2. 11
Boards, Paling	C. q. No 7. 3. 0	31. 1. 20	26. 3. 9	15. 1. 10	27. 1. 9	9. 0. 0	21. 0. 0
—— Pine	- -	C. q. No 23. 2. 28	—	—	—	—	—
Deals	C. q. No 92. 3. 16	181. 2. 8	201. 2. 14	194. 3. 10	186. 2. 12	70. 0. 7	166. 0. 0
Deal Ends	C. q. No 9. 3. 22	11. 1. 26	12. 0. 10	19. 3. 0	8. 2. 25	7. 0. 20	13. 2. 15
Fir Quarters	- -	- -	- -	- -	C. No 0. 1. 9	- -	0. 2. 8
Handſpikes	C. q. No 0. 0. 24	5. 2. 12	1. 2. 12	0. 1. 18	2. 0. 20	- -	1. 0. 24
Heading	- -	C. q. No 41. 2. 20	—	—	—	—	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. Feet. 11. 0	- -	1. 0	3. 0	- -	15½	9
Maſts	No. 18	20	75	20	30	12	31
Oars	- -	C. q. No 2. 0. 7	0. 0. 12	0. 3. 10	1. 1. 29	0. 0. 24	0. 3. 5
Plank, Pine	- -	C. No 3. 2. 20	—	—	—	—	—
Spars	C. q. No 1. 2. 9	3. 0. 26	2. 3. 22	0. 1. 17	2. 3. 12	0. 0. 10	4. 0. 0
Staves	- -	C. No 91. 1. 10	- -	- -	488. 2. 17	4. 2. 0	- -
Timber	Loads. ft. 801. 2	610. 47	1,003. 28	129. 8	531. 3	393. 5	330. 35
Uphers	C. q. No 1. 0. 25	6. 0. 15	4. 2. 28	0. 3. 25	6. 1. 22	- -	0. 0. 24

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	8. 2. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Cwt. q. N° 61. 0. 27	12. 3. 13	6. 3. 20	—
- -	- -	- -	Cwt. q. N° 6. 2. 15	0. 2. 0	0. 2. 0	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	93. 3. 21	- -	- -	52. 0. 0	—
3. 27	- -	- -	- -	- -	54. 9	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WHITBY.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	C. q. lb. 6. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp	—	—	C. q. lb. 411. 1. 4	C. q. lb. 2,004. 0. 4.	C. q. lb 2,010. 3. 14.	C. q. lb. 2,370. 1. 24	C. q. lb. 656. 2. 9
Iron	Tons. C. q. lb. 71. 7. 1.14	Tons C. q. lb. 121. 8. 1. 4	Tons. C. q. lb 85. 6. 3.16	Tons. C. q. lb. 74. 17. 1. 8	Tons. C. qr. lb. 70. 3. 0. 24	Tons. C. q. lb. 81. 0. 1.13	Tons. C. q. lb. 107. 16.2. 2.
Linen	—	—	—	Ells. 271	—	—	Ells. 74
Oil, Train	—	—	—	—	Tuns. h. g. 355. 3. 26	Tuns. h. g. 342. 0. 46	—
Pitch	Lasts. Barls. 0. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	—	Gallons. 2,449	—	—	—	—	—
——— Geneva	Gallons. 10,905	Gallons. 6,077	Gallons. 9,847	—	—	—	Gallons. 1,945
Tar	Lasts. Barls. 31. 6	—	Lasts. Barls. 2. 3	Lasts. Barls. 0. 1	Lasts. Barls. 2. 6	Lasts. Barls. 3. 7	—
Tow	—	—	C. q. lb. 389. 1. 9	C. q. lb. 486. 2. 0	C. q. lb. 646. 2. 11	C. q. lbs. 382. 0. 18	C. q. lb. 618. 2. 0.
Whalefins	Ts. C. q. lbs. 19. 0. 0. 0	Tons. C. q. lb. 40. 1. 1. 4	Tons. C. q. lb. 13. 2. 2. 2	Tons. C. q. lb. 13. 16. 1. 0	Tons. C. q. lb. 15. 11. 0. 2	Tons. C. q. lb. 10. 16. 1.16	Tons. C. q. lb. 20 16. 2.15
Wine	Tuns. H. G. 30. 2. 5	Tuns. h. g. 56. 3. 60	Tuns. h. g. 33. 3. 49	—	Tuns. h. g. 0. 2. 3	—	—
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	—	—	N° 6	N° 11	N° 6	N° 31	—
Balks	C. q. N° 0. 3. 26	—	—	C. q. N° 1. 2. 20	C. q. N° 3. 1. 2	C. q. N° 4. 3. 9	C. q. N° 8. 0. 16
Battens	—	C. q. N° 2. 0. 0	C. q. N° 5. 0. 0	—	C. q. N° 5. 2. 6	C. q. N° 1. 2. 6	—
——— Ends	—	—	—	—	C. q. N° 0. 2. 24	C. q. lb. 0. 2. 6	—
Boards, Clap	—	C. q. N° 0. 2. 0	—	—	—	—	—
——— Oak	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. N° 0. 1. 26	—
——— Paling	—	—	—	C. N° 7. 0. 0	3. 3. 18	2. 2. 20	3. 0. 2
——— Wainscot	Inches. 773 1/2	Inches. 908 1/2	Inches. 824 1/4	—	—	—	Inches. 765 2/4
Deals	C. q. N° 49. 1. 6	C. q. N° 64. 0. 0	C. q. N° 63. 3. 20	C. q. N° 101. 0. 16	C. q. N° 101. 3. 4	C. q. N° 56. 3. 18	C. q. N° 32. 3. 3
Deal Ends	C. q. N° 7. 1. 10	C. q. N° 4. 0. 0	C. q. N° 12. 0. 9	C. q. N° 16. 3. 3	C. q. N° 14. 3 1	C. q. N° 17. 2. 0	C. q. N° 13. 2. 14
Firewood	Fathoms. 6	—	—	Fathoms. 2	Fathoms. 2	Fathoms. 3	Fathoms. 1
Handspikes	C. q. N° 0. 3. 22	C. q. N° 3. 1. 6	C. q. N° 4. 1. 6	C. q. N° 3. 1. 28	C. q. N° 2. 3. 28	C. q. N° 4. 1. 19	C. q. N° 3. 3. 12
Lathwood	Fathoms. 11	Fathoms. 5	Fathoms. 15 1/2	Fathoms. 8 11/12	Fathoms. 3 1/4	Fathoms. 13 3/4	Fathoms. 11
Masts	N° 126	N° 130	N° 167	N° Loads. ft. 294. & 98. 32	N° Loads. ft. 177. & 67. 2	N° Loads. ft. 180 & 95. 5	N° Loads. ft. 259. & 26. 22
Oars	C. q. N° 0. 1. 22	C q. N° 0. 0. 14	C. q. N° 1. 0. 3	C. q. N° 1. 0. 10	C. q. N° 2. 2. 8	C. q. N° 1. 1. 14	C. q. N° 4. 0. 12
Plank, Oak	Loads. Feet. 231. 31	Loads. Feet. 112. 4	Loads. Feet. 418. 28	Loads. Feet. 399. 18	Loads. Feet. 309. 28	Loads. Feet. 365. 47	Loads. Feet. 110. 14
Spars	C. q. N° 3. 2. 4	C. q. N° 3. 2. 1	C. q. N° 3. 3. 18	C. q. N° 4. 0. 29	C. q. N° 10. 2. 24	C. q. N° 2. 2. 13	C. q. N° 4. 3. 29
Staves	C. q. N° 24. 0. 0	C. q. N° 10. 2. 0	C. q. N° 44. 1. 0	C. q. N° 78. 1. 27	C. q. N° 23. 0. 0	C. q. N° 35. 2. 0	C. q. N° 30. 0. 0
Timber, Fir	Load. Feet. 1,193. 6	Loads. Feet. 554. 48	Load. Feet. 892. 24	Loads. Feet. 906. 21	Loads. Feet. 824. 46	Loads. Feet. 590. 17	Loads. Feet. 897. 12
——— Oak	—	Loads. Feet. 2. 3	Load. Feet. 1 25	—	—	Loads. Feet. 10. 25	Loads. Feet. 14. 37
Treenails	—	—	N° 5,730	N° 13,140	N° 15,300	N° 38,380	N° 6,500
Uphers	C. q. N° 0. 0. 17	C. q. N° 0. 1. 12	C. q. N° 0. 0. 18.	C. q. N° 2. 2. 24	C. q. N° 2. 1. 19	C. q. N° 4. 0. 29	C. q. N° 0. 2. 19
Wainscot Logs	—	—	—	—	Loads. Feet. 25. 0	—	Loads. Feet. 10. 40

WHITBY.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. 1. 53	206. 2. 17	- -	- -	- -	- -	115. 2. 37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	63. 2. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—

WHITEHAVEN.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Brimstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristles	—	—	—	Doz. lb. 19. 0	45. 6	—	—
Cork	C. lb. 42. 1. 11	52. 2. 4	—	68. 2. 15	—	8. 2. 0	—
Drugs, Ginsang	—	—	626	—	—	—	—
Lignum Quassia	—	—	—	—	—	C. lb. 24. 3. 20	—
Oil Turpentine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhubarb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DYE STUFFS, &c. Fustic	—	—	Tons. C. lb. 3. 19. 3. 3	24. 7. 3. 21	34. 5. 3. 2	2. 5. 2. 19	—
Indigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lignum Vitæ	Tons. C. lb. 6. 18. 0. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logwood	Tons. C. lb. 0. 19. 3. 26	4. 19. 0. 11	2. 16. 1. 9	—	18. 10. 2. 24	7. 12. 2. 24	8. 0. 0. 0
Mahogany	Ton. C. lb. 1. 19. 3. 3	2. 9. 0. 12	14. 0. 0. 0	—	—	9. 10. 1. 0	1. 0. 0. 0
Sanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	C. lb. 5. 2. 16	2. 1. 23	3. 1. 0	6. 0. 15	—	—	5. 3. 8
Fish, Anchovies	Bar. lb. 10. 0	17. 10	2. 10	—	—	—	—
GROCERY: Almonds	C. lb. 1. 3. 7	—	6. 0. 6	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	C. lb. 19. 0. 7	—	3. 3. 25	2. 3. 15	—	12. 1. 10	107. 2. 22
Figs	C. lb. 40. 3. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger	—	—	C. lb. 12. 0. 27	2. 1. 11	—	—	—
Pimento	1,298 lb.	311	841	16,745	10,719	63,734	8,717
Raisins	C. lb. 573. 2. 6	278. 0. 23	—	91. 1. 8	—	—	—
Rice	—	C. lb. 213. 3. 25	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar, Brown	C. lb. 4,743. 2. 5	2,872. 0. 5	2,812. 2. 24	8,714. 0. 5	11,115. 0. 9	13,522. 2. 0	16,233. 0. 26
Hemp, Rough	C. 6,881. 2. 3	3,861. 2. 11	7,638. 3. 4	3,046. 1. 3	7,064. 0. 10	—	3,068. 2. 14
Iron	Tons. C. lb. 169. 11. 1. 17	100. 2. 3. 0	200. 19. 1. 17	159. 18. 1. 25	257. 3. 2. 25	24. 17. 0. 2	159. 2. 0. 3
Kelp	C. lb. 8. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil, Salad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—— Train	Tuns. h. g. 40. 1. 57	3. 0. 59	—	—	—	0. 2. 0	—
Pitch	—	Lasts. Bar. 2. 6	2. 0	—	0. 11	—	—
Rosin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Calf	Doz. N° 595. 6	593. 5	578. 9	330. 0	201. 2	566. 8	5,010. 0
—— Coney	Doz. N° 3. 4	92. 0	5. 0	2,174. 0	158. 0	3,392. 0.	80. 0
—— Deer	N° 584	4,311	2,436	—	—	—	—
—— Seal	N° 160	25	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	—	Gallons. 130	—	—	—	2,322	—
—— Geneva	—	229	—	—	—	—	—
—— Rum	Gallons. 16,544	14,247	18,259	18,766	47,303	120,432	56,217
Tar	Lasts. Bar. 191. 10	234. 8	160. 8	67. 0	40. 5	10. 10	1. 6
Tobacco	117,852 lb.	1,332,410	578,774	165,068	359,379	36,903	95,419

WHITEHAVEN.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
C. lb. 2. 0. 11	0. 1. 6	0. 3. 3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gallons.					
- -	5	5	- -	- -	- -	8
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61 lb.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	56 lb.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2. 1. 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. 0. 24	6. 2. 2	15. 3. 12	1. 1. 4	—	—	—
- -	0. 0. 21	0. 1. 5	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	10 lb.	—	—	—	—
44. 0. 9	12. 3. 24	43. 1. 8	5. 3. 10	0. 2. 0	—	—
- -	- -	- -	Cwt. lb. 1. 2. 0	—	—	—
24. 1. 8	93. 0. 5	588. 0. 24	- -	944. 3. 4	833. 1. 26	27. 2. 14
120. 1. 6	171. 2. 24	71. 0. 2	30. 0. 0	50. 0. 0	- -	80. 0. 0
7. 16. 3. 15	7. 10. 0. 25	1. 18. 0. 4	43. 5. 0. 9	0. 4. 0. 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. lb. 50. 1. 23	31. 0. 0	40. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	- -	3. 0. 0	3. 0. 0
- -	- -	- -	- -	Gallons. 9	—	—
2. 0. 16	0. 0. 12	- -	0. 0. 56	0. 0. 36	0. 1. 29	0. 1. 49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cwt. lb.					
- -	3. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cwt. lb.		Bushels.			
- -	7. 0. 0	- -	40	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	830	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6,665	3,186	214	5,693	14,096	2,929	555
3. 8	8. 4	2. 0	—	—	—	—
3,950	390,801	1,046,395	- -	5,509	44,687½	35,938

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Tow	C. lb. 278. 0. 23	953. 3. 14	- -	- -	414. 0. 8	- -	767. 1. 2
Turpentine	C. lb. 194. 1. 9	1,945. 3. 4	1,110. 2. 3	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wax, Bees	- -	C. lb. 196. 3. 2½	0. 3. 17	- -	0. 3. 20	- -	- -
Whalefins	C. lb. 32. 0. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 58. 2. 3	61. 0. 26	24. 3. 45	- -	0. 1. 45	40. 2. 36	- -
WOOD: Anchor Stocks	No 6	51	10	- -	No 9	- -	- -
Balks	- -	- -	- -	C. No 2. 0. 4	- -	0. 2. 13	—
Battens	C. No 0. 2. 20	- -	0. 2. 0	0. 1. 16	1. 0. 16	0. 1. 2	—
Boards, Clap	C. No 5. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	0. 2. 3	1. 0. 0	2. 0. 0	1. 2. 0	0. 3. 0
—— Oak	C. No 0. 2. 23	1. 0. 14	—	—	—	—	—
—— Paling	- -	- -	- -	C. No 2. 2. 11	- -	0. 1. 10	—
—— Pine	C. No 10. 3. 10	21. 1. 20	26. 2. 15	- -	6. 2. 20	3. 2. 26	—
—— Pipe	- -	0. 1. 9	—	—	—	—	—
Deals	C. No 19. 0. 27	32. 1. 1	40. 0. 17	72. 0. 3	49. 1. 25	46. 3. 19	127. 3. 14
Firewood	Fathoms. 3½	11	1	- -	- -	- -	- -
Handspikes	C. No 4. 1. 13	5. 3. 12	3. 1. 27	- -	6. 3. 24	- -	1. 1. 6
Knees of Oak	- -	C. No 1. 3. 25	0. 0. 13	0. 0. 25	0. 0. 10	—	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. 30½	66¼	78	39½	48¼	39½	42½
Masts, 6 to 8 In. Diam.	No 4	55	58	9	11	- -	11
—— 8 to 12 Inches	No 2	15	14	7	11	- -	15
—— 12 and upwards	3	23	41	—	—	—	—
Oars	C. No 0. 1. 1	3. 3. 22	0. 1. 0	0. 1. 18	1. 1. 12	- -	0. 2. 22
Plank, Oak	- -	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 167. 3¼	488. 47½	232. 11	201. 45
Spars	C. No 1. 2. 9	1. 3. 8	2. 2. 3	0. 3. 8	1. 2. 29	0. 1. 6	1. 3. 24
Spokes for Wheels	No 600	200	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	C. No 265. 2. 25	1,204. 0. 23	684. 1. 22	13. 0. 0	292. 3. 18	173. 2. 0	319. 3. 2
Timber	Loads. Feet. 1,866. 48	3,232. 0½	Loads. Feet. 2,760. 6	2,015. 48	1,718. 34½	1,504. 38	1,680. 20
Treenails	No 12 021	11,000	3,000	5,200	4,800	22,500	14,500
Wainscot Logs	Loads. Feet. 5. 18½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool, Cotton	lbs. 18,991	2,394	12,169	696	624	959	6,929

WISBECH.

Nil.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
58. 0. 0	98. 1. 1	77. 0. 0	43. 3. 0	56. 2. 24	31. 3. 24	—
- -	2. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—
- -	190. 0. 8	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0. 2. 49	4. 3. 58	2. 1. 57	0. 2. 19	0. 3. 38	6. 3. 19	2. 2. 47
	No					
- -	5	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	12	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	23	6	- -	- -	3	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
176. 0. 0	422. 1. 21	801. 0. 0	112. 0. 0	- -	160. 3. 0	200. 2. 14
3. 25	2. 0	2. 9	3. 4	- -	- -	3. 42
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,826	- -	- -	- -	- -	56	—

WISBECH.

Nil.

WOODBRIDGE.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
Cork	—	—	—	—	—	C. q. lb. 13. 0. 0	—
Hemp, Rough	—	—	C. q. lb. 22. 1. 26	—	—	—	—
Hides, Horſe	No 48	—	—	—	13	—	—
—— Ox or Cow	—	No 400	—	—	329	—	31
Iron, Bar	—	Tons. C. q lb 50. 0. 1. 16	—	—	—	—	—
—— Caſt	Tons. C. q. lb 9. 8. 2. 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Calf	—	—	—	—	Doz. No 69. 2	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 3,199	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	—	Laſt. Barls. 1. 8	—	—	—	—	—
Wine, Portugal	Tuns. h. g. 85. 1. 47	Tuns. h. g. 86. 2. 1	Tuns. h. g. 108. 0. 2	Tuns. h. g. 25. 3. 28	—	Tuns. h. g. 29. 2. 53	Tuns. h. g. 32. 3. 5
WOOD: Balks	C. q. No 3. 0. 5	7. 1. 17	2. 1. 5	0. 0. 25	8. 2. 0	7. 0. 24	0. 2. 17
Battens	C. q. No 7. 2. 10	15. 3. 0	13. 1. 5	17. 3. 10	26. 0. 0	4. 3. 25	17. 0. 0
—— Ends	—	C. q. No 3. 1. 0	2. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Boards, Paling	C. q. No 24. 1. 0	12. 2. 0	4. 1. 0	1. 2. 0	13. 3. 25	6. 2. 24	8. 0. 0
Deals	C. q. No 42. 3. 16	64. 0. 2	91. 0. 1	142. 3. 7	105. 3. 22	40. 3. 5	120. 0. 16
—— Ends	C. q. No 8. 2. 15	11. 0. 25	10. 1. 13	9. 2. 26	19. 2. 25	13. 0. 6	3. 3. 10
Handſpikes	C. q. No 5. 3. 0	1. 1. 15	—	—	0. 3. 15	—	—
Lathwood	Fathoms. 4 3/4	9	15	6 1/2	10 3/4	9 1/2	7 3/4
Maſts, 6 to 8 Ins Diam.	—	—	—	No 3	23	2	7
—— 8 to 12 Inches	—	—	—	No 10	2	—	5
Oars	C. q. No. 0. 0. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spars	C. q. No 4. 3. 0	2. 2. 0	1. 2. 23	1. 0. 5	1. 1. 8	0. 1. 12	2. 2. 27
Spokes for Wheels	No 900	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staves	C. q. No 6. 3. 0	3. 0. 0	8. 2. 0	—	4. 0. 0	3. 2. 0	11. 0. 0
Timber, Fir	Loads. ft. 517. 4 1/2	295. 46	618. 5 1/2	340. 17	349. 21	474. 2	376. 5
Uphers	C. q. No 1. 3. 22	0. 0. 12	0. 1. 20	—	2. 3. 5	2. 0. 4	—
Wainſcot Logs	Loads. ft. 8. 48 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—

WOODBRIDGE.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Nil.				

YARMOUTH.

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
EAST INDIA GOODS: Pepper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piece Goods: Calicoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nankeens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	C. q. lb. 343. 3. 6	277. 1. 1	249. 2. 17	772. 0. 16	264. 3. 9	574. 3. 3	256. 0. 5
Dyé Stuffs, &c.: Mahogany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smalts	lbs. 1,366	778	2,196	—	—	—	—
Feathers for Beds	—	C. lbs. 2. 0. 19	—	—	—	—	—
Grocery; Almonds	—	C. q. lb. 2. 2. 23	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins, Lexia	C. qr. lb. 453. 0. 2	—	174. 0. 9	627. 0. 11	—	—	—
Solis	Cwt. lbs. 1. 0. 7	181. 0. 3	25. 3. 10	207. 3. 20	—	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp, Rough	C. q. lbs. 2,348. 3. 5	989. 3. 12	—	2,156. 1. 18	2,294. 1. 7	1,538. 2. 7	2,148. 2. 20
Iron, Bar	Tons. C. q. lb 399. 19. 0. 2	537. 10. 2. 4	442. 3. 3. 16	170.10.0.20	50. 0. 0. 0	44. 5. 2. 6	153. 3. 0. 14
Caft	—	T. C. q. lbs. 4. 0. 2. 22	44. 11. 1. 21	—	29. 11. 2. 3	—	76. 19. 3. 13
LINEN: Canvas, Heffens	C. Ells. 115. 2. 27	187. 2. 18	121. 0. 25	—	—	—	—
Spruce	C. Ells. 27. 1. 9	0. 2. 22½	48. 1. 24½	—	—	—	—
Germany, under 31½ Ins	C. Ells. 184. 0. 20	340. 0. 21	424. 1. 0½	—	63. 3. 18	—	77. 2. 7½
Holland & Flanders	Ells. 29½	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruffia, Broad, above 22½ Ins	C. Ell. 74. 3. 1	7. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	49. 3. 24
above 36	—	C. Ells. 66. 1. 3	—	—	—	—	199. 2. 6
Sail Cloth	C. Ells. 4. 3. 18	3. 2. 13	0. 3. 25	—	—	—	—
Oil, Train	Tuns. h. g. 41. 3. 14	118. 0. 31	24. 2. 18	—	—	—	—
Pitch	Lafts. Bar. 1. 0	1. 3	—	22. 3	—	2. 0	—
Salt	Weys. Buſh. 75. 18	—	76. 8	—	—	—	—
Seeds, Clover	Cwt. lb. 510. 2. 0	111. 2. 26	620. 1. 24	—	—	—	20. 1. 3
Skins, Calf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons. 23,180	6,381	10,913	—	—	127	12,244
Geneva	Gallons. 27,560	17,759	19,000	—	—	17,704	16,777
Tar	Lafts. Barl. 33. 9	3. 6	3. 9	118. 6	—	60. 6	—
Whalefins	Cwt. qr. lbs. 28. 1. 0	122. 3. 19	32. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
Wine	Tuns. h. g. 406. 3. 29	577. 2. 60	682. 2. 15	794. 1. 29	369. 1. 53	619. 1. 42	482. 0. 19
Wood, Anchor Stocks	—	No 10	41	—	—	8	8
Balks	C. No 2. 2. 1	3. 3. 10	2. 3. 3	2. 0. 3	1. 3. 3	7. 2. 18	0. 1. 29

YARMOUTH.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
			lb.			
- -	- -	- -	14	—	—	—
			lb.			
- -	- -	- -	50	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Tons. C. lb.				
- -	- -	0. 10. 0. 0	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			C. lb.			
- -	- -	- -	4 0. 0.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tuns. h. g.					
- -	22. 2. 41	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Doz. No					
- -	16. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Gallons.						
62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallons.						
758	517	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Tuns. h. g.			
- -	- -	- -	0. 2. 42	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTED.

SPECIES of GOODS.	THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
	1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
WOOD:							
Battens	C. N° 50. 2. 24	131. 1. 15	135. 0. 10	123. 0. 6	83. 1. 22	122. 2. 13	113. 2. 14
—— Ends	C. N° 2. 2. 0	11. 3. 0	36. 3. 12	4. 1. 7	2. 0. 3	2. 1. 4	6. 1. 0
Boards, Paling	- -	Cwt. N° 100. 0. 24	22. 0. 15	17. 3. 0	31. 2. 0	41. 1. 6	21. 1. 17
—— Wainſcot	Inches. 532	542	281	- -	- -	- -	63
Deals	C. N° 187. 3. 2	478. 3. 25	586. 2. 25	503. 1. 17	468. 2. 8	650. 3. 25	616. 0. 4
—— Ends	C. N° 35. 2. 20	81. 0. 20	97. 3. 27	97. 2. 24	58. 0. 19	105. 1. 29	106. 3. 12
Firewood	Fathoms. 2	15	- -	4	1	1	—
Handſpikes	C. N° 9. 2. 3	6. 1. 6	13. 0. 26	7. 3. 6	1. 3. 12	10. 2. 12	5. 3. 15
Lathwood	Fathoms. 35 1/2	53 1/4	94 3/4	68	71 1/2	61 1/2	92 1/2
Maſts, 6 to 8 Ins Diamr	N° 50	64	144	125	85	166	72
—— 8 to 12 Inches	N° 70	51	131	156	55	71	79
—— 12 and upwards	N° 6	35	26	—	—	—	—
Oars	C. N° 1. 1. 10	3. 1. 16	0. 1. 28	3. 1. 14	3. 2. 10	5. 1. 0	2. 0. 8
Plank, Oak	- -	- -	Loads. Feet. 28. 16 1/2	129. 18 3/4	- -	- -	52. 22
Spars	C. N° 7. 1. 13	14. 3. 6	13. 1. 28	11. 3. 4	11. 1. 3	4. 2. 8	9. 2. 9
Staves	C. N° 26. 3. 0	15. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	3. 2. 0	14. 2. 12	- -	7. 0. 0
Timber	Loads. Feet. 2,786. 49 1/2	1,870. 33 1/2	4,225. 17	2,082. 9	2,126. 9	2,229. 1	1,461. 43 1/2
Uphers	C. N° 4. 1. 19	7. 0. 12	15. 3. 9	8. 1. 7	1. 0. 0	3. 0. 4	4. 0. 5
Wainſcot Logs	Loads. Feet. 3. 1	7. 13 1/2	32. 33	—	—	—	—

Inſpector General's Office,
Cuſtom-Houſe, London,
1ſt July 1803.

EXPORTED.

THREE YEARS, Ending 5th January 1793.			FOUR YEARS, Ending 5th January 1803.			
1790.	1791.	1792.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. N° 2. 0. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—

William Irving,
Inſpector Gen[l] of the Imports
and Exports of Great Britain.

2.

ACCOUNTS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Of the QUANTITIES of the Under-mentioned

ARTICLES

IMPORTED INTO SCOTLAND,

AND

EXPORTED THEREFROM,

IN THE

THREE YEARS ENDING THE FIFTH JANUARY 1793,

AND

FOUR YEARS ENDING FIFTH JANUARY 1803;

DISTINGUISHING

EACH YEAR, AND THE SEVERAL PORTS:

VIZ.

East India Goods in general; Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Pimento, Rum, Ginger, Cotton Wool, Indigo, Molaſſes, Tobacco, Rice, Elephants Teeth, Gum Arabic, Gum Senegal, Wine, Brandy, Geneva, Silk Raw, Silk Thrown, Silk Waſte, Barilla, Kelp, Raiſins of all Sorts, Prunes, Figs, Almonds of all Sorts, Oil Olives ordinary, Salad Oil, Palm Oil, Oil of Turpentine, Train Oil, and other Fiſh Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head Matter, Whale Fins, Foreign Linen of all Sorts, Balſam Capaiva, Cantharides, Ginſeng, Jalap, Manna, Opium, Quickſilver, Rhubarb, Saffron, Mohair, Yarn, Cotton Yarn, Bees Wax, Skins and Furs, Chip Hats, Straw Hats, Salt, Clover Seed, Juniper Berries, Briſtles, Carpets of Turkey, Smalts, Feathers for Beds, Anchovies, Cork, Brimſtone, Hemp, Iron, Tow, Mahogany, Timber, Wood, Staves, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Roſin.

Ordered to be printed 2d July 1803.

Year 1790 - - - - - - page 1 to 19
1791 - - - - - - — 20 to 39
1792 - - - - - - — 40 to 58

1799 - - - - - - — 59 to 74
1800 - - - - - - — 75 to 91
1801 - - - - - - — 92 to 108
1802 - - - - - - — 109 to 127

Supplementary ACCOUNT; ſhewing the Quantities of

Fuſtic, Lignum Vitæ, and Logwood,

Imported into and Exported from the ſeveral Ports in Scotland, in

Year 1790 - - - - - - page 129
1791 - - - - - - — ibid.
1792 - - - - - - — 130

1799 - - - - - - — 130
1800 - - - - - - — ibid.
1801 - - - - - - — 131
1802 - - - - - - — ibid.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of the ſeveral ARTICLES after-mentioned Imported into, and Exported from, SCOTLAND, in the Three Years ended 5th January 1793: Diſtinguiſhing the Quantities Imported into and Exported from each particular Port; and diſtinguiſhing each Year.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. lib.	
	Barilla	Leith	6,659 0 14	
			Cwt. qrs. lib.	
	Brimſtone	Leith	890 0 7	
		Greenock	1,300 0 0	26 2 19
		Preſtonpans	3,929 0 5	
			Doz. lbs. libs.	
	Briſtles	Aberdeen	23 3	
		Boneſs	1,085 7	
		Dundee	33 10	
		Leith	1,364 7	
		Montroſe	2 6	
		Perth	6 7	
1790.			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Cork	Aberdeen	78 2 0	
		Air	24 3 19	
		Anſtruther	3 0 0	
		Dumfries	67 1 11	
		Dundee	30 0 0	
		Inverneſs	- - - -	68 0 0
		Leith	1,880 1 15	
		Port Glaſgow	93 3 26	
		— Greenock	1,337 3 17	
	Drugs, Balſam Capiva	Nil.		
	D. — Cantharides	Nil.		
	D. — Ginſeng	Nil.		
	D. — Gum Arabic	Nil.		
	D. — Gum Senegal	Nil.		
	D. — Jalap	Nil.		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			C. q. lib.	
	Drugs, Juniper Berries	Dundee	1 1 26	
		Leith	80 2 19	
		Montrose	11 0 25	
	D. — Manna	Nil.		
			Libs.	
	D. — Oil of Turpentine	Aberdeen	450	
		Kirkaldy	55	
		Leith	6,177	
	D. — Opium	Nil.		
			Libs.	
	D. — Quickſilver	Boneſs	76	
		Leith	65	
1790.	D. — Rhubarb	Nil.		
			C. q. lib.	
	D. — Turpentine com:	Aberdeen	32 0 21	
		Leith	224 2 4	
		Port Glaſgow	2,190 0 12	
		— Greenock	1,012 1 20	
	Elephants Teeth	Nil.		
			C. q. lib.	
	Feathers for Beds	Aberdeen	3 0 20	
		Boneſs	2 2 11	
		Irvine	16 1 6	
		Dundee	0 2 24	
		Kirkaldy	5 2 1	
		Leith	42 1 21	
		Perth	1 2 0	
		Glaſgow	1 2 10	
			Bar. lib.	
	Fiſh, Anchovies	Aberdeen	2 8	
		Dundee	25 0	
		Leith	80 8	
		Greenock	6 10	
		Preſtonpans	3 8	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			C. q. lib.	
	Grocery, Almonds	Dumfries	1 0 13	
		Leith	92 2 11	
		Port Glaſgow	0 1 13	
	G. — Cocoa	Nil.		
			C. q. lib.	
	G. — Coffee	Dumfries	1 0 0	
		Kirkcudbright	2 0 10	
		Leith	62 1 5	14 1 9
		Port Glaſgow	149 0 27	111 1 25
		— Greenock	79 3 10	
			C. q. lib.	
	G. — Figs	Aberdeen	10 2 18	
		Leith	62 1 4	41 3 17
		Greenock	2 3 0	
			C. q. lib.	
	G. — Ginger	Leith	7 0 0	
		Greenock	- - - -	2 1 19
			Libs.	
	G. — Pimento	Leith	730	
		Port Glaſgow	5,778	
		— Greenock	7,668	
			C. q. lib.	
	G. — Prunes	Aberdeen	32 1 9	
		Leith	217 3 23	
		Greenock	54 2 23	
			C. qr. lib.	
	G. — Raiſins, Denia	Inverneſs	6 3 0	
			C. q. lib.	
	G. — Raiſins, Lexia	Dumfries	187 0 21	
		Leith	1,111 0 1	
	G. — Raiſins, Lipari	Nil.		
			C. q. lib.	
	G. — Raiſins, Smyrna	Leith	0 0 25	
			C. q. lib.	
	G. — Raiſins, Solis	Dumfries	50 1 16	
		Irvine	0 1 0	
		Leith	657 3 1	
		Greenock	95 2 1	4 1 19

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Grocery, Rice	Leith	2,291 1 2	2,267 3 14
		Port Glaſgow	78 0 4	
		— Greenock	390 3 26	133 2 13
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Sugar, Muſcovado	Dumfries	88 0 26	
		Kircudbright	1 3 15	
		Leith	2,590 1 17	
		Port Glaſgow	46,018 0 17	16,415 1 23
		— Greenock	86,672 1 22	38,329 0 16
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Hemp, Rough	Aberdeen	120 2 2 27	
		Air	15 2 3 23	
1790.		Anſtruther	16 8 2 7	
		Boñeſs	159 8 3 2	
		Dunbar	76 8 1 16	
		Dundee	154 7 1 9	
		Inverneſs	166 5 1 24	
		Irvine	57 7 2 4	
		Leith	796 2 1 3	
		Montroſe	89 16 2 9	
		Perth	13 10 0 7	
		Port Glaſgow	126 2 0 5	
		— Glaſgow	9 3 3 21	
		— Greenock	272 17 1 3	
			Libs.	Libs.
	Indigo	Aberdeen	— — — —	1,002
		Irvine	100	
		Leith	913	
		Port Glaſgow	1,973	
		— Greenock	11,238	368
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Iron	Aberdeen	509 3 0 25	
		Air	71 16 1 9	
		Alloa	174 19 0 16	
		Anſtruther	58 15 3 4	
		Boñeſs	831 18 2 8	
		Dumfries	164 15 0 13	
		Dunbar	117 1 0 27	
		Dundee	250 11 0 2	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Iron—*continued*	Inverneſs	62 10 3 23	
		Irvine	129 16 0 1	
		Iſle Martin	0 5 0 5	
		Kirkaldy	67 18 2 26	
		Kirkcudbright	21 7 0 0	
		Leith	1,913 3 3 22	64 9 1 4
		Montroſe	173 15 0 11	
		Kirkwall	9 17 2 5	
		Perth	255 18 1 13	
		Port Glaſgow	155 0 2 1	28 13 3 10
		— Glaſgow	42 19 1 0	
		— Greenock	183 6 1 20	86 8 2 1
		Preſtonpans	144 18 2 23	
1790:		Wigtown	61 5 2 6	
			Tons. Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Kelp	Leith	15 0 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	14 4 0 0	
		— Greenock	153 11 1 6	
				Yards.
	Linen, Cambricks	Leith	- - - -	26
		Greenock	- - - -	Demi-pieces. 40
			Cwt. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Canvas, Heſſens	Leith	0 6 0 18	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	7 1 12
		— Greenock	- - - -	1 1 29
			Cwt. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Canvas, Sprúce	Ailoa	0 0 1 0	
		Leith	0 8 0 25	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	53 2 17
		— Greenock	- - - -	44 1 5
	L. — Damaſk Napkᵉ	Nil.		
	L. — Damaſk Tabling	Nil.		
	L. — Diaper	Nil.		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1790.	Linen, Drilling	Boneſs	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 18 1 21	
		Perth	0 2 20	
		Port Glaſgow		24 0 0
		— Greenock		4 2 24
	L. — German	Leith	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 334 2 10	
		Port Glaſgow		336 0 11
		— Greenock		58 3 19
	L. — Hinderlands	Leith	5 0 16	
	L. — Lawns	Nil.		
	L. — Ruſſia	Boneſs	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 539 1 29	25 0 0
		Dundee	4 0 0	
		Leith	101 3 8	3 0 0
		Montroſe		10 0 0
		Port Glaſgow	5 1 20	226 2 0
		— Greenock	41 0 4	190 2 19
	L. — Sailcloth	Boneſs	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 0 1 0	
		Dundee	0 0 23	
		Leith	0 2 12	
		Montroſe	0 1 6	
	L. — Sheeting	Nil.		
	L. — Strip'd	Port Patrick	Ells. 48	
	L. — Towells and Napks	Leith	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 8 2 25	
		Port Glaſgow	0 3 15	
		— Greenock	3 2 12	
	Melaſſes	Nil.		
	Oil, Olive	Leith	Gallons. 361	
		Greenock	681	681
		Stranraer	50	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Gallons.	
	Oil, Salad	Dundee	10	
		Leith	73	
		Greenock	8	72
			Tons. hhds. gals.	
	Oil, Train	Aberdeen	122 2 6	
		Boñeſs	20 1 47	
		Dunbar	108 3 48	
		Dundee	99 0 0	
		Irvine	12 0 0	
		Leith	79 1 40	
		Montroſe	61 0 42	
		Port Glaſgow	82 0 49	
		— Greenock	218 1 33	12 2 0
1790.			Laſt. Barrels.	
	Pitch	Aberdeen	1 4	
		Boñeſs	0 3	
		Inverneſs	0 2	
		Leith	1 8	
		Perth	0 4	
		Port Glaſgow	21 9	
		— Greenock	44 9	0 10
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Roſin	Leith	468 2 0	
		Greenock	102 2 16	
			Buſhels.	
	Salt	Aberdeen	5,253	
		Anſtruther	- - - -	500
		Irvine	1,814	1,814
		Kirkwall	207	
		Leith	587	
		Port Glaſgow	7,600	
		— Greenock	3,540	
		Thurſo	472	
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Seeds, Clover	Aberdeen	484 2 22	
		Alloa	287 3 22	
		Anſtruther	312 1 17	
		Boñeſs	332 1 2	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Seeds, Clover (*continued.*)	Dunbar	2 0 0	
		Dundee	887 0 10	
		Inverneſs	63 3 21	
		Kirkaldy	333 0 12	
		Leith	816 2 20	
		Montroſe	321 2 21	
		Perth	708 3 13	
			Libs.	
	Silk, Raw	Aberdeen	19,510	
			No.	
	Skins, Bear, Black	Greenock	7	
1790.			No.	
	S. — Beaver	Greenock	381	
			Doz. No.	
	S. — Calf	Alloa	10 0	
		Dundee	170 0	
		Kirkaldy	12 9	
		Montroſe	4 0	
		Perth	500 0	
		Campbeltown	18 0	
		Irvine	46 10	
		Port Glaſgow	271 6	
		— Glaſgow	6 6	
		— Greenock	3,696 7	
		— Patrick	11 0	
			No.	
	S. — Deer	Leith	2,528	
		Greenock	1,041	711
			Dozen.	
	S. — Goat	Dundee	4	
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
	S. — Hare	Leith	20 0 0	
		Greenock	0 0 24	
			No.	
	S. — Kid	Leith	800	
	S. — Lamb	Nil.		
			No.	
	S. — Otter	Greenock	16	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			No.	
	Skins, Seal	Aberdeen	1,991	
		Boñeſs	2,364	
		Dunbar	1,110	
		Dundee	3,596	
		Kirkaldy	34	
		Leith	5,200	
		Montroſe	1,406	
		Port Glaſgow	13	
		— Greenock	88	
1790.				
			Libs.	
	Smalts	Aberdeen	366	
		Boñeſs	7,970	
		Dundee	1,897	
		Kirkaldy	3,100	
		Leith	21,220	
		Perth	533	
			Gallons.	
	Spirits, Brandy	Boñeſs	223	
		Dunbar	5	
		Kirkaldy	328	
		Leith	19,089	
		Greenock	6,070	
			Gallons.	
	S. — Geneva	Aberdeen	512	
		Alloa	378	
		Boñeſs	1,884	
		Dunbar	1	
		Dundee	1,058	
		Kirkaldy	2,705	
		Leith	19,900	
		Perth	804	
			Gallons.	
	S. — Rum	Dumfries	15,249	
		Kirkcudbright	2,451	
		Leith	24,885	3,279
		Port Glaſgow	74,854	39,804
		— Greenock	149,378	54,411

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Laſt. Barrels.	
	Tar	Aberdeen	186 11½	
		Air	0 4	
		Boñeſs	13 9	
		Inverneſs	3 11	
		Irvine	0 5	
		Leith	597 10	72 11
		Montroſe	0 1	
		Perth	3 4	
		Port Glaſgow	89 2	4 6
		— Greenock	317 8	25 7
		Thurſo	0 4	
			Libs.	
	Tobacco	Leith	3,261	
		Port Glaſgow	7,753,685	6,384,023
		— Greenock	2,819,099	2,977,393
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Tow	Aberdeen	107 2 26	
1790.		Boñeſs	790 1 24	
		Dundee	97 0 3	
		Inverneſs	453 3 7	
		Irvine	30 2 0	
		Leith	1,268 3 19	
		Montroſe	74 2 17	
		Port Glaſgow	0 1 0	
		— Greenock	305 2 15	
		Port Patrick	16 2 0	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Wax, Bees	Dundee	1 0 18	
		Leith	3 1 21	
		Greenock	2 1 14	
			Tons. Cwt. qrs. libs	
	Whale Fins	Aberdeen	8 11 1 11	
		Boñeſs	1 15 2 6	
		Dunbar	4 13 3 4	
		Dundee	2 13 0 0	
		Leith	3 0 3 13	
		Montroſe	2 1 2 7	
		Port Glaſgow	3 1 1 0	
		— Greenock	0 0 2 15	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	Wine, French	Aberdeen	12 3 10	0 0 57
		Dundee	7 2 19	
		Inverneſs	1 3 30	
		Leith	267 0 33	0 1 12
		Kirkwall	1 1 27	
		Montroſe	- - -	0 0 45
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	5 1 45
		— Greenock	30 0 46	13 1 0
		Thurſo	0 1 42	
		Stranraer	0 0 15	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Madeira	Leith	7 1 24	
		Port Glaſgow	48 1 56	5 1 42
		— Greenock	4 2 9	4 2 60
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Portugal	Aberdeen	117 1 32	4 0 4
		Air	11 2 33	
1790.		Boñeſs	0 0 4	
		Dumfries	50 3 47	
		Dundee	17 3 5	
		Kirkaldy	8 1 52	
		Inverneſs	- - -	2 1 24
		Leith	708 2 44	4 0 35
		Montroſe	0 1 2	0 0 45
		Perth	21 3 48	
		Port Glaſgow	63 3 62	15 2 35
		— Greenock	217 2 11	95 1 40
		Stranraer	0 1 0	
		Wigtown	11 1 4	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Rheniſh	Aberdeen	0 0 37	
		Leith	1 3 48	
		Aberdeen	- - -	0 3 61
		Leith	420 0 10	2 3 22
	W. — Spaniſh	Montroſe	- - -	0 2 52
		Dumfries	38 0 15	
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	7 2 61
		— Greenock	80 1 38	34 1 23

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct.	qrs.	No.	Exported.
1790.	Wood, Balks	Aberdeen	7	3	20	
		Alloa	1	2	21	
		Anſtruther	17	2	11	
		Boñeſs	77	1	15	
		Dundee	53	1	28	
		Inverneſs	2	1	10	
		Kirkaldy	31	2	23	
		Leith	73	1	7	
		Montroſe	16	3	23	
		Perth	5	0	0	
		Port Glaſgow	10	3	2	
		— Greenock	22	1	23	
		Preſtonpans	13	2	26	
		Stornoway	1	2	12	
		Stranraer	1	3	0	
	W. — Battens	Aberdeen	34	3	20	
		Anſtruther	12	2	0	
		Boñeſs	182	2	6	
		Campbeltown	1	1	0	
		Dunbar	43	0	15	
		Dundee	25	0	17	
		Inverneſs	1	1	6	
		Irvine	7	1	18	
		Kirkaldy	13	2	20	
		Leith	325	3	9	
		Montroſe	23	3	0	
		Perth	19	1	16	
		Port Glaſgow	17	0	4	
		— Greenock	91	0	0	
		Preſtonpans	42	1	10	
		Stranraer	13	0	1	
		Lerwick	0	1	0	
	W. — Deals	Aberdeen	179	1	15	
		Air	13	3	27	
		Alloa	195	3	12	2 0 0
		Anſtruther	48	3	17	
		Boñeſs	713	3	19	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct. No. q. No.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1790.	Wood, Deals	Campbeltown	34 2 18	
		Dumfries	38 3 4	
		Dundee	109 0 22	
		Dunbar	66 1 3	
		Fort William	0 1 20	
		Inverneſs	6 2 24	
		Irvine	34 1 29	
		Iſle Martin	2 1 6	
		Kirkaldy	64 0 9	
		Kirkcudbright	18 1 4	
		Leith	627 0 22	31 2 21
		Lerwick	8 0 25	
		Montroſe	124 3 7	2 0 10
		Oban	3 2 3	
		Perth	151 3 3	
		Port Glaſgow	201 1 2	0 0 28
		— Glaſgow	1 2 6	
		— Greenock	254 1 20	
		Preſtonpans	64 0 0	
		Stornoway	5 0 22	
		Stranraer	37 1 8	
		Thurſo	14 3 5	
		Wigtown	42 2 5	
		Kirkwall	14 1 10	
	W. — Deal Ends	Aberdeen	129 0 25	
		Air	10 3 13	
		Alloa	43 2 27	
		Anſtruther	10 0 23	
		Boneſs	136 3 7	
		Campbeltown	7 2 0	
		Dumfries	5 3 6	
		Dunbar	14 1 1	
		Dundee	26 3 6	
		Fort William	1 0 0	
		Inverneſs	7 2 24	
		Irvine	13 3 17	
		Iſle Martin	40 2 0	
		Kirkaldy	28 3 12	
		Kirkcudbright	8 0 24	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. No. q. No.	
		Kirkwall	85 0 1	
		Leith	86 3 17	11 3 19
		Lerwick	17 2 0	
		Montroſe	35 1 25	
		Oban	2 1 21	
		Perth	33 0 22	
	Wood, Deal Ends *continued.*	Port Glaſgow	45 0 18	
		— Greenock	59 0 3	
		Preſtonpans	13 2 10	
		Stornoway	43 3 17	
		Stranraer	4 0 0	
		Thurſo	25 0 0	
		Wigtown	13 3 14	
			Loads. Feet.	
		Aberdeen	937 27	
		Air	1,148 33	
		Alloa	2,152 28	
		Anſtruther	522 36	
		Boñeſs	8,502 6	
1790.		Dumfries	552 13	
		Dunbar	908 19	
		Dundee	862 24	
		Fort William	271 17	
		Inverneſs	189 17	
		Irvine	1,091 31	
		Kirkaldy	802 32	
	W. — Fir Timber	Kirkcudbright	543 3	
		Kirkwall	378 31	
		Leith	5,202 13	
		Lerwick	117 2	
		Montroſe	898 2	
		Oban	475 29	
		Perth	1,177 38	
		Port Glaſgow	857 2	
		— Greenock	1,892 11	
		Preſtonpans	415 7	
		Stornoway	14 21	
		Stranraer	141 19	
		Thurſo	66 4	
		Wigtown	205 27	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	Wood; Handſpikes	Aberdeen	63 1 5	
		Alloa	0 3 20	
		Anſtruther	3 0 18	
		Boñeſs	20 6 13	
		Dunbar	1 3 18	
		Dundee	11 3 23	
		Irvine	1 2 12	
		Iſle Martin	1 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	7 1 0	
		Kirkwall	1 1 24	
		Leith	30 0 28	
		Montroſe	5 2 24	
		Perth	0 1 6	
		Port Glaſgow	4 2 17	
		— Greenock	34 2 22	
		Stornoway	2 3 18	
		Stranraer	0 3 27	
		Thurſo	4 1 10	
1790.			Fathoms.	
	W. — Lathwood	Air	5	
		Alloa	7	
		Anſtruther	1	
		Boñeſs	106	
		Dumfries	8	
		Dunbar	4	
		Dundee	4	
		Inverneſs	3	
		Irvine	- - - -	
		Iſle Martin		
		Kirkaldy	2	
		Kirkcudbright	4	
		Kirkwall	7	
		Leith	131	
		Lerwick	1	
		Montroſe	1	
		Perth	2	
		Port Glaſgow	2	
		— Greenock	9	
		Preſtonpans	7	
		Wigtown	3	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			No.	
		Aberdeen	31	
		Air	20	
		Alloa	7	
		Anſtruther	4	
		Boñeſs	68	
		Campbeltown	2	
		Dumfries	2	
		Dunbar	6	
	Wood, Maſts	Dundee	6	
		Irvine	10	
		Leith	37	
		Montroſe	4	
		Oban	9	
		Perth	4	
1790.		Port Glaſgow	29	
		— Greenock	316	
		Stornoway	4	
		Wigtown	5	
			Loads. Feet.	
		Leith	200 0	
	W. — Mahogany		Tons. cwt. qrs. lb.	
		Port Glaſgow	290 11 3 17	104 0 0 0
		— Greenock	398 5 0 27	83 8 0 0
			Loads. Feet.	
		Aberdeen	96 3	
		Air	108 38	
		Alloa	3 5	
		Anſtruther	16 1	
		Boñeſs	15 33	
		Dunbar	10 0	
		Dundee	11 3	
	W. — Oak, Plank	Kirkaldy	146 26	
		Kirkwall	27 46	
		Leith	143 39	
		Montroſe	9 39	
		Perth	79 34	
		Port Glaſgow	46 29	
		— Greenock	14 21	
		Preſtonpans	10 15	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
		Aberdeen	14 5	
		Alloa	8 33	
		Anſtruther	20 13	
		Boñeſs	30 32	
		Dunbar	16 5	
		Dundee	30 43	
	Wood, Oak Timber	Irvine	4 0	
		Kirkaldy	184 25	
		Leith	165 8	
		Montroſe	6 0	
		Perth	48 43	
		Port Glaſgow	113 28	
		— Greenock	414 7	
		Wigtown	5 15	
1790.			Ct. No. q. No.	
		Aberdeen	5 1 14	
		Air	0 2 12	
		Alloa	0 1 14	
		Boñeſs	4 2 8	
		Dumfries	0 0 24	
		Dunbar	1 0 0	
		Dundee	2 0 22	
		Fort William	0 1 8	
		Inverneſs	1 2 4	
	W. — Oars	Kirkaldy	0 1 24	
		Kirkwall	0 3 26	
		Leith	5 1 7	
		Lerwick	0 1 22	
		Oban	0 1 0	
		Perth	1 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	1 0 10	
		Greenock	5 3 16	
		Stornoway	0 2 12	
		Wigtown	0 1 6	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
		Aberdeen	29 3 26	
		Air	0 1 11	
	W. — Spars	Alloa	0 3 19	
		Anſtruther	1 0 24	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct. No.	q.	No.	Exported.		
1790.	Wood, Spars (*continued.*)	Bo̅neſs	8	1	15			
		Dumfries	0	0	5			
		Dunbar	0	0	13			
		Dundee	1	0	6			
		Kirkaldy	4	3	10			
		Kirkcudbright	0	0	16			
		Kirkwall	1	1	6			
		Leith	22	0	12			
		Lerwick	4	2	8			
		Montroſe	0	3	16			
		Oban	0	2	9			
		Perth	0	0	18			
		Port Glaſgow	2	3	28			
		— Greenock	11	0	17			
		Preſtonpans	7	1	0			
		Stornoway	0	0	2			
		Thurſo	4	3	10			
		Wigtown	0	0	15			
		Iſle Martin	3	1	18			
	W. — Staves	Aberdeen	287	2	20			
		Air	1	2	0			
		Alloa	49	3	10			
		Anſtruther	8	2	0			
		Bo̅neſs	67	0	0			
		Dunbar	26	3	0			
		Dundee	70	1	0			
		Irvine	15	2	0	9	2	0
		Kirkaldy	20	2	0			
		Kirkcudbright	4	2	0			
		Kirkwall	13	0	19			
		Leith	765	1	22	63	0	0
		Lerwick	12	2	25			
		Montroſe	55	2	0			
		Oban	21	3	28			
		Perth	144	1	0			
		Port Glaſgow	2,696	0	24	681	0	0
		— Greenock	2,597	3	4	3,025	2	10
		Preſtonpans	19	0	0			
		Wigtown	1	2	0			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
	Wood, Ufers	Boñeſs	0 0 12	
		Dunbar	0 3 10	
		Dundee	0 1 22	
		Stranraer	0 2 12	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Wainſcot Logs	Aberdeen	0 4	
		Dundee	8 39	
		Kirkaldy	3 10	
		Leith	54 49	
		Perth	12 36	
		Greenock	15 14	
1790.			Libs.	
	Wool, Cotton	Aberdeen	35,264	
		Air	3,000	
		Boñeſs	25,216	
		Dundee	2,240	
		Kirkaldy	8,736	
		Leith	57,160	
		Montroſe	657	
		Perth	2,464	
		Port Glaſgow	1,023,987	4,471
		— Greenock	1,708,738	1,893
	Yarn, Cotton	Nil.		
	Yarn, Mohair	Nil.		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Barilla	Dunbar	154 1 26	
		Leith	3,885 3 18	
		Greenock	2,029 1 15	82 2 0
			Cwt. qrs. lib.	
	Brimſtone	Leith	2,650 1 7.	802 0 0
		Greenock	1,011 3 6	
		Preſtonpans	2,208 1 23	
		Boñeſs	2,024 2 2	
			Doz. libs. libs.	
	Briſtles	Aberdeen	12 6	
		Boñeſs	1,728 2	
		Dundee	33 0	
		Leith	1,483 6	
		Perth	1 0	
		Greenock	1 3	
1791.			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Cork	Aberdeen	243 3 0	
		Dumfries	97 0 1	
		Dundee	61 1 24	
		Inverneſs	14 1 24	
		Perth	40 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	60 2 14	
		— Greenock	1,138 3 8	
		Leith	2,771 1 10	
	Drugs, Balſam Capiva	Nil.		
	D. — Cantharides	Nil.		
	D. — Ginſeng	Nil.		
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Gum Arabic	Dunbar	41 1 20	
		Perth	1 2 0	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Gum Senega	Aberdeen	3 3 16	
	D. — Jalop	Nil.		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1791.	Drugs, Juniper Berries	Boñeſs	Cwt. qrs. lib. 17 1 21	
		Leith	34 1 26	
		Montroſe	5 1 16	
	D. — Manna	Nil.		
	D. — Oil of Turpentine	Leith	Libs. 4,026	
		Port Glaſgow	191	
	D. — Opium	Dunbar	Cwt. qrs. libs. 0 1 5½	
		Leith	0 0 5	
	D. — Quickſilver	Boñeſs	Libs. 44	
	D. — Rhubarb	Leith	Libs. 574	
	D. — Turpentine com:	Dumfries	Cwt. qrs. libs. 17 0 23	
		Leith	392 0 23	
		Port Glaſgow	1,374 0 6	
		— Greenock	3,305 3 20	192 2 27
	Elephants Teeth	Nil.		
	Feathers for Beds	Aberdeen	Cwt. qrs. libs. 9 0 6	
		Boneſs	5 3 0	
		Dundee	0 3 22	
		Irvine	14 1 17	
		Leith	194 0 15	
		Perth	0 0 21	
		Greenock	0 1 20	
	Fiſh, Anchovies	Aberdeen	Bars. libs. 2 8	
		Dumfries	20 5	
		Dundee	1 9	
		Leith	40 6	
		Greenock	1 5	
		Preſtonpans	2 8	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Grocery, Almonds	Aberdeen	2 2 6	
		Dumfries	1 1 2	
		Dundee	15 3 4	
		Leith	103 3 7	
		Greenock	53 2 19	
	G. - - - - Cocoa - - -	Nil.		
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	G. - - - - Coffee - -	Kirkcudbright	39 3 22	
		Leith	434 3 19	244 2 13
		Port Glaſgow	211 3 23	200 2 19
		— Greenock	134 3 4	84 3 8
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	G. - - - - Figs - - -	Aberdeen	31 0 23	
		Dumfries	36 1 19	
		Dunbar	0 1 10	
		Dundee	8 2 27	
		Leith	400 1 17	
1791.		Greenock	65 0 13	
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	G. - - - - Ginger - -	Leith	6 2 16	11 2 4
		Port Glaſgow	13 3 7	
		— Greenock	205 0 9	
		Aberdeen	- - - - - -	0 0 3
			Libs.	
	G. - - - - Pimento -	Leith	8,792	
		Port Glaſgow	921	
		— Greenock	12,485	210
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	G. - - - - Prunes - -	Aberdeen	36 2 15	
		Leith	451 1 18	
		Greenock	119 0 13	
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	G. - - - - Raiſins, Lexia	Aberdeen	132 2 2	
		Dumfries	453 3 24	
		Dundee	36 2 24	
		Leith	2,464 1 13	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Grocery; Raiſins, Smyrna	Leith	0 1 21	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
		Aberdeen	149 0 19	
		Dumfries	146 3 20	
		Dunbar	0 1 11	
	G. — Raiſins, Solis	Dundee	37 2 23	
		Inverneſs	2 0 0	
		Leith	2,027 3 20	
		Greenock	- - - -	8 0 6
			Cwt. qrs. lib.	
		Leith	49 0 11	
	G. — Rice	Port Glaſgow	161 3 17	
		— Greenock	335 3 20	80 0 20
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
1791.		Dumfries	787 1 24	
		Kirkcudbright	12 2 14	
	G. — Sugar	Leith	4,998 2 7	
		Port Glaſgow	51,496 1 9	14,256 1 6
		— Greenock	80,197 3 11	19,937 3 27
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
		Aberdeen	1,851 0 14	
		Air	19 3 11	
		Anſtruther	556 0 11	
		Boneſs	4,019 3 0	
		Dumfries	118 0 22	
		Dunbar	1,847 1 11	
		Dundee	5,968 3 8	
		Inverneſs	3,333 2 8	
		Irvine	1,259 1 3	
	Hemp, rough	Kirkaldy	111 0 24	
		Kirkcudbright	8 1 26	
		Kirkwall	66 0 4	
		Leith	18,603 1 23	585 4
		Montroſe	2,041 2 11	
		Perth	117 0 5	
		Port Glaſgow	3,879 3 1	
		— Glaſgow	167 0 10	
		— Greenock	4,714 2 22	
		Preſtonpans	39 3 18	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs.	
	Indigo	Aberdeen		901
		Leith	56	
		Montroſe		35
		Port Glaſgow	8,949	
		— Greenock	20,185	
			Tons. Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Iron, Bar	Aberdeen	443 1 2 12	
		Air	137 5 1 5	
		Alloa	158 5 1 15	
		Anſtruther	42 10 3 15	
		Boñeſs	1,248 13 0 14	5 0 0 0
1791.		Cambletown	28 6 3 21	
		Dumfries	82 11 2 3	
		Dunbar	128 3 0 25	
		Dundee	537 8 2 13	
		Irvine	136 10 3 23	
		Kirkaldy	52 3 1 6	
		Leith	1,395 14 0 27	181 10 3 21
		Lerwick	0 15 0 0	
		Montroſe	181 5 1 26	
		Perth	220 8 2 19	
		Port Glaſgow	195 6 3 4	15 10 3 19
		— Greenock	241 7 0 25	87 18 1 27
		Preſtonpans	205 9 2 0	
		Stranraer	15 2 2 16	
		Wigtown	43 19 0 25	
		Glaſgow	112 17 0 20	
	Kelp	Boñeſs	29 1 3 9	
		Dundee	38 16 3 20	
		Montroſe	5 7 2 0	
		Glaſgow	7 1 1 25	
		Greenock	37 0 0 0	77 0 0 0
				Demipieces.
	Linen, Cambricks	Port Glaſgow		70
		— Greenock		73

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	Linen; Canvas, Heſſens	Irvine	- - - -	0 3 19
		Leith	12 1 22	
		Port Glaſgow	1 1 14	6 1 8
		— Greenock	0 1 24	1 1 16
	L. — Canvas, Spruce	Boñeſs	15 0 24	
		Leith	175 2 26	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	87 1 9
		— Greenock	0 3 10	74 0 6
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Drilling	Boñeſs	10 1 9	
		Leith	3 3 26	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	23 3 26
1791.		— Greenock	- - - -	10 2 15
				Ct. Ells. q. Ells.
	L. — German	Irvine	- - - -	49 3 1
		Leith	459 1 27	
		Port Glaſgow	68 0 16	346 1 27
		— Greenock	- - - -	84 3 16
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Hinderlands	Boñeſs	7 0 0	
		Leith	12 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	0 5 7
		— Greenock	- - - -	0 1 0
	L. — Ruſſia	Aberdeen	4 2 22	
		Boñeſs	557 1 13	
		Dundee	1 2 20	
		Leith	332 2 5	46 2 8
		Montroſe	4 0 16	
		Port Glaſgow	0 3 0	568 0 21
		— Glaſgow	4 2 0	
		— Greenock	2 0 21	204 3 27
		Perth	3 3 0	
	L. — Sailcloth	Aberdeen	0 0 25	
		Dunbar	0 0 14	
		Dundee	0 0 15	
		Perth	0 1 25	
		Port Glaſgow	0 1 20	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. Ells. qrs. Ells.	
	Linen, Strip'd	Boñeſs	0 3 5	
		Leith	5 3 12	
		Kirkaldy	Pieces. 53	Pieces 53
		Port Glaſgow	0 0 17	
		— Glaſgow	0 1 6	
			Ct. Ells. qrs. Ells.	
	L. — Towelling and Napkining	Boñeſs	0 3 5	
		Leith	8 0 2	
		Port Glaſgow	0 0 17	
		— Glaſgow	0 1 6	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Melaſſes	Port Glaſgow	212 0 17	
		— Greenock	346 2 6	306 1 11
			Gallons.	Tons. hhds. galls.
1791.	Oil, Olive	Greenock	$\frac{3}{8}$	2 2 35
	O. — Salad	Leith	147	
		Greenock	$\frac{1}{5}$	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	O. — Train	Aberdeen	62 3 27	
		Boñeſs	30 2 10	
		Campbeltown	0 0 2	
		Dunbar	64 0 32	
		Dundee	61 0 0	
		Leith	3 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	99 3 17	
		— Greenock	89 2 34	
		Montroſe	159 2 50	62 2 0
			Laſts. Barrels.	
	Pitch	Aberdeen	0 2	
		Boñeſs	7 0	
		Leith	22 1	
		Port Glaſgow	24 2	3 6
		— Greenock	16 7	8 8
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Roſin	Dundee	24 0 8	
		Leith	105 0 27	
		Port Glaſgow	2 0 25	
		— Greenock	110 1 18	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Buſhels.	
	Salt	Aberdeen	2,266	2,500
		Dundee	1	
		Iſle Martin	320	
		Leith	5,428	
		Port Glaſgow	9,570	5,266
		— Greenock	33,836	1,194
		Thurſo	410	
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Seeds, Clover,	Aberdeen	691 3 27	
		Alloa	256 1 27	
		Anſtruther	469 0 13	
		Boñeſs	281 2 19	
		Dunbar	1 1 2	
		Dundee	1,030 2 11	
		Inverneſs	118 3 21	
		Kirkaldy	306 2 10	
		Leith	856 3 14	
1791.		Montroſe	434 2 4	
		Perth	705 2 13	
			Bales. lbs.	
	Silk, Raw	Aberdeen	10 & 5,963	
			No.	
	Skins, Bear, black	Aberdeen	2	
		Greenock	10	10
			Dozen. No.	
	S. — Calf	Air	19 6	
		Boñeſs	26 8	
		Campbeltown	135 7	
		Dundee	39 2	
		Irvine	233 2	
		Kirkaldy	11 0	
		Kirkcudbright	10 0	
		Leith	680 11	
		Port Glaſgow	860 0	
		— Greenock	4,042 6	
		Port Patrick	16 4	
			No.	
	S. — Deer	Port Glaſgow	817	817
		— Greenock	2,691	700

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			No.	
	Skins, Kid	Kirkaldy	1,199	
		Leith	1,559	
			No.	
	S. — Goat	Greenock	20	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	S. — Hare	Boñeſs	8 1 10	
		Leith	18 0 0	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	S. — Lamb	Leith	2 2 0	
			No.	
	S. — Otter	Greenock	6	
1791.			No.	
		Aberdeen	49	
		Dunbar	203	
		Dundee	293	
	S. — Seal	Kirkwall	26	
		Leith	1,438	
		Port Glaſgow	4	
		— Greenock	500	
			Libs.	
		Aberdeen	223	
		Boñeſs	7,129	3,387
		Irvine	- - - -	112
	Smalts	Kirkaldy	1,114	
		Leith	43,553	
		Perth	1,696	
		Greenock	- - - -	122
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	102
			Gallons.	
		Boñeſs	216	
		Dundee	1,212	
	Spirits, Brandy	Leith	9,428	14
		Greenock	10,197	
			Gallons.	
		Aberdeen	764	
		Alloa	113	
	S. — Geneva	Anſtruther	170	
		Boñeſs	2,439	
		Dundee	116	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Gallons.	
	Spirits, Geneva (*continued.*)	Kirkaldy	1,335	
		Leith	21,005	
		Montroſe	- - - -	1,659
		Perth	602	
			Gallons.	
	S. — Rum	Aberdeen	- - - -	
		Dumfries	10,306	
		Kirkcudbright	13,088	
		Leith	23,695	731
		Montroſe	- - - -	419
1791.		Port Glaſgow	85,696	48,036
		— Greenock	221,435	80,377
			Lafts. Barrels.	
	Tar	Aberdeen	58 2	
		Air	2 6	
		Alloa	3 2	
		Anſtruther	21 7	
		Boñeſs	58 6	
		Dumfries	75 9	
		Dunbar	41 8	
		Dundee	51 2	
		Kirkwall	2 0	
		Leith	233 2	
		Montroſe	37 5	
		Lerwick	1 0	
		Perth	4 0	
		Port Glaſgow	192 9	8 0
		— Glaſgow	0 3	
		— Greenock	165 10	24 3
		Preſtonpans	8 4	
			Libs.	
	Tobacco	Leith	10,770	6,667
		Montroſe	- - - -	364
		Port Glaſgow	11,358,250	8,316,498
		— Greenock	3,048,252	1,875,644
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Tow	Aberdeen	450 3 9	
		Air	1 0 0	
		Boñeſs	864 1 22	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Tow—*(continued.)*	Dumfries	31 3 10	
		Dundee	417 0 6	
		Inverneſs	642 9 1	
		Irvine	4 0 0	
		Leith	402 3 14	
		Montroſe	29 2 20	
		Port Glaſgow	70 0 0	
		— Greenock	40 3 4	
		Port Patrick	1 1 2	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Wax, Bees	Boñeſs	4 2 25	
		Leith	17 0 6	
		Greenock	7 2 24	
			Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
1791.	Whale Fins	Aberdeen	5 7 0 14	
		Boñeſs	1 5 0 11	
		Dunbar	6 9 2 0	
		Dundee	7 7 0 0	
		Leith	—	
		Montroſe	11 15 3 13	
		Port Glaſgow	3 10 0 0	
			Tons. hhds. gals.	
	Wine, French	Aberdeen	17 2 43	1 3 41
		Dundee	26 1 55	
		Kirkwall	0 0 52	
		Leith	136 1 59	0 0 47
		Montroſe	0 1 50	
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	9 0 38
		— Greenock	29 2 47	13 2 6
		Stranraer	- - -	0 1 36
			Tons. hhds. gals.	
	W. — Madeira	Dumfries	0 1 41	
		Leith	30 2 43	9 0 30
		Port Glaſgow	63 2 60	2 1 9
		— Greenock	67 0 13	17 2 32
			Tons. hhds. gals.	
	W. — Portugal	Aberdeen	102 1 33	6 3 34
		Campbeltown	- - -	17 2 34
		Dumfries	71 1 49	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	Wine, Portugal (*continued.*)	Dundee	29 2 4	
		Inverneſs	43 0 41	
		Leith	829 3 1	8 0 19
		Greenock	386 0 6	73 3 25
		Thurſo	0 2 29	
		Air	13 3 4	
		Boñeſs	8 1 40	
		Perth	25 2 38	
		Stranraer	- - -	0 2 9
		Port Glaſgow	45 1 25	25 2 20
		Wigtown	14 0 16	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Rheniſh	Aberdeen	0 1 10	
		Leith	2 0 51	0 0 33
		Port Glaſgow	0 0 12	
1791.			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Spaniſh	Aberdeen	8 3 4	2 0 43
		Dumfries	10 0 13	
		Dundee	7 3 6	
		Inverneſs	17 2 22	
		Leith	439 1 47	3 0 8
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	7 2 13
		— Greenock	253 3 32	145 2 23
		Stranraer	- - -	0 0 28
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	Wood, Balks	Aberdeen	8 2 3	
		Air	0 3 0	
		Alloa	12 1 27	
		Anſtruther	11 1 9	
		Boñeſs	124 2 26	
		Dunbar	1 2 17	
		Dundee	63 0 26	
		Irvine	0 1 6	
		Kirkaldy	36 3 8	
		Leith	88 3 25	
		Lerwick	0 0 18	
		Montroſe	18 2 20	
		Perth	8 3 2	
		Port Glaſgow	5 2 24	
		— Greenock	44 3 23	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. No. qr. No.	
	Wood, Balks (*continued.*)	Preſtonpans	26 3 9	
		Stornoway	1 3 24	
		Stranraer	1 1 1	
		Wigtown	0 0 20	
			Cwt. No. qr. No.	
	W. — Battens	Aberdeen	22 3 21	
		Alloa	8 3 14	
		Anſtruther	4 1 13	
		Bōneſs	296 1 28	
		Dunbar	49 0 2	
		Dundee	13 0 3	
		Irvine	4 3 6	
1791.		Kirkaldy	30 2 0	
		Leith	510 0 6	
		Lerwick	0 3 28	
		Montroſe	13 3 5	
		Perth	13 2 20	
		Port Glaſgow	53 3 8	
		— Glaſgow	1 2 20	
		— Greenock	118 2 24	
		Preſtonpans	89 3 22	
		Rothſay	2 2 0	
		Stranraer	3 1 20	
		Wigtown	1 2 0	
			Cwt. No. qrs. No.	
	W. — Deals	Aberdeen	140 0 22	
		Air	25 2 5	
		Alloa	166 1 0	
		Anſtruther	34 3 20	
		Bōneſs	1,479 2 22	
		Campbeltown	26 0 26	
		Dumfries	33 1 23	
		Dunbar	109 3 14	
		Dundee	159 1 10	
		Inverneſs	5 3 5	
		Irvine	38 1 22	
		Iſle Martin	2 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	95 1 18	
		Kirkcudbright	1 0 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Cwt. No. qrs. No.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1791.	W. — Deals (*continued.*)	Kirkwall	20 2 23	
		Leith	610 3 11	3 0 28
		Lerwick	5 0 16	
		Montroſe	132 0 18	
		Oban	1 2 29	
		Perth	149 0 22	
		Port Glaſgow	206 3 13	
		— Glaſgow	24 3 20	
		— Greenock	427 1 14	
		Preſtonpans	170 0 11	
		Rothſay	42 3 19	
		Stornoway	5 2 2	
		Stranraer	38 0 8	
		Thurſo	6 0 28	
		Tobermory	0 2 20	
		Wigtown	22 0 6	
	W. — Deal Ends	Aberdeen	Cwt No. qrs. No. 82 2 15	
		Air	8 2 24	
		Alloa	42 1 20	
		Anſtruther	11 0 5	
		Boneſs	221 3 19	
		Campbeltown	14 3 2	
		Dumfries	0 3 18	
		Dunbar	24 2 19	
		Dundee	25 0 3	
		Irvine	10 1 6	
		Iſle Martin	19 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	31 3 20	
		Kirkwall	29 2 24	
		Leith	93 3 23	
		Lerwick	6 2 20	
		Montroſe	44 1 10	
		Perth	27 2 12	
		Port Glaſgow	36 3 12	
		— Glaſgow	6 3 2	
		— Greenock	73 2 16	
		Preſtonpans	33 3 24	
		Rothſay	5 1 20	
		Thurſo	71 0 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct.No. q. No.	
	Wood, Deal Ends *(continued.)*	Stornoway	85 0 13	
		Stranraer	7 0 26	
		Wigtown	3 1 10	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Fir Timber	Aberdeen	1,390 40	
		Air	505 48	
		Alloa	1,483 23	
		Anſtruther	620 47	
		Boñeſs	5,881 34	
		Dumfries	647 5	
		Dunbar	869 44	
		Dundee	1,641 14	
		Invernefs	108 25	
1791.		Irvine	525 6	5 0
		Kirkaldy	395 32	
		Kirkcudbright	155 35	
		Leith	5,389 38	
		Lerwick	24 32	
		Montroſe	661 1	
		Oban	146 42	
		Perth	518 38	
		Port Glaſgow	1,447 33	
		— Greenock	1,916 39	
		Preſtonpans	830 16	
		Rothſay	83 0	
		Stornoway	165 0	
		Stranraer	92 35	
		Thurſo	18 41	
		Tobermory	26 5	
		Wigtown	214 43	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Handſpikes	Aberdeen	34 2 4	
		Alloa	8 1 6	
		Anſtruther	4 2 6	
		Boñeſs	16 3 5	
		Campbeltown	0 2 24	
		Dunbar	4 1 15	
		Dundee	15 3 0	
		Kirkaldy	11 0 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
	Wood, Handſpikes (*continued.*)	Kirkwall	2 3 10	
		Leith	14 2 22	
		Lerwick	0 2 0	
		Montroſe	3 3 24	
		Perth	3 3 24	
		Port Glaſgow	9 1 20	
		— Glaſgow	1 0 24	
		— Greenock	19 1 23	
		Preſtonpans	0 1 0	
		Stornoway	2 3 6	
		Stranraer	1 3 22	
		Thurſo	6 1 26	
			Fathoms.	
	W. — Lathwood	Aberdeen	10	
		Air	1	
1791.		Alloa	12	
		Boñeſs	93	
		Dumfries	13	
		Dunbar	8	
		Dundee	8	
		Inverneſs	4	
		Kirkaldy	2	
		Kirkcudbright	2	
		Leith	112	
		Montroſe	6	
		Port Glaſgow	29	
		— Greenock	30	
		Preſtonpans	5	
		Wigtown	8	
			No.	
	W. — Maſts	Aberdeen	11	
		Air	9	
		Alloa	12	
		Anſtruther	12	
		Boñeſs	91	
		Dundee	5	
		Inverneſs	1	
		Irvine	24	
		Kirkaldy	2	
		Kirkcudbright	3	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			No.	
	Wood, Maſts (*continued.*)	Leith	165	
		Perth	9	
		Port Glaſgow	112	
		— Greenock	312	
		Preſtonpans	1	
		Wigtown	10	
			Tons. Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	W. — Mahogany	Leith	82 0 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	394 7 0 0	
		— Glaſgow	306 0 0 0	
		— Greenock	326 8 1 8	2 10 0 0
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak Plank	Aberdeen	53 43	
1791.		Air	6 6	
		Alloa	58 3	
		Anſtruther	16 20	
		Boñeſs	93 12	
		Dunbar	19 46	
		Dundee	3 0	
		Inverneſs	2 43	
		Kirkaldy	191 20	
		Kirkcudbright	0 12	
		Leith	166 45	
		Perth	18 28	
		Port Glaſgow	40 13	
		— Greenock	226 35	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak Timber	Aberdeen	8 33	
		Air	0 14	
		Alloa	69 46	
		Anſtruther	71 9	
		Boñeſs	30 34	
		Dumfries	5 48	
		Dunbar	66 2	
		Dundee	4 23	
		Irvine	- - - -	10 0
		Kirkaldy	146 24	
		Kirkcudbright	4 0	
		Leith	402 43	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.		Exported.
			Loads.	Feet.	
	Wood, Oak Timber (*continued.*)	Montroſe	3	9	
		Perth	24	19	
		Port Glaſgow	—		
		— Greenock	272	3	
		Preſtonpans	0	25	
			Ct. No.	q. No.	
1790.	W. — Oars	Aberdeen	2	2 16	
		Air	0	1 6	
		Alloa	0	2 14	
		Anſtruther	0	0 10	
		Boñeſs	1	2 26	
		Campbeltown	0	1 18	
		Dunbar	0	2 24	
		Dundee	0	3 6	
		Inverneſs	0	1 20	
		Irvine	0	3 6	
		Kirkaldy	0	0 15	
		Kirkwall	1	0 18	
		Leith	3	3 10	
		Montroſe	0	0 12	
		Perth	1	3 23	
		Port Glaſgow	5	1 1	
		— Greenock	5	2 29	
		Preſtonpans	0	1 20	
		Rothſay	0	0 8	
		Stranraer	0	1 22	
			Ct. No.	q. No.	
	W. — Spars	Aberdeen	21	3 13	
		Air	0	3 4	
		Alloa	5	1 9	
		Anſtruther	2	0 14	
		Boñeſs	12	1 15	
		Campbeltown	0	0 6	
		Dumfries	0	0 4	
		Dunbar	0	1 5	
		Dundee	1	1 7	
		Inverneſs	0	0 22	
		Irvine	0	3 6	
		Iſle Martin	1	0 24	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct.	No.	q.	No.	Exported. Ct.	No.	q.	No.
	Wood, Spars (*continued.*)	Kirkaldy	0	1		16				
		Kirkwall	2	0		26				
		Leith	20	1		3				
		Lerwick	2	3		24				
		Montroſe	0	0		21				
		Perth	0	2		13				
		Port Glaſgow	1	3		28				
		— Greenock	10	0		2				
		Preſtonpans	7	3		24				
		Rothſay	0	0		3				
		Stranraer	1	0		27				
		Thurſo	4	2		3				
		Wigtown	0	0		12				
1791.			Ct.	No.	q.	No.				
	W. — Staves	Aberdeen	65	2		0				
		Air	5	0		0				
		Alloa	34	2		0				
		Anſtruther	12	2		0				
		Boneſs	20	1		25	12	2		0
		Dumfries	163	0		0	16	3		0
		Dunbar	19	0		0				
		Dundee	152	2		0				
		Inverneſs	15	0		0				
		Irvine	58	2		0	6	0		0
		Kirkaldy	1	2		0				
		Kirkcudbright	11	1		10				
		Leith	154	3		29				
		Lerwick	28	2		20				
		Montroſe	6	2		0				
		Perth	52	1		0				
		Port Glaſgow	3,526	3		15	365	0		0
		— Greenock	4,232	3		27	827	0		0
		Stranraer	0	3		10				
			Ct.	No.	q.	No.				
	W. — Ufers	Dunbar	3	3		10				
		Stranraer	0	1		26				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
	Wood, Wainſcot Logs	Aberdeen	13 1	
		Boñeſs	54 16	
		Dundee	11 9	
		Leith	12 24	
		Perth	0 15	
		Greenock	3 29	
		Preſtonpans	3 11	
1791.			Libs.	
	Wool, Cotton	Aberdeen	16,616	
		Alloa	197	
		Boñeſs	29,568	
		Dumfries	20	
		Kirkaldy	21,504	
		Kirkcudbright	12,775	
		Leith	140,782	
		Port Glaſgow	1,168,403	
		— Greenock	1,726,681	2,443
	Yarn, Cotton	Nil.		
	Yarn, Mohair	Nil.		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Barilla	Leith	1,507 0 12	
		Greenock	- - -	168 2 24
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Brimſtone	Leith	4,730 2 23	2,058 0 0
		Greenock	18 1 0	
		Preſtonpans	2,478 0 15	
			Doz. lib. Lib.	
	Briſtles	Aberdeen	14 7	
		Boñeſs	1,834 2	
		Perth	2 0	
		Leith	2,428 7	
		Preſtonpans	67 6	
			Cwt q. lbs	
	Cork	Aberdeen	220 3 3	
		Dumfries	86 3 8	
1792.		Inverneſs	10 0 0	
		Irvine	35 3 1	
		Kirkaldy	5 0 0	
		Leith	12,361 2 22	
		Perth	20 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	156 1 19	6 0 0
		— Greenock	583 0 5	4 1 16
	Drugs, Balſam Capaiva	Nil.		
	D. — Cantharides	Nil.		
	D. — Ginſang	Nil.		
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	D. — Gum Arabic	Perth	2 0 0	
	D. — Gum Senega	Nil.		
			Lib.	
	D. — Jalop	Leith	53	
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	D. — Juniper Berries	Leith	41 3 20	
		Montroſe	4 0 27	
	D. — Manna	Nil.		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs.	
	Drugs, Oil of Turpentine	Port Glaſgow	2,667	
		— Greenock	951	
	D. — Opium	Nil.		
			Libs.	
	D. — Quickſilver	Leith	121	
		Perth	300	
	D. — Rhubarb	Nil.		
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	D. — Turpentine, Common	Dumfries	64 2 25	
		Leith	618 0 23	
		Port Glaſgow	6,958 2 19	1 3 12
		— Greenock	691 2 6	90 2 18
1792.	Elephants Teeth	Nil.		
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Feathers for Beds	Aberdeen	10 2 16	
		Boñeſs	8 3 24	
		Dundee	4 0 23	
		Leith	267 2 27	
		Irvine	5 1 4	
		Perth	0 2 0	
		Port Glaſgow	0 2 24	
		— Greenock	4 0 0	
		Port Patrick	1 0 0	
		Preſtonpans	10 0 15	
			Barrels. libs.	
	Fiſh, Anchovies	Leith	52 11	
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Grocery, Almonds	Aberdeen	4 0 2	
		Dundee	40 1 3	
		Leith	65 1 24	
		Greenock	13 0 11	0 3 1
	G. — Cocoa	Nil.		
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	G. — Coffee	Kirkcudbright	38 3 22	
		Leith	276 1 10	77 0 22
		Port Glaſgow	28 0 6	
		— Greenock	11 0 12	97 0 13

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	Grocery, Figs	Aberdeen	20 2 2	
		Dundee	98 1 11	
		Leith	241 1 3	
		Port Glaſgow	0 2 0	
		— Greenock	131 2 0	2 0 2
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	G. — Ginger	Leith	1 2 20	
		Greenock	13 0 4	
			Libs.	
	G. — Pimento	Leith	8,642	
		Port Glaſgow	749	100
		— Greenock	5,460	
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	G. — Prunes	Aberdeen	0 2 13	
		Leith	320 1 25	
		Greenock	82 0 2	10 3 10
1792.				
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	G. — Raiſins, Lexia	Aberdeen	143 1 7	
		Dundee	244 0 20	
		Leith	1,441 3 14	
		Greenock	495 0 0	5 2 0
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Solis	Aberdeen	129 1 8	
		Dundee	160 3 18	
		Leith	1,336 0 26	24 3 22
		Greenock	249 0 21	11 1 6
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	G. — Rice	Leith	69 3 8	
		Greenock	480 0 1	184 1 21
		Stranraer	4 1 14	
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	G. — Sugar, Muſc^{do}	Dumfries	222 1 17	420 2 7
		Kirkcudbright	132 0 21	
		Leith	3,672 1 24	1,266 0 27
		Port Glaſgow	59,684 1 22	16,290 0 0
		— Greenock	79,943 1 15	43,465 0 3
		Wigtown	236 2 11	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES. Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
		Aberdeen	2,458 2 23	
		Air	190 1 14	
		Anſtruther	449 1 7	
		Boñeſs	1,099 1 18	
		Dunbar	1,456 2 13	
		Dundee	6,911 3 16	
		Inverneſs	3,194 3 1	
	Hemp, Rough	Irvine	750 1 12	
		Kirkwall	526 1 12	
		Leith	17,458 1 26	220 0 0
		Montroſe	2,018 2 1	
		Port Glaſgow	4,208 3 22	
		— Greenock	3,446 2 15	
		Preſtonpans	27 2 16	
1792.		Thurſo	629 0 11	
		Wigtown	50 0 0	
			Libs.	
		Leith	722	
	Indigo	Port Glaſgow	14,332	
		— Greenock	17,961	
		Aberdeen	- - - -	712
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.	
		Aberdeen	309 2 2 15	
		Air	116 8 2 3	
		Alloa	125 6 0 7	
		Anſtruther	34 0 2 3	
		Boñeſs	1,325 6 3 16	
		Dumfries	49 6 2 9	
		Dunbar	137 5 0 1	
		Dundee	274 11 2 7	
		Inverneſs	10 4 3 16	
	Iron, Bar	Irvine	124 3 2 1	
		Kirkaldy	32 18 3 17	
		Kirkwall	64 6 2 1	
		Leith	1,583 8 1 20	199 18 2 22
		Montroſe	119 5 1 8	
		Perth	211 12 2 4	
		Port Glaſgow	60 1 2 3	24 13 3 16
		— Glaſgow	84 0 1 20	140 0 0 0
		— Greenock	208 18 0 19	173 17 0 18

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Iron, Bar (*continued.*)	Preſtonpans	305 2 3 15	
		Stornoway	56 0 0 0	
		Stranraer	31 4 2 23	
		Thurſo	15 9 0 18	0 6 0 3
		Tobermory	6 5 1 4	
		Wigtown	29 0 0 17	
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Kelp	Leith	5 1 25	
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	Demipieces.
	Linen; Cambricks,	Port Glaſgow	- - - -	104
		— Greenock	- - - -	17
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Canvas, Heſſens	Kirkaldy	4 3 18	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	9 2 7
1792.		— Greenock	- - - -	1 3 3
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	L. — Canvas, Spruce	Boñeſs	46 1 22	
		Leith	49 3 5	
		Perth	0 3 18	
		Port Glaſgow	53 1 1	56 1 4
		— Greenock	58 2 12	92 0 2
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Drilling	Boñeſs	52 1 8	
		Leith	8 2 23	
		Port Glaſgow	8 2 23	12 3 25
		— Greenock	- - - -	34 0 17
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — German	Kirkaldy	131 3 12	
		Leith	133 3 7	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	335 2 8
		— Greenock	- - - -	72 0 20
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Hinderlands	Leith	0 0 26	
		Greenock	- - - -	2 1 28
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Ruſſia	Boñeſs	1,154 2 6	
		Leith	314 0 27	4 1 28
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	381 2 1
		— Greenock	128 0 0	545 2 17
		Preſtonpans	0 1 15	
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Sailcloth	Leith	0 0 7	
		Perth	0 0 5	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	Linen; Towells & Napkg	Boñefs	45 0 0	
		Leith	44 2 27	
		Preſtonpans	0 0 20	
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Melaſſes	Port Glaſgow	1,565 3 17	298 0 9
		— Greenock	3,454 3 14	1,731 1 24
			Tons. hhd. galls.	
	Oil; Olive	Aberdeen	47 3 11	
		Leith	0 0 24	
			Gallons.	
	O. — Salad	Dundee	12	
		Leith	664	
1792.			Tons. hhd. galls.	
	O. — Train	Aberdeen	111 1 54	
		Dunbar	87 0 37	
		Dundee	73 2 0	
		Montroſe	13 1 17	
		Greenock	41 2 33	10 0 0
			Laſts. Barrels.	
	Pitch	Irvine	0 4	0 10
		Leith	10 10	
		Port Glaſgow	26 8	11 7
		— Greenock	26 4	24 9
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Roſin	Leith	216 0 10	
		Greenock	- - - -	20 0 0
			Buſhels.	
	Salt	Aberdeen	5,076	
		Dundee	1,122	
		Inverneſs	1,090	
		Irvine	933	
		Leith	12,389	
		Port Glaſgow	10,304	1,600
		— Greenock	33,664	
		Port Patrick	356	
		Stornoway	840	
		Stranraer	53	
		Thurſo	270	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Seeds, Clover	Aberdeen	572 2 16	
		Alloa	218 1 3	
		Anſtruther	421 1 3	
		Boñeſs	308 1 26	
		Dunbar	28 0 27	
		Dundee	1,026 0 18	
		Inverneſs	96 2 19	
		Kirkaldy	333 1 9	
		Leith	693 1 3	
		Montroſe	500 1 12	
		Perth	602 3 18	
			Bales.	
	Silk, Raw	Aberdeen	29	
			Libs.	
1792.		Leith	681	
			No.	
	Skins, Bear, Black	Greenock	29	
			No.	
	S. — Beaver	Greenock	335	
			Timber. No.	
	S. — Calabar	Greenock	13 11	
			Dozen. No.	
	S. — Calf	Air	118 0	
		Anſtruther	2 0	
		Boñeſs	66 10	
		Dundee	77 3	
		Irvine	223 1	
		Kirkaldy	89 7	
		Leith	209 3	
		Port Glaſgow	6 2	
		— Glaſgow	64 4	
		— Greenock	5,052 1	
		Perth	14 3	
		Port Patrick	13 4	
		Wigtown	26 8	
			No.	
	S. — Cat	Port Glaſgow	13	
		— Greenock	29	
			Dozen.	
	S. — Coney	Greenock	1,437	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1792.	Skins, Deer	Leith	No. 7	
		Port Glaſgow	944	576
		— Greenock	7,556	3,912
	S. — Fox	Port Glaſgow	No. 6	
		— Greenock	74	
	S. — Goat	Kirkaldy	No. 2	
		Leith	50	
		Port Glaſgow	690	
	S. — Hare	Leith	Ct. No. qrs. No. 20 3 20	
		Greenock	18 0 0	
		Preſtonpans	1 2 20	
	S. — Lamb	Leith	Ct. No. qrs. No. 21 3 6	
	S. — Otter	Greenock	No. 27	
	S. — Racoon	Port Glaſgow	No. 100	
	S. — Seal	Aberdeen	No. 8	
		Dunbar	9	
		Dundee	39	
		Leith	2,095	
		Greenock	151	
	Smalts	Boneſs	Libs. 3,182	
		Dundee	331	
		Inverneſs	112	
		Leith	48,958	
		Perth	3,741	
		Greenock	- - -	130
	Spirits, Brandy	Boneſs	Gallons. 121	
		Leith	24,402	
		Greenock	1,158	
		Dundee	- - -	38

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES. Imported.	Exported.
			Gallons.	
		Aberdeen	1,959	
		Anſtruther	1,734	
		Boñeſs	2,588	
		Dunbar	811	
	Spirits, Geneva	Dundee	7,135	178
		Kirkaldy	3,255	
		Leith	30,038	
		Montroſe	1,610	
		Perth	956	
			Gallons.	
		Dumfries	23,664	
		Kirkcudbright	3,163	
		Leith	20,896	530
	S. — Rum	Port Glaſgow	80,386	13,822
		— Greenock	228,829	111,902
1792.		Stranraer	3,385	
		Wigtown	10,927	
			Laſts. Barrels.	
		Aberdeen	11 8	
		Air	1 11	
		Anſtruther	1 0	
		Boñeſs	18 4	
		Dumfries	117 10½	
		Dundee	50 0	
		Irvine	- -	0 10
		Kirkwall	0 8	
	Tar	Leith	450 6	
		Montroſe	5 2	
		Perth	5 4	
		Port Glaſgow	427 7	5 9
		— Glaſgow	* -	1 8
		— Greenock	312 10	12 8
		Preſtonpans	8 4	
		Stranraer	86 0	
		Thurſo	2 6	
		Wigtown	4 2	
			Libs.	
		Leith	251,099	10,078
	Tobacco	Port Glaſgow	3,452,434	4,902,403
		— Greenock	14,563	1,436,231

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Tow	Aberdeen	189 0 2	
		Dundee	192 1 0	
		Inverneſs	1,823 0 25	
		Leith	513 1 24	
		Montroſe	31 0 26	
		Port Glaſgow	20 2 15	
		— Greenock	0 3 18	
		Port Patrick	4 0 0	
		Preſtonpans	41 0 20	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Wax, Bees	Air	0 0 6	
		Boñeſs	1 3 25	
		Leith	9 0 2	
		Perth	0 2 0	
		Port Glaſgow	2 3 23	
1792.		— Greenock	26 0 12	
			Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	Whale Fins	Aberdeen	8 13 0 16	
		Dunbar	8 0 2 14	
		Dundee	5 1 0 0	
		Montroſe	1 3 3 8	
			Tons. hhds. galls	
	Wine, French	Aberdeen	43 2 9	1 0 12
		Dundee	8 1 38	
		Inverneſs	25 3 56	
		Leith	146 2 19	1 3 41
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	8 2 12
		— Greenock	25 2 49	12 0 20
			Tons. hhds. gals.	
	W. — Madeira	Leith	5 1 39	6 1 4
		Port Glaſgow	92 3 34	21 3 43
		— Greenock	2 3 57	22 3 33
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Portugal	Aberdeen	- - - -	0 1 27
		Air	9 3 42	
		Boñeſs	10 1 52	
		Dumfries	73 2 60	
		Inverneſs	47 0 28	
		Kirkaldy	6 3 51	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. Hhds. Gals.	
	Wine, Portugal (*continued.*)	Leith	982 0 16	9 0 60
		Perth	29 2 43	
		Port Glaſgow	58 2 39	25 0 62
		— Greenock	338 2 7	71 2 26
		Wigtown	14 2 5	
			Tons. Hhds. Gals.	
	W. — Rheniſh	Dundee	0 1 55	
		Leith	1 2 3	0 0 33
			Tons. Hhds. Gals.	
	W. — Spaniſh	Aberdeen	4 1 2	0 2 18
		Dundee	0 3 51	
		Leith	392 3 57	2 1 39
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	9 1 60
		— Greenock	30 0 29	19 2 42
		Preſtonpans	- - - -	0 0 60
1792.			Gallons.	
	W. — Tuſcan	Leith	36	
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
	Wood, Balks	Aberdeen	7 2 8	
		Air	0 1 2	
		Alloa	15 0 27	
		Anſtruther	12 0 2	
		Boneſs	75 3 15	
		Dunbar	7 2 23	
		Dundee	76 3 22	
		Kirkaldy	56 0 10	
		Kirkwall	0 0 2	
		Leith	48 0 21	
		Montroſe	44 0 0	
		Oban	0 0 24	
		Perth	8 1 9	
		Port Glaſgow	12 0 21	
		— Glaſgow	0 1 19	
		— Greenock	25 1 27	
		Preſtonpans	43 1 27	
		Rothſay	0 1 22	
		Stornoway	3 2 13	
		Stranraer	3 1 27	
		Wigtown	1 0 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct. No. qr. No.	Exported.
1792.	Wood, Battens	Aberdeen	34 0 18	
		Air	—	
		Alloa	—	
		Anſtruther	3 2 10	
		Boñeſs	422 2 6	
		Campbeltown	0 1 5	
		Dunbar	30 3 24	
		Dundee	40 3 29	
		Irvine	5 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	14 2 3	
		Kirkcudbright	1 0 18	
		Leith	488 0 8	
		Lerwick	0 3 6	
		Montroſe	13 0 0	
		Perth	15 0 18	
		Port Glaſgow	43 0 28	
		— Greenock	188 1 8	
		Preſtonpans	95 2 29	
		Rothſay	9 0 0	
		Stranraer	4 1 1	
		Thurſo	1 3 6	3 1 26
		Tobermory	2 3 12	
		Wigtown	4 0 9	
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
	W. — Deals	Aberdeen	192 2 10	
		Air	37 0 9	
		Alloa	213 0 14	
		Anſtruther	44 0 3	
		Boñeſs	1,409 2 7	
		Campbeltown	11 3 2	
		Dumfries	6 3 14	
		Dunbar	80 2 25	
		Dundee	231 2 12	2 0 20
		Fort William	1 0 0	
		Inverneſs	0 2 10	
		Irvine	67 3 4	
		Iſle Martin	5 3 29	
		Kirkaldy	87 0 12	
		Kirkcudbright	28 1 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct. No.	q.	No.	Exported.
1792.	Wood, Deals (*continued.*)	Kirkwall	26	0	8	
		Leith	673	1	2	
		Lerwick	23	2	28	
		Montroſe	130	2	1	
		Oban	7	0	26	
		Perth	186	0	27	
		Port Glaſgow	183	3	20	
		— Glaſgow	15	2	18	
		— Greenock	471	0	28	
		Preſtonpans	202	0	15	
		Rothſay	31	3	0	
		Stornoway	8	3	18	
		Stranraer	50	1	11	
		Thurſo	10	2	11	5 2 ●
		Tobermory	14	0	23	
		Wigtown	20	3	6	
	W. — Deal Ends	Aberdeen	169	2	0	
		Air	14	0	0	
		Alloa	42	3	21	
		Anſtruther	10	2	2	
		Boneſs	172	3	2	
		Campbeltown	3	0	3	
		Dumfries	5	0	20	
		Dunbar	9	0	20	
		Dundee	35	3	1	
		Fort William	23	0	0	
		Inverneſs	—			
		Irvine	13	3	1	
		Iſle Martin	6	0	24	
		Kirkaldy	39	2	29	
		Kirkcudbright	5	2	24	
		Kirkwall	77	2	7	
		Leith	62	1	28	
		Lerwick	35	3	10	
		Montroſe	78	0	26	
		Oban	4	0	9	
		Perth	45	2	12	
		Port Glaſgow	31	0	8	
		— Glaſgow	3	3	26	
		— Greenock	83	1	21	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	Wood, Deal Ends (*continued.*)	Preſtonpans	33 0 28	
		Rothſay	7 3 0	
		Stornoway	28 2 12	
		Stranraer	11 2 5	
		Thurſo	15 2 0	3 1 10
		Wigtown	3 3 3	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Fir Timber	Aberdeen	2,370 20	
		Air	1,421 46	
		Alloa	1,217 48	
		Anſtruther	988 3	
		Boneſs	9,576 12	
		Campbeltown	—	
		Dumfries	595 14	
1792.		Dunbar	569 22	
		Dundee	1,965 27	
		Inverneſs	—	
		Irvine	1,156 48	
		Kirkaldy	1,512 25	
		Kirkcudbright	664 13	
		Kirkwall	102 36	
		Leith	6,756 44	
		Montroſe	935 36	
		Oban	366 36	
		Perth	1,724 13	
		Port Glaſgow	1,157 41	
		— Glaſgow	41 23	
		— Greenock	2,726 20	
		Preſtonpans	593 7	
		Rothſay	166 18	
		Stranraer	267 31	
		Thurſo	339 4	
		Tobermory	31 4	
		Wigtown	588 17	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Handſpikes	Aberdeen	35 1 1	
		Air	0 2 0	
		Alloa	1 3 19	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. No. qr. No.	
		Anſtruther	2 1 12	
		Boñeſs	18 1 0	
		Campbeltown	0 1 6	
		Dunbar	5 1 0	
		Dundee	17 2 11	
		Fort William	1 0 0	
		Iſle Martin	1 3 0	
		Kirkaldy	11 1 12	
		Kirkcudbright	0 0 12	
		Kirkwall	4 1 2	
	Wood, Handſpikes	Leith	26 3 7	
		Lerwick	1 2 14	
1792.		Montroſe	10 1 22	
		Perth	3 0 6	
		Port Glaſgow	10 3 9	
		— Greenock	32 0 24	
		Preſtonpans	7 0 8	
		Stornoway	1 0 24	
		Stranraer	1 1 6	
		Thurſo	2 1 0	
		Wigtown	0 2 0	
			Fathoms.	
		Aberdeen	14	
		Air	5	
		Alloa	14	
		Anſtruther	4	
		Boñeſs	226	
		Dumfries	11	
		Dunbar	9	
		Dundee	16	
	W. — Lathwood	Irvine	5	
		Kirkaldy	15	
		Kirkcudbright	15	
		Leith	161	
		Montroſe	13	
		Oban	6	
		Perth	15	
		Port Glaſgow	72	
		— Greenock	205	
		Preſtonpans	21	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Fathoms.	
	Wood, Lathwood (*continued.*)	Stranraer	5	
		Thurſo	9	
		Wigtown	9	
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs	
	W. — Mahogany	Leith	86 0 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	437 6 2 0	
		— Greenock	452 19 1 24	
		Wigtown	0 10 0 0	
			No.	
	W. — Maſts	Aberdeen	90	
		Air	37	
		Alloa	11	
		Anſtruther	21	
1792.		Boñeſs	275	
		Dunbar	44	
		Dundee	30	
		Inverneſs	14	
		Irvine	30	
		Kirkaldy	22	
		Leith	299	
		Montroſe	4	
		Perth	6	
		Port Glaſgow	93	
		— Greenock	132	
		Preſtonpans	6	
		Stornoway	4	
		Stranraer	36	
		Wigtown	3	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak Plank	Aberdeen	164 27	
		Air	73 8	
		Alloa	85 40	
		Anſtruther	9 43	
		Boñeſs	104 0	
		Dundee	16 35	
		Kirkaldy	257 23	
		Leith	265 23	
		Montroſe	32 1	
		Perth	5 39	
		Port Glaſgow	74 0	
		— Greenock	74 48	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Loads. feet.	
		Aberdeen	66 48	
		Alloa	24 19	
		Anſtruther	112 25	
		Boñeſs	67 43	
		Dundee	14 18	
		Inverneſs	1 25	
	Wood, Oak Timber	Kirkaldy	174 25	
		Leith	575 1	
		Montroſe	2 38	
		Perth	8 49	
		Port Glaſgow	62 0	
		— Greenock	691 10	
		Wigtown	0 29	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
		Aberdeen	5 0 8	
1792.		Air	0 1 6	
		Alloa	1 1 0	
		Anſtruther	0 2 24	
		Boñeſs	2 2 8	
		Dunbar	0 2 14	
		Dundee	0 3 18	
		Inverneſs	0 2 8	
		Irvine	0 2 24	
		Iſle Martin	0 0 24	
		Kirkcudbright	0 0 12	
	W. — Oars	Leith	4 1 0	
		Lerwick	2 0 0	
		Kirkwall	0 2 18	
		Perth	1 1 26	
		Port Glaſgow	3 1 24	
		— Greenock	12 3 21	
		Preſtonpans	0 0 10	
		Rothſay	0 2 0	
		Stornoway	0 1 6	
		Stranraer	0 1 18	
		Thurſo	0 1 6	
		Wigtown	0 0 20	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
		Aberdeen	25 1 5	
	W. — Spars	Air	0 2 13	
		Alloa	1 2 16	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct.No. q. No.	Exported.
1792.	Wood, Spars (*continued.*)	Anſtruther	2 0 20	
		Boneſs	24 2 19	
		Campbeltown	0 0 12	
		Dumfries	0 0 11	
		Dunbar	0 2 9	
		Dundee	1 0 21	
		Fort William	0 2 0	
		Inverneſs	0 3 16	
		Irvine	1 3 19	
		Iſle Martin	1 1 0	
		Kirkaldy	5 3 21	
		Kirkcudbright	0 0 10	
		Kirkwall	3 0 15	
		Leith	30 3 23	
		Lerwick	11 0 14	
		Montroſe	—	
		Oban	0 0 9	
		Perth	0 2 19	
		Port Glaſgow	9 0 15	
		— Greenock	7 3 21	
		Preſtonpans	11 3 0	
		Rothſay	0 0 12	
		Stranraer	0 0 20	
		Thurſo	3 2 2	
		Wigtown	0 1 16	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Staves	Aberdeen	66 3 18	
		Air	5 0 0	
		Alloa	4 3 0	
		Anſtruther	47 1 0	
		Boneſs	35 2 25	
		Dumfries	29 0 0	
		Dunbar	45 3 10	
		Dundee	5 2 0	
		Irvine	7 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	18 1 20	
		Kirkcudbright	5 1 0	
		Kirkwall	8 1 10	
		Leith	695 2 2	
		Montroſe	35 2 0	
		Perth	19 2 6	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	Wood, Staves (*continued.*)	Port Glaſgow	2,918 1 6	527 2 3
		— Greenock	4,528 2 2	600 0 0
		Preſtonpans	7 0 0	
		Stranraer	78 3 10	
		Wigtown	5 0 0	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Uſers	Boñeſs	0 0 2	
		Dundee	0 2 0	
		Irvine	0 0 6	
		Kirkaldy	2 1 15	
		Kirkcudbright	0 3 5	
		Leith	0 1 28	
		Montroſe	0 2 12	
		Port Glaſgow	1 0 24	
1792.		Stranraer	1 3 1	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Wainſcot Logs	Aberdeen	8 31	
		Boñeſs	2 0	
		Dundee	19 49	
		Kirkaldy	10 44	
		Leith	59 8	
		Port Glaſgow	5 20	
		— Greenock	2 0	
			Libs.	
	Wool, Cotton	Boñeſs	87,696	
		Dumfries	798	
		Kirkaldy	2,016	
		Kirkcudbright	16,000	
		Leith	151,581	
		Perth	4,480	
		Port Glaſgow	1,481,718	1,037
		— Greenock	1,677,742	2,800
		Wigtown	3,434	
			Libs.	
	Yarn, Cotton	Greenock	188	
	Y. — Mohair	Nil.		

Cuſtom-Houſe, Edinburgh, 8th June, 1803.

Alex. Cleghorn,
Inſpector of Imports and Expts.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of the ſeveral ARTICLES after-mentioned, Imported into, and Exported from SCOTLAND, in the Four Years ended 5th January 1803: Diſtinguiſhing the Quantities Imported into and Exported from each particular Port; and diſtinguiſhing each Year.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Barilla	Leith	1,092 2 15	Cwt. qrs. libs. 112 2 15
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	
	Brimſtone	Leith	1,600 0 26	
			Dozen libs. libs.	
	Briſtles	Aberdeen	158 7	
		Boñeſs	2,035 2	
		Leith	1,860 4	
	Carpets, Turkey	Nil.		
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
1799.	Cork	Aberdeen	413 1 17	
		Dumfries	133 3 5	
		Kirkaldy	14 3 6	
		Leith	2,753 0 24	
		Greenock	2,060 2 1	
	Drugs, Balſam Capivi	Nil.		
			Libs.	
	D. — Cantharides	Leith	402	
	D. — Ginſeng	Nil.		
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Gum Arabic	Aberdeen	4 2 22	
		Leith	0 1 8	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Gum Senegal	Aberdeen	33 1 9	
	D. — Jalap	Nil.		
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Juniper Berries	Leith	2 2 20	
	D. — Manna	Nil.		
			Libs.	
	D. — Oil of Turpentine	Greenock	7,029	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1799.	Drugs, Opium	Nil.		
	D. — Quickſilver	Nil.		
	D. — Rhubarb	Nil.		
	D. — Turpentine		Cwt. qrs. libs.	
		Air	1 0 0	
		Dumfries	29 0 26	
		Leith	422 1 12	
		Greenock	2,493 1 16	
	Elephants Teeth	Nil.		
	Feathers for Beds		Cwt. qrs. libs.	
		Aberdeen	29 3 23	
		Boñeſs	6 2 21	
		Dumfries	2 1 22	
		Dunbar	—	
		Dundee	5 2 7	
		Irvine	39 1 13	
		Kirkaldy	4 2 0	
		Leith	112 0 26	
		Perth	1 0 23	
		Greenock	28 0 25	
	Fiſh, Anchovies	Leith	Barrel. libs. 0 13	
	Grocery, Almonds	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 54 1 19	
	G. — Cocoa		Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Leith	150 0 0	508 2 7
		Port Glaſgow	365 2 14	192 1 4
		— Greenock	1,576 0 24	302 0 7
	G. — Coffee		Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Boñeſs	- - -	448 0 23
		Leith	946 3 19	3,444 1 19
		Port Glaſgow	5,743 1 13	78 2 12
		— Greenock	5,613 2 17	1,292 2 19
	G. — Figs		Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Leith	152 2 20	9 3 23
		Greenock	75 3 16	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. q. lbs.
	Grocery, Ginger	Leith	- - - - -	35 3 16
		Port Glaſgow	69 0 2	31 1 13
		— Greenock	458 0 1	1 0 11
			Libs.	
	G. — Pimento	Leith	14,383	Libs.
		Port Glaſgow	28,697	2,240
		— Greenock	39,918	1,975
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	G. — Prunes	Leith	53 1 3	
	G. — Raiſins, Denia	Nil.		
1799.			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Lexia	Aberdeen	23 1 26	Cwt. q. lib.
		Leith	480 0 9	17 2 21
		Greenock	1 3 20	
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Lipari	Leith	34 0 0	
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. q. lib.
	G. — Raiſins, Solis	Leith	380 0 1	13 2 20
		Greenock	87 2 23	20 1 3
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	
	G. — Rice	Leith	3 0 0	Cwt. q. lib.
		Port Glaſgow	892 2 25	5 3 10
		— Greenock	841 1 0	16 3 2
		Stranraer	8 0 0	
			Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. q. lbs.
	G. — Sugar	Boneſs	- - - - -	676 1 0
		Leith	13,735 3 10	5,076 2 4
		Port Glaſgow	107,603 0 6	8,104 2 15
		— Greenock	133,766 0 22	17,089 2 7
	Hats	Nil.		
			Cwt. q. lib.	
	Hemp	Aberdeen	4,922 2 6	
		Air	75 0 13	
		Anſtruther	36 1 1	
		Boneſs	12,438 0 10	
		Dunbar	323 3 3	
		Dundee	19,462 3 4	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Hemp *(continued.)*	Inverneſs	4,019 3 7	
		Kirkaldy	933 2 12	
		Leith	25,040 1 26	
		Kirkwall	146 0 14	
		Montroſe	6,476 0 24	
		Perth	20 2 2	
		Greenock	2,801 3 14	Cwt. q. lib. 119 3 17
			Libs.	Lib.
	Indigo	Dundee	- - - -	56
		Leith	960	
		Port Glaſgow	21,127	
		— Greenock	12,587	Lib. 597
			Tons. cwt. q. lib.	
	Iron, Bar	Aberdeen	637 16 1 9	
		Air	180 12 2 8	
		Alloa	115 13 1 25	
		Anſtruther	19 12 2 20	Tons. cwt. q. lib.
		Boñeſs	1,175 18 3 2	40 0 0 2
1799.		Dumfries	100 4 2 19	
		Dundee	377 10 2 15	
		Inverneſs	71 8 1 3	
		Irvine	76 0 3 25	
		Kirkaldy	87 12 3 17	
		Kirkwall	74 12 1 20	
		Leith	2,217 5 2 6	Tons. cwt. q. lib. 70 10 1 5
		Montroſe	215 11 1 15	
		Perth	218 4 2 15	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	Tons cwt. q. lib. 9 3 2 11
		— Glaſgow	25 0 0 0	10 0 0 0
		— Greenock	66 7 3 12	114 11 3 6
		Preſtonpans	149 4 3 2	
		Stranraer	21 12 0 3	
		Thurſo	3 11 3 15	
		Tobermory	0 0 2 19	
			Tons. cwt. q. lib.	
	Kelp	Leith	472 8 0 20	Tons cwt. q. lib.
		Greenock	256 5 0 0	44 2 1 17
	Linen, Canvas	Nil.		
			Yards.	
	L. — Damaſk	Leith	63	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	Linen, Drilling	Boñeſs	15 2 15	
		Leith	13 0 26	Ct. Ells. q. Ells.
		Greenock	- - -	0 3 14
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells	
	L. — German	Kirkaldy	159 0 4	
		Leith	1,622 0 5	Ct. Ells. q. Ells.
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	747 3 3
		— Glaſgow	593 0 5	—
		— Greenock	- - -	1,706 0 6
	L. — Hinderlands	Nil.		
			Pieces.	
	L. — Lawns	Leith	1,592	
1799.			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
		Boñeſs	987 2 15	
		Dumfries	6 1 11	
		Dundee	95 3 1	
		Kirkaldy	42 2 0	
	L. — Ruſſia	Leith	1,743 2 21	
		Perth	5 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 568 1 17
		— Glaſgow	574 1 28	
		— Greenock	- - -	522 3 19
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
		Aberdeen	0 0 25	
		Boñeſs	0 1 0	
	L. — Sailcloth	Dundee	0 1 2	
		Kirkaldy	12 2 26	
		Montroſe	1 1 15	
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
		Leith	281 2 21	
	L. — Striped or Cheque	Glaſgow	123 1 10	Ct. Ells. q. Ells.
		Greenock	13 2 13	165 1 3
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
		Boñeſs	97 2 16	
		Dundee	1 2 9	
	L. — Towelling	Leith	39 2 9	
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 8 2 9
		— Greenock	- - -	0 3 15

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. q. No.	
	Melaſſes	Leith	6 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	23 0 16	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		— Greenock	337 3 0	371 0 6
			Gallons.	
	Oil, Olive	Aberdeen	492	
		Leith	712	
	O. — Salad	Nil.		
	O. — Spermaceti	Nil.		
1792.			Tons. hhds. Gals.	
	O. — Train	Aberdeen	303 0 21	
		Dunbar	128 2 4	
		Dundee	58 2 37	
		Leith	286 3 30	
		Montroſe	157 1 13	Tons. hhds. galls.
		Port Glaſgow	60 2 60	12 3 11
		— Greenock	874 2 15	96 2 47
			Laſts. Barrels.	
	Pitch	Aberdeen	0 8	
		Air	0 2	
		Boneſs	4 4	
		Dundee	0 7	
		Kirkwall	1 0	
		Leith	2 10	
		Montroſe	3 2	
		Greenock	—	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Roſin	Leith	215 0 0	
		Greenock	4 3 12	
			Buſhels.	
	Salt	Kirkaldy	2,341	
		Leith	19,923	
		Port Glaſgow	3,725	Buſhels.
		— Greenock	26,209	3,725
				4,774

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Seed, Clover	Aberdeen	313 0 25	
		Dundee	347 3 4	Cwt. q. libs.
		Leith	1,311 0 6	47 0 8
		Perth	459 2 13	
		Greenock	2 0 0	
	Silk	Nil.		
			No.	
	Skins, Bear	Leith	69	
		Greenock	80	
1799.				
			Dozen. No.	
		Air	144 8	
		Bonefs	25 0	
		Irvine	372 1	
		Kirkaldy	3 0	
	S. — Calf	Leith	1,092 0	
		Perth	10 0	
		Greenock	986 0	
		Portpatrick	16 0	
		Wigtown	6 0	
			Dozen. No.	
	S. — Coney	Dundee	16 8	
			No.	
	S. — Deer	Port Glafgow	86	No.
		— Greenock	2,405	882
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	S. — Hare	Leith	66 2 20	
			No.	
	S. — Kid	Leith	2,403	
			Ct. N. q. No.	
	S. — Lamb	Leith	29 2 28	
			No.	
	S. — Racoon	Greenock	309	
			No.	
	S. — Seal	Dunbar	90	
		Dundee	166	
		Leith	2,001	
		Greenock	17,810	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs.	
	Smalts	Boñeſs	3,414	
		Kirkaldy	1,073	Libs.
		Leith	36,233	1,036
		Perth	8,013	Libs.
		Greenock	- - - -	519
			Gallons.	
	Spirits, Brandy	Leith	8,918	
		Greenock	35	
			Gallons.	
	S. — Geneva	Aberdeen	453	
		Dundee	2,211	
		Leith	73,951	
		Perth	1,141	
1799.			Gallons.	Gallons.
	S. — Rum	Leith	20,644	2,507
		Port Glaſgow	159,074	37,934
		— Greenock	221,058	51,190
			Laſts. Barrels.	
	Tar	Aberdeen	11 10	
		Air	59 2	
		Alloa	4 10	
		Boñeſs	86 2	
		Dumfries	48 2	
		Dundee	141 10	
		Inverneſs	9 1	
		Kirkwall	3 0	
		Leith	514 9	
		Montroſe	49 4	Laſts. Barrels.
		Greenock	372 6	37 1
			Libs.	Libs.
	Tobacco	Leith	1,441,531	150,450
		Port Glaſgow	2,506,100	447,066
		— Greenock	1,199,889	757,878
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Tow	Aberdeen	705 3 18	
		Boñeſs	310 2 8	
		Dunbar	115 0 22	
		Dundee	4,444 3 22	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Tow (*continued.*)	Inverneſs	3,466 3 15	
		Kirkaldy	245 1 9	
		Leith	3,367 2 26	
		Montroſe	467 1 21	
		Greenock	8 1 15	
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Wax, Bees	Leith	3 0 8	
		Greenock	17 0 25	
			Tons. Cwt. q. lbs.	Tons. Cwt. q. lbs.
	Whale Fins	Dunbar	9 0 0 0	3 7 3 19
		Dundee	2 8 0 0	
		Leith	12 19 1 0	
1799.		Montroſe	6 0 0 0	
			Tons. hhds. Galls.	Tons. hhds. Gall.
	Wine, French	Leith	35 0 9	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	7 0 48
		— Greenock	6 2 37	16 2 14
			Tons. hhds. Galls.	
	W. — Madeira	Leith	1 2 27	Tons. hhds. Galls.
		Port Glaſgow	2 2 52	0 2 28
		— Greenock	10 0 40	0 1 32
			Tons. hhds. Galls.	
	W. — Portugal	Aberdeen	105 2 29	
		Dumfries	47. 1 46	Tons. hhds. Galls.
		Kirkaldy	- - -	0 0 14
		Leith	1,041 3 31	2 3 4
		Port Glaſgow	5 0 10	38 3 16
		— Greenock	567 1 53	111 1 47
	W. — Rheniſh	Leith	Tons. hhd. Galls. 0 1 10	
			Tons. hhds. Galls.	Tons. hhds. Galls.
	W. — Spaniſh	Kirkaldy	- - -	0 0 14
		Leith	473 3 40	7 0 52
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	16 2 6
		— Greenock	61 0 57	26 3 30

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.			Exported.		
			Ct.	No.	q. No.	Ct.	No.	q. No.
	Wood, Balks	Aberdeen	23	3	25			
		Alloa	2	1	23			
		Anſtruther	11	1	21			
		Boneſs	160	3	17			
		Dunbar	9	3	9			
		Dundee	74	2	5			
		Kirkaldy	46	0	9			
		Leith	43	2	17			
		Montroſe	61	2	24			
		Perth	42	2	25			
		Greenock	15	0	22			
		Preſtonpans	67	0	4			
		Stranraer	7	3	4			
			Ct.	No.	q. No.			
1799.	W. — Battens	Aberdeen	18	2	2			
		Anſtruther	1	2	0			
		Alloa	11	0	4			
		Boneſs	416	0	0			
		Dunbar	4	1	1			
		Dundee	4	2	8			
		Kirkaldy	11	1	0			
		Leith	101	0	29			
		Perth	8	0	0			
		Greenock	20	2	0			
		Preſtonpans	8	1	5			
		Stranraer	2	2	0			
		Thurſo	0	3	0			
			Ct.	No.	q. No.			
	W. — Deals	Aberdeen	134	0	17			
		Air	51	2	1			
		Alloa	145	1	0			
		Anſtruther	19	3	10			
		Boneſs	1,627	0	28			
		Dumfries	28	3	12			
		Dunbar	9	0	28	Ct.	No.	q. No.
		Dundee	108	3	23	1	0	20
		Inverneſs	4	1	12			
		Irvine	6	0	15			
		Kirkaldy	63	1	18			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported:	Exported.
			Ct.No. q. No.	
		Kirkcudbright	2 3 11	
		Kirkwall	39 0 0	Ct.No. q. No.
		Leith	217 2 3	2 1 0
		Lerwick	7 0 28	
		Montroſe	71 1 28	
		Perth	159 0 28	
	Wood, Deals	Port Glaſgow	—	
	(continued.)	— Glaſgow	5 0 0	
		— Greenock	158 0 9	
		Preſtonpans	76 2 20	
		Stornoway	5 1 0	
		Stranraer	26 2 25	
		Thurſo	0 2 6	
1799.		Tobermroy	12 2 9	
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
		Aberdeen	138 1 8	
		Air	12 2 8	
		Alloa	16 0 7	
		Anſtruther	2 2 24	
		Boñeſs	237 1 20	
		Dumfries	6 3 29	
		Dunbar	4 2 15	
		Dundee	11 3 24	
		Inverneſs	13 0 0	
		Irvine	0 2 23	
		Kirkaldy	20 0 17	
	W. — Deal Ends	Kirkcudbright	6 2 25	
		Kirkwall	54 2 12	
		Leith	34 1 28	
		Lerwick	20 2 18	
		Montroſe	14 1 11	
		Perth	19 2 20	
		Greenock	15 3 18	
		Preſtonpans	14 2 18	
		Stornoway	33 0 12	
		Stranraer	4 0 0	
		Thurſo	15 3 18	
		Tobermory	0 0 1	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
		Aberdeen	2,417 34	
		Air	1,195 23	
		Alloa	2,162 3	
		Anſtruther	228 5	
		Boñeſs	5,845 7	
		Dumfries	614 3	
		Dunbar	80 21	
		Dundee	1,230 0	
		Inverneſs	50 0	
	Wood, Fir Timber	Irvine	144 19	
		Kirkaldy	1,034 16	
		Kirkcudbright	320 7	
		Kirkwall	35 33	
		Leith	2,223 1	
1799.		Montroſe	515 8	
		Perth	1,696 9	
		Greenock	1,370 36	
		Preſtonpans	868 33	
		Stranraer	243 22	
			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
		Aberdeen	37 1 14	
		Air	0 3 10	
		Anſtruther	0 2 12	
		Boñeſs	41 3 14	
		Dunbar	5 1 2	
		Dundee	13 0 22	
		Inverneſs	1 2 0	
		Kirkaldy	6 0 24	
		Kirkcudbright	0 0 12	
	W.— Handſpikes	Kirkwall	6 0 0	
		Leith	11 3 10	
		Lerwick	1 1 12	
		Montroſe	5 3 28	
		Perth	0 2 0	
		Port Glaſgow	1 2 4	
		— Glaſgow	0 0 24	
		— Greenock	24 3 14	
		Preſtonpans	7 0 22	
		Stornoway	0 3 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	Wood, Handſpikes (*continued.*)	Stranraer	5 3 6	
		Thurſo	4 0 12	
			Fathoms.	
	W. — Lathwood	Air	16	
		Alloa	31	
		Boñeſs	177	
		Dumfries	15	
		Dunbar	2	
		Dundee	9	
		Irvine	2	
		Kirkaldy	17	
		Kirkcudbright	3	
1799.		Leith	117	
		Montroſe	6	
		Perth	11	
		Greenock	21	
		Preſtonpans	5	
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.	
	W. — Mahogany	Leith	9 17 0 7	
		Port Glaſgow	78 19 3 17	
		— Greenock	37 3 3 2	
			No. Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Maſts	Aberdeen	224 & 31 6	
		Air	9 9 30	
		Alloa	62 10 39	
		Anſtruther	24 0 0	
		Boñeſs	271 4 29	
		Dunbar	3 0 0	
		Dundee	94 4 12	
		Irvine	20 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	46 18 11	
		Kirkwall	25 0 0	
		Leith	160 125 6	
		Montroſe	6 0 0	
		Perth	37 6 25	
		Greenock	713 25 6	
		Preſtonpans	18 0 0	
		Stranraer	3 2 20	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES. Imported.	Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak Plank	Aberdeen	344 47	
		Air	3 18	
		Alloa	2 18	
		Boñeſs	77 42	
		Kirkaldy	260 24	
		Leith	12 43	
		Montroſe	72 29	
		Perth	4 6	
		Greenock	2 49	
			Loads. Feet	
	W. — Oak Timber	Aberdeen	99 13	
		Alloa	39 23	
		Boñeſs	0 35	
		Dundee	2 25	
		Kirkaldy	190 10	
		Kirkcudbright	0 12	
		Leith	128 23	
1799.		Montroſe	15 16	
		Greenock	310 9	
		Preſtonpans	0 40	
			Ct.No. qr. No.	
	W. — Oars	Aberdeen	5 1 28	
		Air	1 3 28	
		Alloa	0 3 6	
		Boñeſs	7 0 9	
		Campbeltown	0 0 24	
		Dumfries	0 0 24	
		Dunbar	0 1 10	
		Dundee	4 1 12	
		Inverneſs	0 1 0	
		Kirkaldy	0 1 26	
		Kirkcudbright	0 0 24	
		Kirkwall	0 0 24	
		Leith	7 1 8	
		Montroſe	0 0 16	
		Perth	0 3 12	
		Glaſgow	0 0 24	
		Greenock	16 0 27	
		Preſtonpans	0 2 8	
		Stornoway	0 0 18	
		Stranraer	0 2 28	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
	Wood, Spars -	Aberdeen	7 2 7	
		Air	0 2 7	
		Alloa	0 2 28	
		Anſtruther	0 1 15	
		Boñeſs	7 2 25	
		Dumfries	0 0 18	
		Dunbar	0 0 27	
		Dundee	3 2 15	
		Inverneſs	0 0 2	
		Kirkaldy	0 1 27	
		Kirkcudbright	0 0 14	
		Leith	12 0 19	
		Lerwick	4 2 20	
		Montroſe	0 1 26	
		Perth	1 0 18	
		Glaſgow	0 0 24	
1799.		Greenock	8 1 4	
		Preſtonpans	5 2 19	
		Stranraer	0 0 14	
		Thurſo	0 2 12	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Staves	Aberdeen	518 3 16	
		Air	4 0 0	
		Alloa	64 3 0	
		Boñeſs	60 2 17	
		Campbeltown	871 2 20	
		Dumfries	25 2 0	
		Dundee	47 2 0	
		Inverneſs	10 3 10	
		Irvine	2 0 0	
		Iſle Martin	5 0 0	Ct. No. q. No. 10 0 0
		Kirkaldy	143 2 20	
		Kirkcudbright	3 2 0	
		Kirkwall	14 0 0	Ct. No. q. No 5 0 0
		Leith	1,674 0 28	
		Montroſe	38 2 16	
		Perth	81 3 0	
		Port Glaſgow	1,223 0 2	
		— Glaſgow	30 2 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. No. q. No.	Ct. No. q. No.
	Wood, Staves (*continued.*)	Greenock	5,662 3 23	773 0 10
		Preſtonpans	52 0 0	
		Rothſay	8 1 10	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Ufers	Alloa	0 0 24	
		Boñeſs	1 1 19	
		Kirkwall	0 2 0	
		Perth	0 2 26	
		Greenock	0 2 12	
		Stranraer	0 2 12	
			Load. Feet.	
1799.	W. — Wainſcot Logs	Aberdeen	1 45	
		Boñeſs	0 43	
		Kirkaldy	0 40	
		Leith	20 2	
		Greenock	0 3	
			Libs.	
	Wool, Cotton	Boñeſs	4,141	
		Leith	78,588	
		Port Glaſgow	1,461,720	Libs. 12,588
		— Glaſgow	5,459	
		— Greenock	3,302,714	31,806
	Yarn, Cotton	Nil.		
	Y. — Mohair	Nil.		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Barilla	Leith	465 0 5	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Brimſtone	Leith	846 3 27	
			Doz. libs. libs.	
	Briſtles	Aberdeen	290 10	
		Air	11 0	
		Boneſs	1,511 3	
		Dundee	109 1	
		Leith	1,560 11	
		Perth	2 6	
1800.			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Cork	Aberdeen	142 0 22	
		Dumfries	47 2 8	
		Kirkaldy	124 1 26	
		Leith	2,521 3 18	
		Greenock	1,006 2 12	
	Drugs, Balſam Capivi		Nil.	
			Libs.	
	D. — Cantharides	Leith	60	
	D. — Ginſeng		Nil.	
	D. — Gum Arabic		Nil.	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Gum Senega	Leith	15 0 0	
			Libs.	
	D. — Jalop	Greenock	368	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Juniper Berries	Leith	128 0 0	
			Libs.	
	D. — Manna	Leith	28	
	D. — Oil of Turpentine		Nil.	
	D. — Opium		Nil.	
	D. — Quickſilver		Nil.	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1800.	Drugs, Rhubarb		Nil.	
	D. — Turpentine	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 1,095 2 27	
		Montroſe	4 3 20	
		Greenock	2,468 1 19	
	Elephants Teeth		Nil.	
	Feathers for Beds	Aberdeen	Cwt. qrs. libs. 20 1 0	
		Boneſs	2 1 14	
		Dundee	3 2 19	
		Irvine	28 2 0	
		Leith	114 2 22	
		Lerwick	0 2 21	
		Montroſe	4 2 15	
		Perth	3 0 0	
		Greenock	12 2 16	
	Fiſh, Anchovies	Leith	Barrels. libs. 25 8	
	Grocery, Almonds	Air	Cwt. qrs. libs. 2 2 0	
		Leith	52 2 2	
		Port Glaſgow	0 0 8	
		— Greenock	15 1 3	
	G. — Cocoa	Port Glaſgow	Cwt. qrs. libs. 9 1 14	Cwt. qrs. libs. 172 2 22
		— Greenock	353 0 26	1,095 1 17
	G. — Coffee	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 1,619 1 11	Cwt. qrs. libs. 2,222 1 17
		Port Glaſgow	3,872 0 5	6,824 3 6
		— Greenock	3,712 0 12	4,052 0 18
	G. — Figs	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 9 2 17	
		Greenock	32 2 19	
	G. — Ginger	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. —	Cwt. qrs. libs. —
		Port Glaſgow	0 0 9	21 1 22
		— Greenock	1 3 23	201 2 22

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs.	Libs.
	Grocery, Pimento	Leith	4,495	23,594
		Port Glaſgow	632	3,360
		— Greenock	5,041	8,901
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Prunes	Leith	105 0 0	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Lexia	Leith	250 0 0	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Greenock	- - - -	9 3 26
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Solis	Leith	341 1 12	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	1 2 22
		— Greenock	91 2 0	26 2 7
1800.				
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Rice	Leith	140 0 0	
		Lerwick	1 1 10	
		Perth	20 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	2,504 1 25	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		— Greenock	8,066 1 15	60 0 0
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
	G. — Sugar	Boñeſs	- - - -	1,895 1 13
		Leith	12,982 2 5	11,389 3 19
		Perth	- - - -	349 3 15
		Port Glaſgow	95,725 2 26	36,296 1 0
		— Greenock	91,785 2 4	33,230 3 17
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Hemp, rough	Aberdeen	4,407 0 17	
		Air	29 3 2	
		Anſtruther	9 1 17	
		Boñeſs	5,214 0 7	
		Dumfries	118 1 3	
		Dundee	13,459 1 0	
		Inverneſs	4,877 2 22	
		Kirkaldy	408 2 8	
		Leith	8,688 2 23	Cwt. qrs. libs. 900 0 0
		Montroſe	4,479 2 13	
		Greenock	337 0 2	200 0 0

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs.	Libs.
	Indigo	Dundee	-	134
		Leith	4,213	4,466
		Port Glaſgow	6,746	1,190
		— Greenock	16,280	778
			Tons. cwt. q. libs.	
	Iron, Bar	Aberdeen	358 6 0 25	
		Air	98 8 3 14	
		Alloa	210 14 3 22	
		Anſtruther	25 18 2 7	
		Boneſs	801 6 3 17	
		Campbeltown	20 5 0 0	
		Dumfries	20 7 1 21	
		Dunbar	26 0 2 4	
1800.		Dundee	269 0 1 26	
		Inverneſs	39 1 1 20	
		Irvine	47 13 0 27	
		Kirkaldy	104 1 0 18	
		Kirkwall	0 10 2 22	Tons. cwt. q. libs.
		Leith	1,083 16 1 11	12 0 0 0
		Montroſe	76 18 0 20	
		Perth	239 5 3 2	
		Port Glaſgow	-	20 7 0 17
		— Glaſgow	1 3 3 23	
		— Greenock	-	81 11 3 6
		Preſtonpans	176 14 0 21	
		Stranraer	20 0 0 0	
		Thurſo	4 9 2 6	
			Tons. cwt. q. libs.	
	Kelp	Dunbar	46 13 1 4	
		Iſle Martin	12 0 0 0	
		Leith	116 0 0 20	
		Port Glaſgow	60 0 0 0	
		Greenock	467 0 0 4	
			Yards.	
	Linen, Cambricks	Greenock	2,132	
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
	L. — Canvas	Alloa	10 2 16	
		Campbeltown	0 3 0	
		Leith	0 1 26	
		Perth	0 3 7	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Yards.	
	Linen, Damaſk	Boñeſs	77	
		Leith	14	
			Yards.	
	L. — Diaper	Leith	972	
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
		Dundee	8 2 29	
	L. — Drilling	Leith	2 1 10	Ct. Ells. q. Ells.
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	2 3 23
		— Greenock	- - -	2 3 4
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
		Boñeſs	94 0 20	
		Kirkaldy	16 2 13	
	L. — Germany	Leith	3,137 2 1	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 234 0 20
		Perth	0 0 28	—
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	183 3 29
		— Greenock	12 0 18	1,621 1 27
1800.			Ells.	
	L. — Hinderlands	Leith	5	
			Pieces.	
		Leith	2,611	
	L. — Lawns	Port Glaſgow	- - -	Pieces. 764
		— Greenock	- - -	1,000
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
		Aberdeen	5 3 0	
		Air	- - -	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 14 3 26
		Boñeſs	501 0 18	
		Dunbar	2 2 0	
	L. — Ruſſia	Dundee	150 0 3	Ct. Ells. q. Ells.
		Kirkaldy	- - -	42 2 0
		Leith	324 1 0	49 0 22
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	343 1 16
		— Greenock	- - -	786 3 13
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	
		Boñeſs	0 1 11	
		Dunbar	5 0 0	
		Dundee	0 2 0	
	L. — Sailcloth	Inverneſs	0 3 22	
		Leith	7 2 17	
		Montroſe	0 1 20	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1800.	Linen, Striped & Cheq^{d}	Dundee	Yards. 15	
		Leith	Pieces. 3,439	
		Port Glaſgow	—	Pieces. 250
		— Greenock		
	L. — Towelling	Aberdeen	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 2 2 9	
		Boneſs	23 2 18	
		Leith	44 2 21	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 2 3 16
		Greenock		
	Meſſes	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 10 0 7	Cwt. q. lib. 80 0 0
		Port Glaſgow	2,212 2 9	—
		— Greenock	1,382 1 1	120 0 0
	Oil, Olive	Aberdeen	Tons. hhds. galls. 0 0 50	
		Leith	7 1 53	
	O. — Salad	Nil.		
	O. — Spermaceti	Greenock	Tons. hhds. galls. 2 0 0	
	O. — Train	Aberdeen	Tons. hhds. galls. 258 0 34	
		Dunbar	80 0 39	
		Dundee	131 3 0	Tons. hhds. galls. 18 1 41
		Leith	197 0 0	
		Montroſe	78 1 60	
		Port Glaſgow	3 3 52	Tons. hhds galls. 18 2 36
		— Greenock	416 3 21	
	Pitch	Aberdeen	Laſts. Barrels. 2 1	
		Boneſs	1 0	
		Leith	1 1	
	Roſin	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 37 3 7	
		Greenock	182 3 26	
	Salt	Kirkaldy	Weys. Buſhels. 228 29	
		Greenock	282 21	Weys. Buſhels. 122 7

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Seed, Clover	Aberdeen	357 3 6	
		Boñefs	304 0 0	
		Dundee	1,045 0 27	
		Inverneſs	79 0 26	
		Leith	1,389 2 18	
		Montroſe	6 2 11	
		Perth	318 2 13	
	Silk		Nil.	
			No.	
1800.	Skins, Bear	Dunbar	1	
		Dundee	2	
		Lerwick	2	
		Greenock	3	
	S. — Beaver		Nil.	
			Dozen. No.	
	S. — Calf	Air	44 5	
		Boñefs	16 8	
		Dundee	41 8	
		Irvine	63 10	
		Kirkaldy	29 2	
		Kirkcudbright	28 0	
		Leith	198 6	
		Greenock	798 7	
	S. — Coney		Nil.	
			No.	
	S. — Deer	Greenock	47	
			Dozen. No.	
	S. — Goat	Leith	142 4	
			Ct.No. q. No.	
	S. — Hare	Irvine	2 0 0	
		Leith	25 0 11	
			Dozen.	
	S. — Lamb	Lerwick	6	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			No.	
	Skins, Seal	Dunbar	35	
		Dundee	107	
		Irvine	100	
		Kirkaldy	—	
		Lerwick	1,754	
		Port Glaſgow	2,020	
		— Greenock	10,003	
			Libs.	
	Smalts	Boñeſs	4,714	
		Dundee	1,620	
		Leith	56,256	
		Perth	7,034	
		Port Glaſgow		Libs. 3,415
		— Greenock		1,258
1800.			Gallons.	
	Spirits; Brandy	Boñeſs	864	Gallons.
		Leith	28,387	99
		Greenock	418	
			Gallons.	
	S. — Geneva	Aberdeen	2,401	
		Boñeſs	2,924	
		Dundee	5,770	
		Kirkaldy	310	
		Leith	162,987	
		Perth	2,692	
			Gallons.	Gallons.
	S. — Rum	Leith	43,667	1,966
		Port Glaſgow	336,493	197,470
		— Greenock	334,396	162,994
			Laſts. Barrels.	
	Tar	Aberdeen	60 5	
		Air	49 5	
		Boñeſs	20 10	
		Campbeltown	0 16	
		Dumfries	59 1	
		Dundee	26 9	
		Irvine	48 4	
		Kirkaldy	0 2	
		Kirkwall	0 6	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Lasts. Barrels.	
	Tar (*continued.*)	Leith	212 9	
		Lerwick	0 4	
		Montroſe	25 8	
		Port Glaſgow	7 10	Laſt. Barrels.
		— Greenock	253 7	1 8
		Preſtonpans	0 3	
		Stornoway	0 11	
			Libs.	Libs.
	Tobacco	Leith	644,171	553,770
		Port Glaſgow	1,492,138	2,093,971
		— Greenock	2,655,241	1,166,474
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Tow	Aberdeen	1,017 2 23	
		Dundee	3,251 2 10	
1800.		Inverneſs	2,634 2 6	
		Irvine	2 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	217 0 22	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
		Leith	3,059 3 4	170 0 0
		Montroſe	604 2 2	
		Port Patrick	2 0 0	
			Cwt. q. lbs.	
	Wax, Bees	Air	0 0 25	
		Boneſs	0 1 22	
		Greenock	18 0 23	
			Tons. cwt. q. lbs.	
	Whale Fins	Dunbar	5 11 0 0	
		Dundee	10 10 0 17	Ton. cwt. q. lbs.
		Leith	11 13 1 22	1 0 0 0
		Montroſe	5 0 0 27	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	Wine, French	Aberdeen	0 1 62	
		Dumfries	0 1 41	
		Inverneſs	0 0 2	
		Leith	61 0 12	Tons. hhds. gall.
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	3 2 32
		— Greenock	13 0 17	11 3 46
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Madeira	Leith	6 0 4	
		Port Glaſgow	6 0 25	Tons. hhds. galls.
		— Greenock	7 3 34	0 0 15

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. hhds. galls.	Tons. hhds. galls.
	Wine, Portugal	Air	- - -	1 2 33
		Dumfries	55 2 35	—
		Leith	697 3 51	9 1 42
		Port Glaſgow	11 3 11	34 2 55
		— Greenock	621 0 62	78 3 29
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Rheniſh	Inverneſs	0 0 2½	
		Leith	2 3 48	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	Tons. hhds. galls.
	W. — Spaniſh	Air	- - -	0 2 6
		Dumfries	5 0 34	—
		Leith	318 0 3	1 2 22
		Port Glaſgow	21 0 6	10 1 56
		— Greenock	52 2 33	20 2 10
1800.		Port Patrick	- - -	0 1 62
			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
	Wood, Balks	Aberdeen	45 0 24	
		Alloa	7 2 11	
		Anſtruther	17 3 0	
		Boñeſs	101 0 10	
		Dunbar	9 1 24	
		Dundee	59 1 22	
		Kirkaldy	40 1 4	
		Kirkwall	0 1 25	
		Leith	96 2 5	
		Montroſe	42 0 18	
		Perth	56 1 5	
		Greenock	13 1 25	
		Preſtonpans	77 0 12	
		Stornoway	3 1 18	
		Stranraer	6 0 12	
		Thurſo	1 1 3	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Battens	Aberdeen	31 1 23	
		Air	1 0 0	
		Alloa	1 0 0	
		Anſtruther	2 2 0	
		Boñeſs	331 2 24	
		Dunbar	4 0 12	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct. No. q. No.	Exported. Ct. No. q. No.
1800.	Wood, Battens (*continued.*)	Dundee	9 0 18	
		Irvine	1 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	16 3 0	
		Leith	190 2 6	
		Montroſe	1 2 10	
		Perth	1 2 26	
		Greenock	0 1 20	
		Preſtonpans	24 2 26	
		Stranraer	1 3 0	
	W. — Deals	Aberdeen	171 0 4	
		Air	25 1 20	
		Alloa	109 0 12	
		Anſtruther	17 3 8	
		Boñeſs	1,482 1 3	
		Dumfries	4 3 27	
		Dunbar	15 3 3	
		Dundee	120 0 11	
		Inverneſs	6 1 14	
		Irvine	14 2 14	
		Kirkaldy	79 1 16	
		Kirkcudbright	2 2 0	
		Kirkwall	14 1 1	
		Leith	458 1 24	1 0 0
		Lerwick	34 0 16	
		Montroſe	72 0 9	
		Perth	136 2 13	
		Glaſgow	0 0 28	No. 22
		Greenock	116 2 27	
		Preſtonpans	119 1 22	
		Stornoway	10 2 17	
		Stranraer	18 3 20	
		Thurſo	5 3 18	
		Wigtown	2 1 9	
	W. — Deal Ends	Aberdeen	170 1 4	
		Air	9 1 12	
		Alloa	10 1 3	
		Anſtruther	2 2 14	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
1800.	Wood, Deal Ends (*continued.*)	Boneſs	213 1 1	
		Campbeltown	4 0 0	
		Dumfries	2 3 0	
		Dunbar	4 0 20	
		Dundee	19 2 2	
		Inverneſs	0 1 14	
		Irvine	7 0 12	
		Kirkaldy	20 2 10	
		Kirkcudbright	4 2 10	
		Kirkwall	43 1 26	
		Leith	80 1 6	Ct. No. q. No. 6 0 0
		Lerwick	53 0 16	
		Montroſe	28 2 6	
		Perth	28 1 15	
		Greenock	26 0 26	
		Preſtonpans	15 2 0	
		Stornoway	77 2 12	
		Stranraer	1 3 10	
		Thurſo	12 1 6	
		Wigtown	0 3 0	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W.—Fir Timber	Aberdeen	3,507 13	
		Air	406 20	
		Alloa	879 18	
		Anſtruther	281 6	Loads. Feet.
		Boneſs	5,489 2	41 43
		Dumfries	498 48	
		Dunbar	185 4	
		Dundee	715 18	
		Fort William	215 8	
		Inverneſs	70 45	
		Irvine	272 9	
		Kirkaldy	1,167 1	
		Kirkcudbright	337 10	
		Kirkwall	16 35	
		Leith	4,870 31	
		Montroſe	927 28	
		Perth	1,133 31	
		Greenock	1,300 30	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
	Wood, Fir Timber *(continued.)*	Preſtonpans	480 37	
		Stranraer	142 28	
		Thurſo	39 25	
		Wigtown	141 33	
			Ct.No. q. No.	
		Aberdeen	58 2 25	
		Air	10 3 22	
		Alloa	0 1 18	
		Anſtruther	0 2 6	
		Boñeſs	23 1 3	
		Dunbar	3 1 27	
		Dundee	15 3 2	
		Inverneſs	0 0 18	
1800.		Irvine	1 1 10	
	W. — Handſpikes	Kirkaldy	7 0 21	
		Kirkwall	6 1 0	
		Leith	36 0 22	
		Lerwick	0 0 24	
		Montroſe	3 3 26	
		Perth	1 1 6	
		Port Glaſgow	6 0 29	
		— Greenock	42 1 0	
		Preſtonpans	4 1 18	
		Stornoway	1 0 18	
		Thurſo	2 3 6	
			Fathoms.	
		Aberdeen	8	
		Air	6	
		Alloa	28	
		Anſtruther	3	
		Boñeſs	174	
	W. — Lathwood	Dumfries	16	
		Dundee	0	
		Fort William	11	
		Inverneſs	4	
		Irvine	5	
		Kirkaldy	25	
		Kirkcudbright	4	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Fathoms.	
	Wood; Lathwood (*continued.*)	Leith	144	
		Montroſe	5	
		Perth	3	
		Greenock	11	
		Preſtonpans	6	
		Stranraer	2	
		Wigtown	4	
			Tons. cwt. q. lib.	
	W. — Mahogany	Leith	141 8 3 4	
		Port Glaſgow	372 14 3 23	
		— Greenock	512 17 3 23	
			No. Loads. ft.	
	W. — Maſts	Aberdeen	237 & 21 36	
		Air	11 3 32	
		Alloa	40 6 39	
1800.		Anſtruther	7 0 0	
		Boñeſs	260 12 2	
		Dumfries	6 0 0	
		Dunbar	29 2 33	
		Dundee	80 18 8	
		Inverneſs	9 0 0	
		Irvine	13 6 0	
		Kirkaldy	45 38 28	
		Kirkwall	2 3 10	
		Leith	255 151 32	Loads. Feet. 25 0
		Montroſe	30 0 0	
		Perth	32 2 0	
		Greenock	142 0 0	
		Preſtonpans	10 0 0	
		Stornoway	2 0 0	
		Stranraer	6 0 0	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak Plank	Aberdeen	629 27	
		Air	13 15	
		Allea	172 49	
		Anſtruther	47 23	
		Boñeſs	281 36	
		Dundee	111 13	
		Irvine	30 30	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
	Wood; Oak Plank *(continued.)*	Kirkaldy	429 42	
		Leith	350 23	
		Montroſe	73 27	
		Perth	16 1	
		Greenock	43 9	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak Timber	Aberdeen	106 18	
		Air	122 16	
		Alloa	36 4	
		Anſtruther	59 31	
		Boñeſs	4 44	
		Dundee	6 33	
		Kirkaldy	253 29	
1800.		Leith	349 15	
		Montroſe	33 9	
		Port Glaſgow	61 0	
		— Greenock	450 40	
		Preſtonpans	1 0	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Oars	Aberdeen	12 0 8	
		Air	1 2 10	
		Alloa	0 0 26	
		Anſtruther	0 1 10	
		Boñeſs	6 2 29	
		Dumfries	0 1 10	
		Dunbar	1 1 10	
		Dundee	2 0 20	
		Inverneſs	0 0 8	
		Irvine	0 1 10	
		Kirkaldy	0 0 28	
		Kirkwall	1 0 25	
		Leith	5 3 13	
		Lerwick	1 0 14	
		Montroſe	2 1 8	
		Perth	2 0 12	
		Port Glaſgow	2 0 3	
		— Greenock	17 3 8	
		Preſtonpans	1 2 8	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Ct.No. qrs. No.	
	Wood, Oars (*continued*,)	Stornoway	1 1 12	
		Stranraer	0 0 20	
			Ct.No. q. No.	
	W. — Spars	Aberdeen	7 3 7	
		Air	0 0 16	
		Alloa	0 2 11	
		Anſtruther	0 0 26	
		Boñeſs	8 0 4	
		Dunbar	0 0 6	
		Dundee	3 2 27	
		Inverneſs	0 1 3	
		Irvine	0 0 20	
		Kirkaldy	2 1 16	
		Kirkwall	0 3 21	
		Leith	8 3 19	
		Lerwick	10 2 18	
1800.		Montroſe	1 2 21	
		Perth	2 2 23	
		Greenock	9 0 25	
		Preſtonpans	4 2 34	
		Stranraer	0 2 24	
		Thurſo	1 0 0	
		Wigtown	0 0 6	
			Ct.No. q. No.	
	W. — Staves	Aberdeen	493 0 1	
		Air	742 3 0	
		Alloa	67 1 15	
		Anſtruther	55 0 0	
		Boñeſs	275 3 18	
		Campbeltown	960 3 10	
		Dumfries	5 0 0	
		Dundee	72 2 26	
		Fort William	3 2 0	
		Irvine	29 1 26	
		Kirkaldy	396 2 20	
		Kirkwall	11 1 14	Ct.No. q. No.
		Leith	2,418 1 0	4 0 0
		Lerwick	13 1 4	
		Montroſe	73 1 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct.No. q. No.	
	Wood, Staves (*continued.*)	Perth	31 2 0	
		Port Glaſgow	2,331 3 14	
		— Glaſgow	21 0 0	Ct.No. q. No. 389 1 0
		— Greenock	13,587 3 21	
		Preſtonpans	7 0 0	
		Rothſay	350 0 0	
		Stornoway	62 2 0	
		Stranraer	244 0 20	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Ufers	Aberdeen	0 0 24	
		Boneſs	1 1 22	
		Dunbar	0 2 24	
		Dundee	0 0 25	
		Leith	0 2 7	
1800.		Montroſe	0 0 6	
		Stranraer	0 0 12	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Wainſcot Logs	Aberdeen	32 40	
		Anſtruther	0 27	
		Boneſs	0 35	
		Dundee	59 18	
		Inverneſs	5 35	
		Kirkaldy	24 31	
		Leith	57 28	
		Montroſe	0 37	
			Libs.	
	Wool, Cotton	Kirkaldy	11,560	
		Leith	32,351	
		Port Glaſgow	1,680,664	
		— Greenock	4,302,474	Libs. 49,210
		— Glaſgow	- - - -	1,363
	Yarn, Cotton	- - - - - - - - -	Nil.	
	Y. — Mohair	- - - - - - - - -	Nil.	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
	Barilla	Leith	49 3 1	30 1 9
		Greenock	- - -	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Brimſtone	Leith	1,173 1 0	
			Dozen libs. libs.	
	Briſtles	Aberdeen	48 0	
		Boñeſs	1,629 4	
		Leith	1,517 10	
		Perth	0 9	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
1801.	Cork	Aberdeen	143 1 7	
		Dumfries	38 3 19	
		Leith	1,896 1 2	
		Glaſgow	191 0 14	
		Greenock	1,503 1 11	
	Drugs; Balſam Capivi		Nil.	
	D. — Cantharides		Nil.	
	D. — Ginſeng		Nil.	
	D. — Gum Arabic		Nil.	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Gum Senega	Leith	7 1 3	
	D. — Jalop		Nil.	
	D. — Juniper Berries		Nil.	
			Libs.	
	D. — Manna	Leith	149	
			Libs.	
	D. — Oil of Turpentine	Leith	672	
		Greenock	4,634	
	D. — Opium		Nil.	
	D. — Quickſilver		Nil.	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1801.	Drugs, Rhubarb		Nil.	
	D. — Turpentine, common	Air	Cwt. qrs. libs. 802 1 15	
		Port Glaſgow	321 3 17	
		— Greenock	2,901 3 3	
	Elephants Teeth	Port Glaſgow	Cwt. qrs. libs. 5 1 8	
	Feathers for Beds	Aberdeen	Cwt. qrs. libs. 24 3 18	
		Boneſs	60 1 1	
		Dundee	18 1 5	
		Irvine	180 0 0	
		Leith	60 1 21	
		Montroſe	30 3 24	
		Perth	0 1 16	
		Preſtonpans	11 2 12	
		Greenock	115 2 24	
	Fiſh, Anchovies	Leith	Barrels. libs. 5 9	
	Grocery, Almonds	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 30 2 4	Cwt. qrs. libs. 1 0 8
		Greenock	13 0 12	
	G. — Cocoa	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. - - -	Cwt. qrs. libs. 37 1 10
		Port Glaſgow	315 1 19	302 2 8
		— Greenock	0 0 27	
	G. — Coffee	Boneſs	Cwt. qrs. libs. - - -	Cwt. qrs. libs. 622 0 10
		Dumfries	48 1 10	
		Leith	685 0 4	7,365 1 24
		Port Glaſgow	4,046 0 15	2,541 0 26
		Greenock	5,366 0 6	2,086 3 13
	G. — Figs	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 0 0 7	
		Greenock	2 3 19	
	G. — Ginger	Port Glaſgow	Cwt. qrs. libs. 1 2 27	Cwt. qrs. libs. 108 2 20
		— Greenock	- - -	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Lib.	Lib.
	Grocery, Pimento	Boñeſs	- - - - -	6,146
		Leith	3,557	
		Port Glaſgow	599	
		— Greenock	4,351	10,959
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Prunes	Leith	15 3 7	
			Cwt. qr. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Lexia	Leith	1,003 1 14	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Solis	Leith	785 2 3	
		Greenock	6 1 12	
1801.			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Rice	Air	133 0 14	
		Leith	81 1 3	Cwt. qrs. libs. 300 0 0
		Port Glaſgow	8,279 3 8	
		— Greenock	11,933 3 25	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Sugar	Boñeſs	- - - -	946 3 7
		Dumfries	45 1 14	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Leith	15,413 2 23	3,278 3 17
		Port Glaſgow	194,445 3 0	14,639 3 13
		— Greenock	114,316 1 2	23,422 1 15
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Hemp	Aberdeen	2,581 3 23	
		Air	595 1 6	
		Boñeſs	3,880 1 13	
		Campbeltown	3 3 12	
		Dumfries	84 2 23	
		Dundee	6,464 1 2	
		Inverneſs	4,545 3 4	
		Irvine	662 2 8	
		Iſle Martin	5 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	817 1 16	
		Kirkwall	—	
		Leith	11,796 3 18	
		Montroſe	2,291 2 13	
		Port Glaſgow	1,811 1 14	
		— Greenock	3,008 0 19	
		Preſtonpans	63 2 15	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs.	Libs.
	Indigo	Dundee	- - - -	27
		Leith	283	3,700
		Port Glaſgow	16,744	—
		— Greenock	61,387	6 245
			Tons. cwt. q. lib.	
	Iron, Bar	Aberdeen	407 6 2 12	
		Banff	58 0 3 18	Tons. cwt. q. lib.
		Air	121 19 0 27	2 0 2 9
		Alloa	100 13 0 2	
		Anſtruther	25 18 0 25	
		Boneſs	1,148 6 0 26	
		Dumfries	117 17 3 3	
		Dunbar	76 9 3 1	
		Dundee	118 12 1 24	
1801.		Inverneſs	40 17 2 19	
		Irvine	78 5 0 9	
		Iſle Martin	0 16 1 18	
		Kirkaldy	102 4 1 14	
		Kirkwall	2 12 2 24	
		Leith	968 13 0 24	21 0 0 0
		Montroſe	137 0 3 26	
		Perth	138 5 3 5	
		Port Glaſgow	14 19 2 3	28 12 0 5
		— Greenock	82 1 0 13	47 17 0 7
		Preſtonpans	90 8 3 18	
		Stranraer	19 15 2 1	
		Thurſo	0 15 2 0	
		Wigtown	36 11 0 12	
			Tons. cwt. q. lib	
	Kelp	Dunbar	53 0 0 0	
		Leith	462 13 0 0	
		Glaſgow	10 0 0 0	
		Greenock	207 4 2 0	
	Linen, Cambricks	Port Glaſgow	- - - -	Pieces. 88
	L. — Canvas	Leith	Cwt. Ells. qrs. Ells. 5 1 24	
	L. — Damaſk	Leith	Pieces. Yards. 21 & 14	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
				Yards
	Linen, Diaper	Port Glaſgow	- - - -	39
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	
	L. — Drilling	Boñeſs	3 1 24	
		Leith	3 2 0	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	Ct. Ells. qr. Ells. 1 3 0
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.
	L. — German	Air	- - - -	45 2 12
		Leith	2,722 0 21	
		Lerwick	2 0 28	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	1,461 2 2
		— Greenock	- - - -	2,339 2 9
	L. — Hinderlands	Nil.		
1801.			Pieces.	Pieces.
	L. — Lawns	Leith	16,355	100
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	1,711
		— Greenock	- - - -	16,390
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.
	L. — Ruſſia	Air	- - - -	3 2 29
		Boñeſs	894 0 10	
		Dundee	- - - -	
		Leith	70 2 12	8 2 27
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	474 2 27
		— Greenock	- - - -	694 2 6
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	
	L. — Sailcloth	Boñeſs	14 0 24	
		Dundee	0 1 6	
		Inverneſs	0 2 20	
		Kirkaldy	0 1 15	
		Leith	36 2 0	
		Lerwick	5 3 10	
		Montroſe	0 1 4	
		Port Glaſgow	1 0 29	
			Pieces.	
	L. — Striped	Leith	7,192	Pieces.
		Greenock	- - - -	9,570
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	
	L. — Towelling	Boñeſs	92 2 24	
		Dundee	0 2 11	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct. Ells. q. Ells.	Ct. Ells. q. Ells.
	Linen, Towelling (*continued.*)	Leith	27 1 7	1 1 23
		Greenock	- - -	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
	Melaſſes	Leith	367 2 0	
		Port Glaſgow	5,732 2 27	3,050 2 26
		— Greenock	3,974 2 4	1,783 2 17
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	Oil, Olive	Leith	5 0 47	
	O.—Salad		Nil.	
			Gallons.	
	O.—Spermaceti	Greenock	55	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	Tons. hhds. galls.
1801.	O.—Train	Aberdeen	217 3 12	35 0 0
		Dunbar	90 3 6	
		Dundee	94 2 30	
		Leith	255 2 0	
		Montroſe	120 2 58	34 1 38
		Port Glaſgow	0 2 0	
		— Greenock	352 2 24	36 3 11
			Laſts. Barrels.	
	Pitch	Aberdeen	1 0	
		Air	3 2	
		Alloa	1 7	
		Boñeſs	7 1	
		Dunbar	0 1	
		Dundee	16 9	
		Kirkwall	0 2	
		Leith	2 7	
		Montroſe	0 3	
		Greenock	24 2	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Roſin	Air	106 3 10	
		Leith	1,143 0 8	
		Montroſe	4 0 0	
			Weys. Buſhels.	Weys. Buſhels.
	Salt	Port Glaſgow	- - -	38 22
		— Greenock	164 26	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Seed, Clover	Aberdeen	196 1 19	
		Boñeſs	75 1 10	
		Dundee	308 2 9	
		Kirkaldy	124 1 11	
		Leith	743 0 13	
		Montroſe	64 2 4	
		Perth	164 1 0	
			Lib.	
	Silk, Raw	Leith	227	
			No.	No.
	Skins, Bear	Leith	—	79
		Greenock	80	
			Dozen. No.	
1801.	S. — Calf	Air	136 0	
		Alloa	34 11	
		Boñeſs	65 0	
		Dundee	13 0	
		Irvine	399 0	
		Leith	568 0	
		Glaſgow	46 1	
		Greenock	1,788 2	
		Port Patrick	35 8	
			No.	
	S. — Deer	Air	163	
		Port Glaſgow	212	
		— Greenock	2,808	
			Dozen. No.	
	S. — Goat	Aberdeen	2 6	
		Leith	60 0	
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
	S. — Hare	Leith	51 2 18	
			Dozen.	
	S. — Lamb	Irvine	3	
			No.	
	S. — Racoon	Greenock	29	
			No.	
	S. — Seal	Aberdeen	191	
		Dunbar	37	
		Dundee	107	
		Greenock	11,533	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs.	
	Smalts	Boñeſs	1,581	
		Leith	40,258	
		Perth	2,866	
			Gallons.	
	Spirits, Brandy	Air	1,135	
		Boñeſs	168	
		Kirkaldy	233	
		Leith	22,848	
		Greenock	10,294	
			Gallons.	
	S. — Geneva	Aberdeen	28,792	
		Banff	569	
1801.		Air	1,720	
		Boñeſs	12,278	
		Dundee	6,211	
		Kirkaldy	4,029	
		Leith	424,674	Gallons. 31,902
		Perth	3,621	
		Glaſgow	899	
		Greenock	2,375	
			Gallons.	Gallons.
	S. — Rum	Leith	55,867	5,243
		Port Glaſgow	308,867	43,501
		— Greenock	309,819	68,970
			Laſts. Barrels.	Laſts. Barrels.
	Tar	Aberdeen	65 4	25 0
		Banff	4 8	
		Air	122 7	
		Alloa	5 11	
		Anſtruther	0 2	
		Boñeſs	15 6	
		Dumfries	4 10	
		Dunbar	0 1	
		Dundee	57 1	
		Irvine	0 10	
		Kirkwall	4 5	
		Leith	158 0	
		Lerwick	0 2	
		Montroſe	45 10	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Lasts. Barrels.	Lasts. Barrels.
	Tar (*continued.*)	Port Glasgow	13 5	7 2
		— Greenock	584 6	
		Stornoway	0 4	
		Stranraer	0 8	
		Thurso	0 6	
		Tobermory	1 4	
		Wigtown	18 10	
			Libs.	Libs.
	Tobacco	Leith	1,331,054	450,775
		Port Glasgow	806,898	739,497
		— Greenock	1,936,967	2,106,996
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Tow	Aberdeen	332 1 24	
		Boness	166 1 15	
1801.		Dundee	3,382 0 25	
		Inverness	3,235 1 6	
		Kirkaldy	262 3 23	
		Leith	3,987 1 14	
		Montrose	543 3 1	
		Greenock	215 0 0	
		Port Patrick	19 0 0	
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Wax, Bees	Air	11 1 13	
		Leith	3 0 0	
		Port Glasgow	0 0 26	
		— Greenock	3 3 19	
			Tons. cwt q. libs.	
	Whale Fins	Aberdeen	10 6 3 17	
		Dunbar	9 11 2 0	
		Dundee	6 1 1 23	
		Leith	14 6 0 0	
		Montrose	8 0 0 0	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	Tons. hhds. galls.
	Wine, French	Leith	25 0 58	0 3 41
		Montrose	1 0 34	—
		Port Glasgow	— — —	6 3 51
		— Greenock	— — —	6 0 45

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	Wine, Madeira	Leith	9 0 1	
		Port Glaſgow	6 1 28	
		— Greenock	23 1 41	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Portugal	Aberdeen	79 2 54	
		Dumfries	35 2 12	
		Irvine	- - -	Tons. hhds. galls. 2 2 60
		Leith	1,783 2 32	9 0 5
		Port Glaſgow	2 0 58	46 1 51
		— Glaſgow	1 0 19	
		— Greenock	1,157 0 13	104 3 62
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Rheniſh	Kirkaldy	0 1 11	
		Leith	4 0 53	Tons. hhds. galls.
1801.		Port Glaſgow	- - -	1 0 21
		— Greenock	- - -	0 0 35
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Sicilian	Leith	8 2 58	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	Tons. hhds. galls.
	W. — Spaniſh	Irvine	- - -	0 3 41
		Leith	384 0 20	4 1 56
		Montroſe	0 3 53	
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	12 3 62
		— Greenock	51 3 15	31 1 47
			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
	Wood, Balks	Aberdeen	28 0 15	
		Banff	3 3 16	
		Alloa	0 2 24	
		Anſtruther	8 3 9	
		Boneſs	185 3 10	
		Dumfries	1 2 23	
		Dunbar	5 0 24	
		Dundee	19 0 20	
		Irvine	0 1 10	
		Kirkaldy	47 1 28	
		Kirkwall	0 2 0	
		Leith	80 3 6	
		Montroſe	24 3 17	
		Perth	35 2 24	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct.No. q. No.	
	Wood; Balks (*continued.*)	Greenock	11 2 21	
		Preſtonpans	49 2 3	
		Rotheſay	0 0 12	
		Stornoway	0 3 6	
			Ct.No. q. No	
	W. — Battens	Aberdeen	18 2 28	
		Air	0 3 23	
		Anſtruther	1 2 0	
		Boñeſs	149 3 8	
		Dunbar	11 2 7	
		Dundee	0 3 0	
		Kirkaldy	12 3 20	
		Kirkwall	2 0 0	
		Leith	82 3 19	
		Montroſe	8 1 26	
1801.		Perth	2 2 0	
		Greenock	12 2 12	
		Preſtonpans	20 3 26	
		Rotheſay	2 2 16	
		Stranraer	2 3 0	
			Ct.No. q. No.	
	W. — Deals	Aberdeen	72 1 17	
		Banff	21 0 22	
		Air	34 0 1	
		Alloa	58 1 29	
		Anſtruther	11 0 2	
		Boñeſs	1,391 1 17	
		Dumfries	34 2 8	
		Dunbar	18 0 19	
		Dundee	41 3 7	
		Inverneſs	1 2 4	
		Irvine	15 3 28	
		Kirkaldy	60 3 18	
		Kirkwall	12 1 7	
		Leith	286 3 29	
		Lerwick	6 2 23	
		Montroſe	73 3 5	
		Perth	88 2 8	
		Port Glaſgow	23 2 13	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.			Exported.
			Ct.No.	q.	No.	
	Wood; Deals (*continued.*)	Glaſgow	0	0	17	
		Greenock	322	0	15	
		Preſtonpans	95	3	1	
		Rotheſay	8	0	15	
		Stornoway	1	1	4	
		Stranraer	13	1	0	
		Thurſo	0	2	0	
		Wigtown	14	0	0	
			Ct. No.	q.	No.	
	W. — Deal Ends	Aberdeen	58	1	12	
		Banff	6	2	16	
		Air	11	0	28	
		Alloa	6	0	26	
		Anſtruther	1	2	20	
		Boneſs	198	2	23	
		Dumfries	12	3	12	
		Dunbar	2	0	0	
		Dundee	11	1	9	
		Inverneſs	0	0	24	
		Irvine	11	2	28	
		Kirkaldy	9	2	16	
		Kirkwall	65	1	17	
		Leith	62	0	29	
		Lerwick	2	2	20	
		Montroſe	24	1	3	
		Perth	10	0	23	
		Preſtonpans	23	3	18	
		Port Glaſgow	2	3	22	
		Greenock	13	0	6	
		Rotheſay	0	1	3	
		Stornoway	33	3	8	
		Stranraer	3	0	27	
		Thurſo	11	0	0	
		Wigtown	4	0	16	
			Loads.	Feet.		
	W. — Fir Timber	Aberdeen	1,241	48		
		Banff	341	17		
		Air	1,158	15		
		Alloa	1,018	23		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
		Anſtruther	152 33	
		Boñeſs	6,309 42	
		Dumfries	862 29	
		Dunbar	103 2	
		Irvine	345 32	
		Dundee	258 43	
		Kirkaldy	606 24	
		Kirkwall	180 14	
	Wood; Fir Timber *(continued.)*	Leith	3,706 0	
		Montroſe	521 22	
		Perth	699 13	
		Port Glaſgow	72 14	
		— Greenock	1,374 5	
1801.		Preſtonpans	337 40	
		Stranraer	49 26	
		Thurſo	88 46	
		Wigtown	78 46	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
		Aberdeen	17 2 28	
		Banff	5 1 6	
		Air	3 0 16	
		Anſtruther	0 1 18	
		Boñeſs	25 1 10	
		Dumfries	0 1 0	
		Dunbar	1 2 0	
		Dundee	1 1 10	
		Irvine	9 2 24	
		Kirkaldy	2 0 9	
	W. — Handſpikes	Kirkwall	6 3 0	
		Leith	29 3 0	
		Lerwick	0 0 24	
		Montroſe	3 0 2	
		Perth	1 2 0	
		Port Glaſgow	32 0 5	
		— Greenock	43 1 16	
		Preſtonpans	6 1 24	
		Rotheſay	0 3 6	
		Stornoway	0 3 21	
		Thurſo	2 2 16	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Fathoms.	
		Aberdeen	18	
		Air	29	
		Alloa	105	
		Boñeſs	146	
		Dumfries	18	
		Dunbar	2	
		Dundee	2	
		Irvine	21	
	Wood, Lathwood	Kirkaldy	23	
		Leith	126	
		Perth	11	
		Port Glaſgow	5	
		— Greenock	25	
1801.		Preſtonpans	9	
		Thurſo	1	
		Wigtown	5	
			Tons. cwt. q. libs.	
		Air	13 4 2 0	
		Dumfries	3 3 1 6	
	W. — Mahogany	Leith	102 18 0 5	
		Port Glaſgow	41 1 0 26	
		— Greenock	301 11 1 1	
			No. Ells. feet.	
		Aberdeen	178 & 2 32	
		Banff	14 0 48	
		Air	87 11 14	
		Alloa	4 8 24	
		Boñeſs	356 13 28	
		Dumfries	2 0 0	
		Dunbar	12 0 0	
		Dundee	43 0 32	
	W. — Maſts	Inverneſs	27 0 0	
		Irvine	33 9 40	
		Kirkaldy	51 4 0	
		Leith	316 34 38	
		Montroſe	32 3 10	
		Perth	27 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	0 5 16	
		— Greenock	322 73 38	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			No. Loads Feet.	
	Wood; Maſts - - - - (*continued.*)	Preſtonpans - - - - - -	25 & 0 0	
		Rotheſay - - - - - -	1 0 0	
		Wigtown - - - - - -	2 0 37	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak, Plank -	Aberdeen - - - - - -	373 27	
		Alloa - - - - - - - -	124 15	
		Boneſs - - - - - - -	179 40	
		Dundee - - - - - - -	43 14	
		Iſle Martin - - - - -	5 0	
		Kirkaldy - - - - - -	245 24	
		Kirkwall - - - - - -	—	
		Leith - - - - - - -	231 42	
		Montroſe - - - - - -	25 30	
1801.		Perth - - - - - - -	2 10	
		Greenock - - - - - -	21 44	
			Loads Feet.	
	W. — Oak Timber - -	Aberdeen - - - - - -	73 35	
		Banff - - - - - - -	0 49	
		Auſtruther - - - - -	64 3	
		Boneſs - - - - - - -	2 43	
		Dundee - - - - - - -	2 10	
		Iſle Martin - - - - -	0 29	
		Kirkaldy - - - - - -	119 38	
		Leith - - - - - - -	375 42	
		Montroſe - - - - - -	13 36	
		Port Glaſgow - - - -	27 0	
		— Greenock - - - -	87 46	
		Preſtonpans - - - - -	0 6	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Oars - - - -	Aberdeen - - - - - -	9 1 3	
		Banff - - - - - - -	0 1 12	
		Air - - - - - - - -	—	
		Alloa - - - - - - -	0 3 14	
		Boneſs - - - - - - -	10 3 12	
		Campbelltown - - - -	0 1 0	
		Dumfries - - - - - -	0 0 10	
		Dunbar - - - - - -	0 2 10	
		Dundee - - - - - -	1 1 24	
		Inverneſs - - - - -	0 1 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
	Wood; Oars (continued.)	Irvine	1 0 8	
		Kirkaldy	1 3 0	
		Kirkwall	0 0 12	
		Leith	5 1 16	
		Lerwick	0 2 0	
		Montroſe	2 1 4	
		Perth	0 1 28	
		Port Glaſgow	3 2 28	
		— Greenock	13 3 22	
		Preſtonpans	0 3 26	
		Rotheſay	0 1 2	
		Stornoway	0 1 0	
		Stranraer	1 0 12	
		Wigtown	0 0 12	
1801.			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
	W. — Spars	Aberdeen	2 1 1	
		Air	0 0 12	
		Alloa	0 0 2	
		Boneſs	10 2 0	
		Dumfries	0 0 11	
		Dunbar	1 0 2	
		Dundee	1 2 18	
		Inverneſs	0 1 17	
		Irvine	1 2 18	
		Kirkaldy	2 0 10	
		Kirkwall	0 3 8	
		Leith	6 3 8	
		Lerwick	0 1 18	
		Montroſe	1 2 18	
		Perth	1 1 26	
		Greenock	14 2 19	
		Preſtonpans	10 1 28	
		Thurſo	0 2 12	
		Wigtown	0 0 9	
			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
	W. — Staves	Aberdeen	81 1 20	
		Air	360 3 24	
		Alloa	31 3 6	
		Anſtruther	10 0 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
	Wood; Staves (continued.)	Boñeſs	145 2 10	
		Campbeſtown	642 2 20	
		Dumfries	113 2 0	
		Dundee	37 3 0	
		Irvine	61 2 26	
		Iſle Martin	33 1 10	
		Kirkaldy	24 2 0	
		Kirkwall	23 3 16	
		Leith	1,882 0 22	
		Montroſe	14 0 20	
		Perth	2 0 0	Ct. No.
		Port Glaſgow	3,855 3 10	40
		— Glaſgow	10 0 0	Ct. No.
1801.		— Greenock	9,307 2 16	86
		Preſtonpans	7 0 0	
		Rotheſay	58 1 10	
		Stranraer	250 0 0	
		Thurſo	7 0 0	
			Ct. No. qrs. No.	
	W. — Ufers	Banff	0 0 12	
		Alloa	0 0 25	
		Boñeſs	2 0 20	
		Dunbar	0 1 18	
		Kirkwall	0 1 19	
		Leith	10 2 10	
		Greenock	1 0 8	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Wainſcot Logs	Aberdeen	10 9	
		Boñeſs	21 2	
		Dundee	15 40	
		Inverneſs	0 41	
		Leith	61 2	
			Libs.	
	Wool, Cotton	Air	9,800	
		Irvine	5,060	
		Leith	76,649	
		Port Glaſgow	2,055,485	Libs.
		— Greenock	6,063,360	14,971
			Libs.	Libs.
	Yarn, Mohair	Dundee	—	5

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
	Barilla	Leith	3,534 1 3	979 3 2
		Greenock	- - -	143 3 15
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Brimſtone	Leith	1,311 3 1	
		Greenock	55 0 0	
			Doz. libs. libs.	
	Briſtles	Boñefs	1,948 4	
		Dundee	156 9	
		Leith	1,771 2	
		Montroſe	124 10	
1802.		Perth	16 0	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Cork	Aberdeen	86 3 18	
		Dumfries	68 2 10	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Leith	1,175 2 10	60 2 21
		Greenock	413 3 18	
	Drugs, Balſam Capivi		Nil.	
	D. — Cantharides		Nil.	
	D. — Ginſeng		Nil.	
	D. — Gum Arabic		Nil.	
	D. — Gum Senega		Nil.	
	D. — Jalop		Nil.	
	D. — Juniper Berries	Leith	Cwt. qrs. libs. 12 2 16	
	D. — Manna		Nil.	
	D. — Oil of Turpentine	Leith	Libs. 2,827	
	D. — Opium		Nil.	
	D. — Quickſilver	Port Glaſgow	Libs. 2,870	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs.	
	Drugs, Rhubarb	Leith	4	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	D. — Turpentine	Air	222 0 14	
		Irvine	594 0 5	
		Leith	2,669 1 26	
		Lerwick	1,403 3 9	
		Greenock	4,743 0 7	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Elephants Teeth	Port Glaſgow	19 1 1	
		— Greenock	0 3 1	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Feathers for Beds	Aberdeen	45 1 0	
		Banff	6 1 24	
		Boñeſs	115 2 25	
		Dumfries	7 2 24	
1802.		Dundee	7 1 21	
		Irvine	80 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	2 1 22	
		Leith	104 3 27	
		Perth	0 3 19	
		Greenock	102 0 0	
		Preſtonpans	21 2 14	
			Barrels. libs.	
	Fiſh, Anchovies	Banff	0 4	
		Leith	15 2	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Grocery; Almonds	Aberdeen	7 1 18	
		Leith	267 3 26	
		Port Glaſgow	49 2 21	
		— Greenock	40 1 11	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
	G. — Cocoa	Leith	— — —	30 0 23
		Port Glaſgow	173 0 10	99 0 14
		— Greenock	57 2 22	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
	G. — Coffee	Boñeſs	— — —	1,519 3 15
		Leith	1,743 3 18	3,983 0 4
		Port Glaſgow	5,888 2 18	4,294 0 11
		— Greenock	5,421 0 17	4,015 2 25

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	Grocery, Figs	Aberdeen	50 3 21	
		Leith	689 2 26	
		Port Glaſgow	125 1 20	
		— Greenock	104 2 0	
			Cwt. q. libs.	
	G. — Ginger	Leith	4 2 23	
		Port Glaſgow	10 2 15	
		— Greenock	5 3 23	
			Libs.	Libs.
	G. — Pimento	Leith	715	1,814
		Port Glaſgow	2,576	
		— Greenock	560	
1802.			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Prunes	Banff	0 1 2	
		Leith	1,670 2 12	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Denia	Leith	4 1 0	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Lexia	Aberdeen	114 3 17	
		Leith	1,858 1 2	
		Port Glaſgow	575 0 0	
		— Greenock	729 1 9	Cwt. qrs. libs. 78 3 0
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Lipari	Leith	57 2 20	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Raiſins, Solis	Aberdeen	132 3 18	
		Leith	2,177 1 8	
		Port Glaſgow	480 0 0	
		— Greenock	436 3 11	Cwt. qrs. libs. 10 2 13
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	G. — Rice	Air	31 3 7	
		Boneſs	- - -	Cwt. qrs. libs. 626 1 15
		Irvine	2 2 0	
		Kirkaldy	- - -	60 0 0
		Leith	- - -	224 0 7
		Port Glaſgow	1,962 0 15	
		— Greenock	1,731 3 17	
		— Glaſgow	- - -	276 1 3

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
	Grocery, Sugar	Boñeſs	- - -	6,664 0 11
		Leith	26,504 2 0	13,108 3 7
		Port Glaſgow	186,619 2 6	65,789 3 2
		— Glaſgow	- - -	5,475 1 6
		— Greenock	95,569 3 17	40,692 3 23
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Hemp	Aberdeen	4,961 2 0	
		Air	201 1 5	
		Boñeſs	9,822 0 25	
		Dundee	20,568 2 21	
		Inverneſs	5,693 1 13	
		Irvine	686 2 14	
		Leith	19,250 1 16	Cwt. qrs. libs. 760 0 0
		Montroſe	7,501 0 7	
1802.		Perth	50 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	814 3 24	
		— Greenock	2,000 0 19	108 2 11
			Libs.	Libs.
	Indigo	Dundee	- - -	223
		Leith	- - -	383
		Port Glaſgow	8,169	
		— Greenock	20,828	3,409
			Tons. cwt. q. libs.	
	Iron, Bar	Aberdeen	519 11 1 15	
		Banff	114 14 2 15	Tons. cwt. q. libs.
		Air	192 6 1 10	2 10 3 5
		Alloa	114 4 3 17	
		Anſtruther	31 14 1 2	
		Boñeſs	1,732 0 3 21	
		Campbeltown	0 3 0 5	
		Dumfries	130 11 2 17	
		Dunbar	53 9 1 20	
		Dundee	212 19 0 0	
		Inverneſs	27 3 0 9	
		Irvine	64 1 1 2	2 0 0 24
		Kirkaldy	121 10 2 22	
		Kirkcudbright	14 1 0 26	
		Kirkwall	31 0 3 21	
		Leith	1,530 10 1 4	1 0 2 6
		Lerwick	1 9 2 3	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. cwt. q. libs.	
	Iron, Bar (*continued.*)	Montroſe	181 19 1 14	
		Perth	261 16 0 17	Tons. cwt. q. libs.
		Port Glaſgow	15 1 3 13	29 5 3 5
		— Greenock	73 8 3 19	68 14 1 13
		Preſtonpans	134 13 1 26	
		Stranraer	32 12 0 12	
		Thurſo	26 1 2 22	
		Wigtown	19 15 0 15	
			Tons.	
	Kelp	Leith	166	
		Greenock	246	
	Linen; Cambricks		Nil.	
1802.			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	
	L. — Canvas	Leith	3 3 5	
			Yards.	
	L. — Damaſk	Leith	191	
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	
	L. — Drilling	Leith	3 1 25	Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	0 1 11
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	
		Boneſs	46 2 20	
		Kirkaldy	46 2 20	Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.
	L. — Germany	Leith	381 3 12	45 2 28
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	203 2 16
		— Glaſgow	759 3 26	
		— Greenock	- - - -	1,017 1 11
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	
	L. — Hinderlands	Leith	13 0 29	
			Pieces.	Pieces.
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	1,017
	L. — Lawns	— Glaſgow	200	
		— Greenock	- - - -	1,200
			Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.	
		Aberdeen	1 0 14	
		Boneſs	1,209 0 5	
		Dundee	100 2 27	
	L. — Ruſſia	Leith	486 3 12	Ct. Ells. qr. Ells.
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	721 1 22
		— Greenock	27 3 26	517 3 25

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
1802.	Linen; Sailcloth	Aberdeen	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 0 2 0	
		Boñefs	8 0 9	
		Dundee	0 2 5	
		Inverneſs	0 1 26	
		Leith	5 3 7	
		Greenock	0 2 10	
	L. — Striped	Boñefs	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 12 0 28	
		Dundee	Yards. 17	
		Leith	Pieces. 40	
		Port Glaſgow	- - - - -	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 8 1 2
		— Greenock	- - - - -	Pieces. 3 3 26 & 2,208
	L. — Towelling	Boñefs	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 7 2 0	
		Leith	64 3 25	
		Greenock	- - - - -	Ct. Ells. q. Ells. 3 3 10
	Melaſſes	Port Glaſgow	Cwt. qrs. libs. 1,452 2 9	Cwt. qrs. libs. 1,096 2 20
		— Greenock	194 0 1	1,203 0 8
	Oil, Olive	Leith	Tons. hhds. galls. 6 2 13	
		Greenock	16 2 11	Tons. hhds. galls. 5 3 22
	O.— Salad	Banff	Gallons. 1	
		Leith	21	
		Greenock	750	
	O.—Spermaceti	- - - - - - - - - -	Nil.	
	O.— Train	Aberdeen	Tons. hhds. galls. 294 2 42	
		Dunbar	116 0 34	
		Dundee	135 0 30	
		Leith	375 0 0	
		Montroſe	97 0 0	
		Greenock	165 1 5	Tons. hhds. galls. 12 1 13
	Pitch	Aberdeen	Lafts. Barrels. 3 4	
		Anſtruther	0 1	
		Boñefs	2 6	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Lasts. Barrels.	
	Pitch (*continued.*)	Dundee	2 0	
		Kirkcudbright	0 8	
		Leith	5 4	
		Montroſe	0 1	
		Perth	0 10	
		Greenock	6 8	
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Roſin	Aberdeen	34 1 2	
		Air	38 1 22	
		Leith	181 0 4	
		Montroſe	1 0 0	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Greenock	- - -	137 1 9
			Weys. Buſhels.	
1802.	Salt	Leith	325 0	Weys. Buſhels.
		Port Glaſgow	98 5	114 0
		— Greenock	161 0	70 0
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Seed, Clover	Aberdeen	356 1 12	
		Banff	86 1 19	
		Boñeſs	199 2 17	Cwt. qrs. libs.
		Dundee	391 0 9	1 0 0
		Inverneſs	118 0 13	
		Kirkaldy	144 3 14	
		Leith	658 0 21	
		Montroſe	126 0 14	
		Perth	268 1 10	
	Silk, Raw	Leith	Libs. 29	
			No.	
	Skins, Bear	Aberdeen	3	
		Leith	141	
		Greenock	109	
			No.	
	S. — Beaver	Greenock	892	
			Dozen. No.	
	S. — Calf	Aberdeen	66 6	
		Banff	8 6	
		Air	500 0	
		Boñeſs	41 8	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Dozen. No.	
	Skins, Calf *(continued.)*	Dumfries	50 0	
		Dundee	22 7	
		Inverneſs	30 5	
		Irvine	477 6	
		Kirkaldy	72 7	
		Leith	4,159 2	
		Perth	73 6	
		Glaſgow	54 0	
		Greenock	1,016 7	
		Thurſo	8 0	
			Dozen. No.	
	S. — Coney	Greenock	951 7	
			No.	No.
1802.	S. — Deer	Greenock	2,387	679
			No.	
	S. — Fox	Leith	200	
		Greenock	661	
			Ct. No. qr. No.	
	S. — Lamb	Leith	2 2 0	
			No.	
	S. — Otter	Greenock	316	
			No.	
	S. — Racoon	Greenock	9	
			No.	
	S. — Seal	Aberdeen	214	
		Dunbar	87	
		Dundee	4	
		Kirkwall	361	
		Leith	3,659	
		Greenock	9,471	
			Lb.	
	Smalts	Aberdeen	662	
		Boñeſs	668	
		Dundee	782	
		Leith	23,092	Libs. 4,685
		Perth	4,662	
		Geenock	1,146	Libs. 782

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Gallons.	
	Spirits, Brandy	Air	1,362	
		Boñefs	336	
		Leith	24,045	
		Greenock	11,386	
			Gallons.	
	S. — Geneva	Aberdeen	7,246	
		— Banff	1,698	
		Boñefs	5,043	
		Dundee	2,239	
		Kirkaldy	18,386	
		Leith	146,079	
1802.				
			Gallons.	
	S. — Rum	Irvine	457	Gallons.
		Leith	81,010	9,184
		Port Glafgow	533,881	250,989
		— Greenock	390,309	143,056
			Lafts. Barrels.	
	Tar	Aberdeen	119 0	
		— Banff	4 3	Lafts. Barrels.
		Air	65 5	40 7
		Alloa	3 4	
		Anſtruther	0 1	
		Dundee	103 11	
		Inverneſs	0 1	
		Iſle Martin	2 6	
		Kirkcudbright	25 4	
		Kirkwall	3 8	
		Leith	289 2	8 4
		Lerwick	17 7	
		Montroſe	7 11	
		Perth	113 7	
		Port Glafgow	32 5	
		— Greenock	546 11	19 2
		Preſtonpans	41 0	
		Stornoway	1 8	
		Stranraer	5 0	
		Thurſo	0 2	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Libs	Libs.
	Tobacco	Leith	474,336	542,653
		Port Glaſgow	1,417,597	737,878
		— Greenock	690,210	1,275,768
			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Tow	Aberdeen	975 2 22	
		Boneſs	588 2 18	
		Dundee	5,599 1 11	
		Inverneſs	1,992 2 25	
		Leith	1,512 0 24	
		Montroſe	684 1 13	
		Greenock	126 1 1	
		Port Patrick	1 0 0	
1802			Cwt. qrs. libs.	
	Wax, Bees	Boneſs	13 0 13	
		Greenock	58 3 5	
			Tons. cwt. q. libs.	
	Whale Fins	Aberdeen	17 13 1 0	
		Dunbar	11 8 2 12	
		Dundee	12 16 1 10	
		Leith	29 12 0 19	
		Montroſe	5 17 1 3	
			Tons. hhds. galls.	Tons. hhds. galls.
	Wine, French	Leith	74 2 39	0 1 15
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	2 2 8
		Greenock	- - - -	3 0 46
			Tons. hhds. galls.	Tons. hhds. galls.
	W. — Madeira	Leith	1 3 34	0 1 47
		Port Glaſgow	14 2 4	0 2 25
		— Greenock	6 1 10	0 1 33
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Portugal	Aberdeen	80 1 6	
		Dumfries	63 0 7	
		Kirkaldy	0 0 2	
		Leith	414 2 15	Tons. hhds. galls. 26 2 55
		Port Glaſgow	- - - -	51 0 42
		— Greenock	94 1 18	84 0 29
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Rheniſh	Aberdeen	0 1 12	
		Leith	2 2 16	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. hhds. galls.	Tons. hhds. galls.
	Wine, Rheniſh (*continued.*)	Port Glaſgow	- - -	0 0 28
		— Greenock	- - -	0 2 42
			Tons. hhd. galls.	Tons. hhd. galls.
	W. — Sicilian	Leith	16 1 44	2 1 6
		Greenock	- - -	12 2 19
			Tons. hhds. galls.	
	W. — Spaniſh	Aberdeen	0 2 59	Tons. hhds. galls.
		Leith	388 0 33	3 1 29
		Port Glaſgow	- - -	9 1 12
		— Greenock	77 2 22	16 0 50
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	Wood, Balks	Aberdeen	23 1 9	
		Banff	7 3 11	
		Alloa	1 2 3	
1802.		Boneſs	221 1 21	Ct. No. q. No.
		Anſtruther	16 0 22	0 1 29
		Campbeltown	0 2 12	
		Dunbar	19 0 24	
		Dundee	53 0 11	
		Irvine	2 2 0	
		Kirkaldy	42 3 19	
		Leith	165 0 14	
		Montroſe	33 0 24	
		Perth	80 0 11	
		Greenock	11 0 2	
		Preſtonpans	76 2 16	
		Stornoway	4 1 6	
		Stranraer	3 0 26	
		Thurſo	2 0 24	
		Wigtown	2 3 6	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Battens	Aberdeen	22 0 1	
		Banff	3 1 11	
		Alloa	2 0 0	
		Anſtruther	2 1 11	
		Boneſs	470 3 8	
		Dunbar	4 0 24	
		Dundee	5 0 10	
		Irvine	1 0 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct. No. qrs. No.	QUANTITIES Exported. Ct. No. qrs. No.
1802.	Wood, Battens (*continued.*)	Kirkaldy	6 3 22	
		Kirkwall	1 0 12	
		Leith	123 0 16	
		Lerwick	0 2 0	
		Montroſe	1 0 0	
		Perth	15 0 16	
		Greenock	21 3 15	
		Preſtonpans	32 1 9	
		Stranraer	3 0 0	
		Wigtown	0 3 6	
	W. — Deals	Aberdeen	228 1 6	
		Banff	20 2 23	
		Air	33 1 16	
		Alloa	92 1 6	
		Anſtruther	13 2 7	0 2 7
		Boñeſs	1,653 0 13	
		Campbeltown	16 3 17	
		Dumfries	24 0 4	
		Dunbar	25 1 23	
		Dundee	72 2 25	
		Inverneſs	6 1 9	
		Irvine	7 3 14	
		Iſle Martin	4 3 5	
		Kirkaldy	63 1 4	
		Kirkcudbright	7 2 15	
		Kirkwall	50 3 0	0 1 28
		Leith	519 2 0	
		Lerwick	25 2 17	
		Montroſe	63 1 17	
		Oban	2 0 28	
		Perth	164 0 5	
		Port Glaſgow	21 2 19	
		— Greenock	220 2 20	
		Preſtonpans	84 1 5	
		Stornoway	19 1 24	
		Stranraer	26 0 10	
		Thurſo	1 3 12	
		Wigtown	11 0 23	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Ct.No. qr. No.	
		Aberdeen	101 0 12	
		Banff	22 0 3	
		Air	6 1 9	
		Alloa	7 3 28	
		Anſtruther	1 3 8	
		Boneſs	228 2 12	
		Campbeltown	9 0 7	
		Dumfries	8 3 0	
		Dunbar	5 3 6	
		Dundee	13 3 15	
		Fort William	—	
		Inverneſs	1 0 12	
		Irvine	2 2 1	
		Iſle Martin	6 1 20	
	Wood; Deal Ends	Kirkaldy	16 0 4	
		Kirkcudbright	12 3 2	
1802.		Kirkwall	81 0 1	
		Leith	84 3 13	
		Lerwick	48 0 5	
		Montroſe	27 3 8	
		Oban	1 3 23	
		Perth	34 0 19	
		Port Glaſgow	1 1 9	
		— Greenock	13 2 16	
		Preſtonpans	34 1 25	
		Stornoway	55 1 14	
		Stranraer	1 3 2	
		Thurſo	11 0 25	
		Wigtown	3 1 6	
			Loads. Feet.	
		Aberdeen	2,402 32	
		Banff	390 23	
		Air	1,167 44	
		Alloa	975 16	Loads. Feet.
	W. — Fir Timber	Anſtruther	183 30	4 10
		Boneſs	11,318 3	
		Campbeltown	60 25	
		Dumfries	1,403 15	
		Dunbar	422 12	
		Dundee	922 33	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
1802.	Wood; Fir Timber (*continued.*)	Fort William	46 11	
		Inverneſs	230 32	
		Irvine	206 29	
		Kirkaldy	1,028 12	
		Kirkcudbright	883 49	
		Kirkwall	291 2	
		Leith	8,060 35	
		Lerwick	103 28	
		Montroſe	745 11	
		Oban	244 40	
		Perth	2,555 12	
		Port Glaſgow	209 14	
		— Greenock	2,387 41	
		Preſtonpans	1,437 9	
		Stranraer	139 40	
		Thurſo	117 14	
		Wigtown	145 6	
			Ct. No. q. No.	
	W. — Handſpikes	Aberdeen	23 0 26	
		Banff	3 1 28	
		Anſtruther	0 2 0	
		Boneſs	18 3 12	
		Campbeltown	1 1 25	
		Dunbar	6 1 24	
		Dundee	4 2 20	
		Irvine	2 1 0	
		Iſle Martin	2 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	2 3 12	
		Kirkwall	13 1 8	
		Leith	27 0 8	
		Lerwick	0 1 24	
		Perth	0 3 20	
		Port Glaſgow	9 1 24	
		— Greenock	67 0 3	
		Preſtonpans	5 1 6	
		Stornoway	4 0 12	
		Stranraer	0 2 12	
		Thurſo	3 1 18	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Fathoms.	
		Aberdeen	14	
		Air	25	
		Alloa	24	
		Anſtruther	1	
		Boñeſs	310	
		Dumfries	41	
		Dunbar	3	
		Dundee	2	
		Inverneſs	4	
		Irvine	8	
	Wood; Lathwood	Kirkaldy	32	
		Kirkcudbright	14	
		Kirkwall	2	
		Leith	170	
		Montroſe	8	
		Oban	6	
		Perth	24	
1802.		Port Glaſgow	14	
		— Greenock	82	
		Preſtonpans	22	
		Thurſo	3	
		Wigtown	7	
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.	Cwt. qrs. libs.
	W. — Mahogany	Leith	79 4 3 15	14 2 14
		Port Glaſgow	179 2 2 1	
		— Greenock	220 0 3 20	10 0 0
			No. Loads. feet.	
		Aberdeen	155 & 16 18	
		Banff	41 3 27	
		Air	30 1 30	
		Alloa	11 7 36	
		Anſtruther	38 0 0	
	W. — Maſts	Boñeſs	294 23 45	
		Campbeltown	0 1 2	
		Dunbar	14 0 0	
		Dundee	55 3 8	
		Inverneſs	27 0 0	No.
		Irvine	12 0 0	12
		Kirkaldy	40 0 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	Exported.
			No. Loads. feet.	
	Wood; Maſts - - - - (*continued.*)	Kirkcudbright - - - - -	4 & 2 15	
		Kirkwall - - - - - -	8 0 0	
		Leith - - - - - - -	818 51 43	
		Lerwick - - - - - -	3 0 0	
		Montroſe - - - - -	71 1 10	
		Oban - - - - - - -	0 2 0	
		Perth - - - - - - -	55 6 26	
		Port Glaſgow - - - -	91 46 42	
		— Greenock - - - -	508 473 0	
		Preſtonpans - - - - -	11 0 0	
		Stranraer - - - - - -	24 0 0	
		Thurſo - - - - - -	1 0 0	
1802.			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak Plank - -	Aberdeen - - - - -	131 48	
		Banff - - - - - -	19 40	
		Alloa - - - - - -	94 27	
		Anſtruther - - - - -	50 47	
		Boñeſs - - - - - -	125 3	
		Dundee - - - - - -	27 3	
		Inverneſs - - - - -	14 37	
		Kirkaldy - - - - - -	299 22	
		Leith - - - - - - -	260 7	
		Montroſe - - - - -	32 36	
		Perth - - - - - - -	21 6	
		Port Glaſgow - - - -	44 37	
		— Greenock - - - -	68 39	
		Preſtonpans - - - - -	—	
			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Oak Timber - -	Aberdeen - - - - -	50 37	
		Banff - - - - - -	6 19	
		Air - - - - - - -	30 0	
		Alloa - - - - - - -	20 1	
		Anſtruther - - - - -	98 29	
		Boñeſs - - - - - -	0 5	
		Dundee - - - - - -	2 8	
		Inverneſs - - - - -	5 34	
		Irvine - - - - - -	76 0	
		Kirkaldy - - - - -	89 26	
		Leith - - - - - - -	244 10	
		Montroſe - - - - -	55 25	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Loads. Feet.	
	Wood; Oak Timber (*continued.*)	Perth	1 9	
		Port Glaſgow	60 0	
		Greenock	325 8	
			Ct.No. q. No.	
		Aberdeen	7 1 29	
		Banff	1 2 22	
		Air	1 0 20	
		Alloa	0 3 6	
		Anſtruther	0 0 24	
		Boñeſs	10 2 21	
		Campbeltown	0 3 18	
		Dumfries	0 0 20	
		Dunbar	0 2 0	
1802.		Dundee	4 3 2	
		Fort William	0 0 12	
		Inverneſs	0 0 16	
	W. — Oars	Irvine	0 3 16	
		Iſle Martin	2 3 18	
		Kirkaldy	1 3 4	
		Kirkwall	2 2 24	
		Leith	9 3 8	
		Montroſe	0 2 12	
		Lerwick	1 1 24	
		Perth	2 3 20	
		Port Glaſgow	1 2 9	
		— Greenock	13 1 1	
		Preſtonpans	1 3 10	
		Stornoway	0 2 0	
		Stranraer	1 0 12	
		Wigtown	0 0 24	
			Ct.No. q. No.	
		Aberdeen	5 2 18	
		Banff	1 2 13	
		Air	1 3 19	
		Alloa	0 0 11	
	W. — Spars	Anſtruther	—	
		Boñeſs	10 1 5	
		Campbeltown	0 0 19	
		Dumfries	0 0 24	
		Dunbar	0 1 23	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported. Ct. No. q. No.	QUANTITIES Exported. Ct. No. q. No.
1802.	Wood; Spars (*continued.*)	Dundee	2 0 25	
		Inverneſs	0 2 12	0 1 0
		Irvine	0 2 0	
		Iſle Martin	1 0 0	
		Kirkaldy	0 3 2	
		Kirkcudbright	0 0 5	
		Kirkwall	2 2 13	
		Leith	8 2 17	
		Lerwick	9 1 26	
		Montroſe	2 2 14	
		Perth	0 1 11	
		Port Glaſgow	2 1 7	
		— Greenock	13 1 26	
		Preſtonpans	13 2 25	
		Stranraer	0 0 2	
		Thurſo	1 0 29	
		Wigtown	0 1 2	
	W. — Staves	Aberdeen	84 3 18	
		Banff	9 3 16	
		Air	125 3 10	
		Alloa	4 1 10	
		Boneſs	37 1 0	
		Campbeltown	73 1 10	
		Dundee	37 0 11	
		Fort William	37 0 0	
		Inverneſs	40 0 0	
		Irvine	41 1 14	
		Kirkaldy	19 2 21	
		Kirkcudbright	21 2 10	
		Kirkwall	14 3 15	
		Leith	774 0 20	
		Lerwick	110 0 0	
		Perth	53 3 0	
		Port Glaſgow	1,124 0 24	195 2 0
		— Greenock	5,704 0 29	
		Preſtonpans	8 0 0	
		Rothesay	97 2 0	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Ct.No. qrs. No.	
	Wood, Uſers	Aberdeen	0 3 13	
		Boneſs	1 3 24	
		Fort William	0 0 12	
		Kirkaldy	0 0 18	
		Kirkwall	0 3 6	
		Leith	9 0 15	
		Perth	0 0 24	
		Greenock	9 0 0	
		Stranraer	0 1 10	
1802.			Loads. Feet.	
	W. — Wainſcot Logs	Aberdeen	32 10	
		Banff	13 48	
		Boneſs	28 35	
		Dundee	13 18	
		Leith	89 2	
		Montroſe	2 15	
		Perth	2 46	
			Libs.	Libs.
	Wool, Cotton	Air	29,397	6,250
		Boneſs	15,091	
		Irvine	3,353	
		Leith	48,072	
		Port Glaſgow	2,554,610	19,898
		— Greenock	7,930,458	65,328
			Libs.	
	Yarn, Cotton	Greenock	50	

Cuſtom Houſe, Edinburgh,
8th June 1803.

Alex. Cleghorn,
Inſpector of Imports and Exp^ts.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNT,

SHEWING

The Quantities of FUSTIC, LIGNUMVITÆ, and LOGWOOD, Imported into, and Exported from, the ſeveral Ports in Scotland, in the Three Years ended 5th January 1793, and in the Four Years ended 5th January 1803: Diſtinguiſhing each Year, and each Port.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.				Exported.			
			Tons.	cwt.	q.	libs.	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	libs.
1790	Fuſtic	Dumfries	0	19	3	14				
		Port Glaſgow	43	6	1	6				
		— Greenock	10	17	3	0	32	15	0	0
	Lignumvitæ	Leith	12	0	0	0				
		Port Glaſgow	39	2	1	16				
		— Greenock	17	3	3	0				
	Logwood	Dumfries	9	18	3	0				
		Leith	15	10	0	0				
		Port Glaſgow	17	2	0	21				
		— Greenock	47	1	2	17	11	10	0	0
		Preſtonpans	—	—	—	—	14	7	0	0
1791.	Fuſtic	Port Glaſgow	34	0	0	0				
		— Greenock	32	5	1	25				
	Lignumvitæ	Port Glaſgow	32	15	0	0				
		— Greenock	17	2	0	7				
	Logwood	Leith	64	10	0	0				
		Port Glaſgow	128	10	0	0				
		— Glaſgow	25	10	0	0				
		— Greenock	264	10	0	23				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.	
1792.	Fuſtic	Leith	5 0 0 0	
		Port Glaſgow	59 0 0 0	
		— Greenock	294 13 1 2	
	Lignumvitæ	Port Glaſgow	3 0 0 0	
		— Greenock	10 10 0 0	
	Logwood	Port Glaſgow	132 0 0 0	Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.
		— Greenock	94 8 0 0	57 15 1 0
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.	Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.
1799.	Fuſtic	Leith	26 8 1 4	19 12 2 4
		Port Glaſgow	615 4 2 11	
		— Greenock	400 10 3 19	1 0 0 0
	Lignumvitæ	Port Glaſgow	9 13 0 7	
		— Greenock	11 16 1 1	
	Logwood	Leith	91 2 0 17	80 0 0 0
		Port Glaſgow	230 18 0 25	3 16 3 9
		— Greenock	410 2 1 3	1 0 0 0
			Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.	Tons. cwt. qrs. libs.
1800.	Fuſtic	Leith	73 15 3 24	442 16 1 15
		Port Glaſgow	459 11 1 21	75 0 0 0
		— Greenock	406 18 1 25	56 18 2 14
	Lignumvitæ	Kirkaldy	10 15 0 0	
		Leith	6 17 2 15	
		Port Glaſgow	101 17 3 1	
		— Greenock	168 14 2 14	
	Logwood	Leith	60 4 0 7	103 1 2 15
		Port Glaſgow	227 0 1 24	26 8 3 4
		— Greenock	384 12 2 4	151 15 1 2

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SCOTLAND.

Years.	ARTICLES.	PORTS.	QUANTITIES Imported.	QUANTITIES Exported.
			Tons. cwt. q. lbs.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
1801.	Fuſtic	Leith	31 4 0 15	115 4 1 22
		Port Glaſgow	106 11 1 4	3 4 0 8
		— Greenock	151 10 2 3	89 8 2 21
	Lignumvitæ	Air	14 1 1 3	
		Leith	21 1 0 9	
		Port Glaſgow	61 8 0 6	
		— Greenock	218 0 2 2	5 3 2 10
	Logwood	Air	0 11 3 0	
		Leith	102 4 3 23	50 0 0 0
		Port Glaſgow	96 6 0 0	8 0 0 0
		— Greenock	437 12 0 27	89 11 1 1
			Tons. cwt. q. lbs.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
1802.	Fuſtic	Leith	18 2 1 4	10 3 0 0
		Port Glaſgow	11 1 2 2	2 16 1 7
		— Greenock	129 13 1 12	12 3 3 13
	Lignumvitæ	Leith	7 10 0 23	
		Port Glaſgow	18 1 1 1	20 8 2 10
		— Greenock	5 8 1 14	2 0 0 0
	Logwood	Leith	38 6 1 0	81 6 1 14
		Port Glaſgow	208 10 3 6	50 8 1 9
		— Greenock	153 0 0 22	54 10 0 0

Cuſtom Houſe, Edinburgh,
17th June, 1803.

Alex. Cleghorn,
Inſpector of Imports and Expts.

ACCOUNTS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FROM THE

East India Company;

RESPECTING

FREIGHT AND TONNAGE.

Ordered to be printed 18*th July* 1803.

LIST.

No. 1.—An Account of the Rates of Freight per Ton, annually paid by the Eaſt India Company, from the 1ſt January 1784, to the lateſt Period to which the ſame can be made up; diſtinguiſhing the Nature of the Voyage, and the ſeveral Claſſes of Shipping.

No. 2.—An Account of the Rates of Freight per Ton (diſtinguiſhing Peace Freight and War Contingencies) received for each Voyage performed in the Service of the Eaſt India Company, by the ſeveral Ships on whoſe Behalf an increaſed Peace Freight is now demanded; with the Amount propoſed to be granted to them by the Company: Alſo the loweſt Freight (diſtinguiſhing Peace Freight and War Contingencies) received by any Ship of the ſame Tonnage, performing the ſame Voyage, during the ſame Year, and the loweſt Rate of Freight at which Ships of the ſame Tonnage have been tendered to the Company ſince the Peace of Amiens.

N° 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the RATES of FREIGHT per TON, Annually paid by the East India Company, from the 1st January 1784, to the latest Period to which the same can be made up; distinguishing the Nature of the Voyage and the several Classes of Shipping.

	China direct.		Coast and Bay.	
	SHIPS of 1,200 TONS.	SHIPS of 800 TONS.	SHIPS of 1,200 TONS.	SHIPS of 800 TONS.
Season	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1784/5	- - -	28 0 0	- - -	30 0 0
1785/6	- - -	26 0 0	- - -	29 0 0
1786/7	- - -	24 0 0	- - -	27 0 0
1787/8	21 0 0	23 10 0	- - -	26 10 0
1788/9	21 0 0	23 10 0	- - -	26 10 0
1789/90	21 0 0	23 10 0	- - -	26 10 0
1790/1	21 0 0	23 10 0	- - -	26 10 0
1791/2	20 0 0	23 10 0	- - -	26 10 0
1792/3	19 10 0	23 0 0	- - -	25 10 0
1793/4	28 2 3	31 12 3	- - -	34 2 3
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1794/5	33 17 0	34 0 0 to 37 7 0	- - -	34 0 0 to 39 17 0
1795/6	36 2 0	35 3 0 to 39 12 0	- - -	35 3 0 to 42 2 0
1796/7	38 13 11	34 0 0 to 42 3 11	- - -	34 0 0 to 44 13 11
1797/8	37 8 9	37 8 9 to 40 18 9	- - -	36 0 0 to 43 8 9
1798/9	34 15 0	36 15 0 to 38 5 0	- - -	36 15 0 to 40 15 0
1799/1800	34 15 0	34 0 0 to 38 5 0	- - -	34 0 0 to 40 15 0
1800/1	37 9 11	37 9 11 to 40 19 11	- - -	37 9 11 to 43 9 11
1801/2	23 13 0 to £. 34 12 1	25 14 2 to 35 8 9	- - -	25 14 2 to 35 8 9

East India House,
16th July 1803.

James Coggan,
Clerk to the Committee of Shipping.

No. 2.—An ACCOUNT of the RATES of FREIGHT per TON (distinguishing Peace Freight and War whose Behalf an increased Peace Freight is now demanded; with the Amount proposed to be granted to them Ship of the same Tonnage, performing the same Voyage, during the same Year, and the lowest Rate of

	Rate of Freight on First Voyage.		Rate of Freight on Second Voyage.		Rate of Freight on Third Voyage.	
	Peace Freight.	War Contingence	Peace Freight.	War Contingence	Peace Freight.	War Contingence.
SHIPS of 1,200 Tons, proceeding on their Sixth Voyage.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
* Alfred	22 0 0	- - -	19 10 0	8 12 3	19 10 0	16 12 0
* Woodford	22 0 0	- - -	19 10 0	8 12 3	19 10 0	16 12 0
1,200 Tons, on their Fifth Voyage.						
* Bombay Caſtle	20 0 0	- - -	19 10 0	14 7 0	18 0 0	19 8 9
* Exeter	20 0 0	- - -	19 10 0	14 7 0	18 0 0	19 8 9
1,200 Tons, on their Fourth Voyage.						
* Hindoſtan	18 0 0	20 13 11	18 0 0	16 15 0	18 0 0	19 9 11
* Earl of Abergavenny	18 0 0	20 13 11	18 0 0	16 15 0	18 0 0	19 9 11
* Hope	18 0 0	20 13 11	18 0 0	16 15 0	18 0 0	19 9 11
* Warley	18 0 0	20 13 11	18 0 0	16 15 0	18 0 0	19 9 11
1,200 Tons, on Third Voyage.						
* Courts	18 0 0	20 13 11	18 0 0	16 15 0	- - -	- - -
* Ganges	17 10 0	20 13 11	17 10 0	16 15 0	- - -	- - -
1,200 Tons, on Second Voyage.						
* Ocean	18 0 0	19 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
* Henry Addington	18 0 0	19 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
* Dorſetſhire	18 0 0	16 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,200 Tons, on Firſt Voyage.						
* Elphinſtone	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Royal George	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Earl Camden	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cumberland	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wexford	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Warren Haſtings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Eſſex	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ships of 800 Tons, proceeding on their Fourth Voyage.						
* Sir Stephen Luſhington	20 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	15 3 0	20 0 0	19 9 11
* Earl Howe	34 { including War Contingencies.		36 { including War Contingencies.		19 0 0	18 9 11
800 Tons, on their Third Voyage.						
* Lord Duncan	19 0 0	18 8 9	19 0 0	18 9 11	- - -	- - -
* Admiral Gardner	21 0 0	20 13 11	21 0 0	19 9 11	- - -	- - -
Walpole	20 10 0	19 8 9	20 10 0	19 9 11	- - -	- - -
Charlton	20 0 0	16 15 0	20 0 0	19 9 11	- - -	- - -
Calcutta	20 10 0	19 8 9	20 10 0	19 9 11	- - -	- - -
Preſton	20 0 0	16 15 0	20 0 0	19 9 11	- - -	- - -
* Earl Spencer	20 0 0	14 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	- - -	- - -
800 Tons, on Second Voyage.						
Caſtle Eden	19 10 0	16 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
City of London	17 19 0	16 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Windham	19 9 0	19 9 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hugh Inglis	19 7 6	16 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Contingencies) received for each Voyage performed in the Service of the East India Company, by the several Ships on by the Company; Alſo the loweſt Freight (diſtinguiſhing Peace Freight and War Contingencies) received by any Freight at which Ships of the ſame Tonnage have been tendered to the Company ſince the Peace of Amiens.

Rate of Freight on Fourth Voyage.		Rate of Freight on Fifth Voyage.		Rate of Freight on preſent Voyage.		
Peace Freight.	War Contingenc°.	Peace Freight.	War Contingen°.	Peace Freight.	Propoſed Allowance, including Increaſe of Outfit, Difference of Inſurance, Bounty and Manning, and Difference of Wages.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
18 0 0	16 15 0	18 0 0	17 16 4	18 0 0	7,500 0 0	
18 0 0	16 15 0	18 0 0	17 16 4	18 0 0	7,500 0 0	
18 0 0	16 15 0	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	5,500 0 0	
18 0 0	16 15 0	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	7,100 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	9,900 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	11,600 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	11,600 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	7,100 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	11,600 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	7,600 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	5,400 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	5,400 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	7,000 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	11,100 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 17 6	10,300 0 0	A further Sum of £. 5. 2s. per Ton has been paid agreeably to Contract for 1ſt Voyage.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 19 0	10,300 0 0	D° - D° £.6 05 - D°
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 19 0	11,100 0 0	D° - D° - - 4 10 - - D°
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 0 0	11,100 0 0	D° - D° - - 6 0 - - D°
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 19 0	12,200 0 0	D° - D° - - 6 0 - - D°
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 14 3	12,200 0 0	D° - D° - - 6 2 - - D°
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	3,300 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0 dismantled.	4,400 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 0 0 dismantled.	3,150 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	6,950 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 10 0	4,450 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	4,500 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 10 0	4,100 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	4,400 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	4,200 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	3,650 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 19 0	3,650 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 9 0	3,650 0 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 7 6	4,500 0 0	

(continued.)

THE ACCOUNT of the RATES of

SHIPS of 800 Tons, proceeding on their First Voyage.	Rate of Freight on First Voyage.						Rate of Freight on Second Voyage.						Rate of Freight on Third Voyage.					
	Peace Freight.			War Contingenc^{s}.			Peace Freight.			War Contingenc^{s}.			Peace Freight.			War Contingenc^{s}.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lady Caſtlereagh - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince of Wales - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Caſtlereagh - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lord Melville - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Not any Ship of the ſame Tonnages reſpectively proceeded on the ſame Voyage during the ſame Year, at a

The loweſt Rate of Freight at which Ships of 800 Tons have been tendered ſince the Peace of Amiens, is according to the Circumſtances of the Times.

Not any Ships of 1200 Tons have been tendered ſince the Peace of Amiens.

The Ships marked thus (*) were not engaged in conſequence of Public Advertiſements.

East India Houſe,
16th July 1803.

FREIGHT, &c.—*continued.*

Rate of Freight on Fourth Voyage.						Rate of Freight on Fifth Voyage.						Rate of Freight on present Voyage.					
Peace Freight.			War Contingenc[s].			Peace Freight.			War Contingenc[s].			Peace Freight.			Proposed Allowance, including Increase of Outfit, Difference of Insurance, Boatswain and Manning, and Difference of Wages.			
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0	7,500	0	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	0	8,300	0	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	19	6	8,300	0	0	A further Sum of £ 6. 6s. per Ton has been paid agreeably to Contract for 1st Voyage.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	19	0	8,300	0	0	Do - Do - £. 5 19s - Do
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0	0	8,300	0	0	Do - Do - - 5 0 - - Do
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	0	0	8,300	0	0	Do - Do - - 6 10 - - Do

lower Rate of Freight than the Ships mentioned in this Account.

* £. 18. 13 s. 0 d. per Ton Peace Freight, and War Contingencies to be allowed by the Court of Directors

(Errors excepted)

James Coggan,

Clerk to the Committee of Shipping.

PAPERS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FROM THE

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered to be printed 26th April 1804.

List of PAPERS preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to their Orders of the 20th and 24th April 1804.

(N° 1.)—An Account of the Dates of all Diſpatches tranſmitted by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company, to the ſeveral Preſidencies in *India*, relative to His Majeſty's Meſſage to Parliament of the 8th March 1803, and to the Rupture with *France*; together with an Account of the Receipt of thoſe Diſpatches in *India* - - - - - p. 3.

(N° 2.)—An Account of the Dates of Diſpatches ſent by the Court of Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company, or the Secret Committee of the ſame, to the Iſland of *St. Helena*, with Reference to His Majeſty's Meſſage to Parliament of the 8th Day of March 1803, and alſo to the Rupture with *France*; together with the Dates at which the ſame were reſpectively received - - - p. 4.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
the 26th April 1804.

RETURN to the Act of the 33d of His preſent Majeſty; relating to the Annual Accounts of the *Eaſt-India* Company - - - - - - - - - - - p. 5.

(No. 1.)

An ACCOUNT of the Dates of all Diſpatches tranſmitted by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company, to the ſeveral Preſidencies in *India*; relative to His Majeſty's Meſſage to Parliament of the 8th March 1803, and to the Rupture with France: Together with an Account of the Receipt of thoſe Diſpatches in *India*.

CIRCULAR Letter from the Secret Committee to the ſeveral Preſidencies in India, dated the 17th March 1803; forwarded by Sea and Land.—Received, in Bengal the 5th July; at Fort St. George the 3d Auguſt; and at Bombay the 24th Auguſt, 1803.

Circular Letter from the Secret Committee to the ſeveral Preſidencies in India, dated the 17th May 1803; forwarded by Sea and Land.—Received, in Bengal the 13th September; at Fort St. George the 3d September; and at Bombay the 21ſt Auguſt, 1803.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
the 26th April 1804.

W. Ramſay,
Secry.

(No. 2.)

An ACCOUNT of the Dates of Diſpatches ſent by the Court of Directors of the *Eaſt-India* Company, or the Secret Committee of the ſame, to the Iſland of St. *Helena*; with Reference to His Majeſty's Meſſage to Parliament of the 8th Day of March 1803, and alſo to the Rupture with *France:* Together with the Dates at which the ſame were reſpectively received.

A COPY of His Majeſty's Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, of the 8th March 1803, was tranſmitted to the Governor of St. Helena, with a Letter from the Secret Committee, dated the 17th of that Month; which Diſpatch arrived at that Iſland the 6th June.

In a Diſpatch dated the 2d June 1803, the Governor of St. Helena was informed that Hoſtilities had commenced between Great Britain and the French Republic, which was forwarded by the Ships Comet and Georgiana. The Comet was captured by the French the 1ſt July; the Georgiana ſailed from Portſmouth the 25th Auguſt, and arrived at St. Helena the 23d November.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
26th April 1804.

W. Ramſay,
Secr.

RETURN to the Act of the 33d of His preſent Majeſty, Cap. 52, Sec. 126; requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues, Charges, &c. of the *Eaſt-India* Company to be laid before both Houſes of Parliament.

THE Non-Arrival of the Accounts from Bengal, for the Years 1802-3 and 1803-4, has rendered it impoſſible to prepare the Statements required by the Act above-mentioned within the Period limited.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
26th April 1804.

W. Ramſay,
Secry.

PARTICULARS of the ACCOUNT, made up to the 1ſt March 1804, t

the SUM of £

Dr - - - - - - GOVERNMENT in Account Current with the EAST I

	£.
To Expenses of the intended Expedition to Mauritius in 1794 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	213,681
To - Dº - - of the Expedition to the Cape in 1794/5, &c. -	106,127
To - Dº - - of the intended Expedition to Manilla in 1797 -	443,260
To - Dº - - of the Capture and Poſſeſſion of Ceylon, and the Dutch Settlements to the Eaſtward, including Subſiſtence of Priſoners to 1802 - - - - -	3,130,591
To - Dº - - of the Capture and Poſſeſſion of French and Dutch Settlements on the Peninſula, including Subſiſtence of Priſoners to 1802 - - -	1,023,995
To Purchaſe of Veſſels for His Majeſty's Fleet in India; Stores ſupplied, &c. to 1800 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	43,024
To Eſtimated Expenſe of King's Troops in India, beyond the Number authorized by Acts of Parliament - - - - - -	559,114
£.	5,519,792

N. B. Intereſt at £. 4 per Cent. per Annum, to the 1ſt March 1804, is included above.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
27th June 1804.

(Errors excepted.)

by which the EAST INDIA COMPANY claims from GOVERNMENT £. 4,018,000.

EAST INDIA COMPANY; Eſtimated to the 1ſt of March 1804. - - - - Cr

	£.
By CASH received, including Intereſt at £. 4 per Cent. per Annum, to the 1ſt March 1804 - - - - - - - - - -	1,501,666
By Eſtimated BALANCE, 1ſt March 1804 - - - - - -	4,018,126
£.	5,519,792

N. B. There are Claims upon the Company, from the Office of His Majeſty's Paymaſter General, for Charges relative to the King's Troops in India, amounting, to 24th December laſt, to £. 1,285,248; but the Company's Claims on Government for the Expenſes of the Army ſent from India to Egypt will probably amount to upwards of £. 2,000,000.

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

PARTICULARS

OF THE

ACCOUNT

Made up to the 1ſt March 1804,

BY WHICH THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY

CLAIMS FROM GOVERNMENT

The Sum of £. 4,018,000.

Ordered to be printed 27th June 1804.

An ACCOUNT

OF THE

CASH belonging to the Separate Fund of the East India Company,

From the Year 1793 inclusive to the 1st of March 1804;

And of all APPROPRIATIONS or PAYMENTS made from that Fund in the same Period.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of SEPARATE FUND on the 1st March 1793 -	467,896	7	4
Add - - Amount of accumulated Interest, from 1st March 1793 to 1st March 1804, at £.4 per Cent. per Ann. on Sums remaining after the Payment of every Half Year's Dividend - - - - - - - -	203,123	17	6
	£. 671,020	4	10
Deduct - - Additional Dividend of Half-per-Cent. on the Capital Stock paid thereout, as per Act of Geo. III. cap. 52. - - - - - - - -	327,500	—	—
Amount of Separate Fund 1st March 1804 - -	£. 343,520	4	10

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
the 10th July 1804.

(Errors excepted)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Account^{t} Genl.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

CASH

Belonging to the SEPARATE FUND of the EAST INDIA COMPANY,

From the Year 1793 inclusive to the 1st March 1804;

And of all Appropriations or Payments made from that Fund in the ſame Period.

Ordered to be printed 10th July 1804.

EAST-INDIES.

10th *March* 1803. LETTER from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to Vice Admiral Rainier; tranſmitting Copy of His Majeſty's Meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament of the 8th of March.—Sent to the India Houſe to be forwarded Overland.

Receipt not acknowledged.

12th *March* - - - LETTER from Lord Hobart to the Governor General of India; communicating His Majeſty's Meſſage of the 8th.—Sent by Sea.

Received 6th July 1803.

16th *March* - - - LETTER from the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India (ſent out by the Secret Committee); communicating to the Governor General, and Governors of Madras and Bombay, His Majeſty's Meſſage.—Sent by Sea.

Received at Fort William 6th July 1803.
at Madras 3d Auguſt.
at Bombay 24th Ditto.

19th *March* - - - LETTER from the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India to the Governor General; communicating His Majeſty's Meſſage.—Sent by Sea.

Received the 5th July.

4th *April* - - - - LETTER from the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India to the Governor General, alſo communicating a Copy of the Meſſage.—Sent Overland.

Received in Bengal 14th September.

17th *April* 1803. LETTER from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to Vice Admiral Rainier, with eſpecial Directions for his Conduct in the actual State of Affairs.—Forwarded from the India Houſe Overland.

Received at Bombay 23d Auguſt.

15th *May* - - - LETTER from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to Vice Admiral Rainier, with Orders to detain all French Veſſels.—Sent to the India Houſe to be forwarded Overland.

Receipt not acknowledged.

16th *May* - - - LETTER from Lord Hobart to the Governor General; announcing the recall of Lord Whitworth, and directing Hoſtilities againſt France.—Sent Overland to India.

Received the 13th September.

17th *May* - - - LETTER from the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India (ſent out by the Secret Committee) to the ſeveral Preſidencies in India; tranſmitting His Majeſty's Meſſage of the 16th May.—Sent Overland.

Received at Bombay 21ſt Auguſt 1803.
Madras 3d September.
Fort William 13th Ditto.

19th *May* - - - LETTER from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to Vice Admiral Rainier; announcing the Rupture with the French Government, and tranſmitting Orders to ſeize or deſtroy all French Ships.—Sent Overland to India.

Receipt not acknowledged.

N. B. The above Letters of the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th of *May*, were ſent in Duplicate and Triplicate, by Sea.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Houſe of Commons, of the 20th April 1804,

FOR

An ACCOUNT of the DATES of the DISPATCHES ſent by Government to INDIA, in conſequence of His Majeſty's Meſſages to Parliament of 8th March and 16th May 1803: — And of the RECEIPT of the ſame in *India*.

Ordered to be printed 30th April 1804.

STATEMENT of the

Annual Eſtimated COST and CHARGES, and SALE AMOUNT, of the COMPANY'S SALES in ENGLAND,

From the Year ending 1ſt March 1799 to 1ſt March 1804, reſpectively;

Diſtinguiſhing the INDIA from the CHINA GOODS.

	INDIA.		CHINA.		TOTAL INDIA and CHINA.	
	Coſt and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Coſt and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Coſt and Charges.	Sale Amount.
1799	£. 4,209,810	£. 4,663,390	£. 2,772,373	£. 3,652,283	£. 6,982,183	£. 8,315,673
1800	2,948,176	3,564,694	3,060,046	3,794,982	6,008,222	7,359,676
1801	3,280,043	3,978,800	2,919,250	3,616,381	6,199,293	7,595,181
1802	2,179,991	3,086,943	2,822,722	3,539,404	5,002,713	6,626,347
1803	1,846,357	2,289,274	2,909,118	3,753,252	4,755,475	6,042,526
1804	1,943,920	2,236,396	2,950,009	3,629,677	4,893,929	5,866,073

East India Houſe,
3d July 1804.

(Errors Excepted)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Annual Eſtimated Cost and Charges, and Sale Amount, of the COMPANY'S SALES in England; from the Year ending 1ſt March 1799 to 1ſt March 1804, reſpectively; diſtinguiſhing the INDIA from the CHINA Goods.

Ordered to be printed 3d July 1804.

PARTICULARS

OF THE

SUM of £. 1,501,666.

Received from GOVERNMENT by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, including Intereſt at 4 per Cent. per Annum to the 1ſt March 1804.

1798.	Auguſt. Received of the Paymaſter of His Majeſty's Forces, on Account of the Company's Claim on Government - - - - - - -	£. 100,000	
	Intereſt at 4 per Cent. per Annum to the 1ſt March 1804 - - - - - -	22,000	122,000
	October. Received Ditto on further Account Ditto -	100,000	
	Intereſt as above - - - - -	21,333	121,333
1799.	July - - Received Ditto - on Account - Ditto -	200,000	
	Intereſt as above - - - - -	36,667	236,667
1803.	July - - Received, on Account of the Company's Claims on the Public - - - - -	500,000	
	Intereſt as above - - - - -	13,333	513,333
	September. Received Ditto, on further Account, Ditto	500,000	
	Intereſt as above - - - - -	8,333	508,333
		£.	1,501,666

East India Houſe,
the 6th July 1804.

(Errors Excepted)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

PARTICULARS

OF THE

SUM of £.1,501,666.

Received from GOVERNMENT by the EAST INDIA COMPANY,

Including Intereſt at 4 per Cent. per Annum to the 1ſt March 1804.

Ordered to be printed 6th July 1804.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

ACCOUNTS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RESPECTING THE

REVENUES AND CHARGES IN INDIA;

PROFIT AND LOSS ON SALES;

DEBTS AND ASSETS ABROAD AND AT HOME;

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered to be printed 31st July 1804.

LIST of ACCOUNTS prefented to the Honourable HOUSE of COMMONS; in obedience to their Order of the 19th July 1804.

No. 1.—An Account, ſhewing the Eſtimated and Actual Revenues and Charges in India, with the Reſults, for Ten Years from 1793-4 to 1802-3, after deducting Payments on Account of Intereſt on Debts, and Supply to Bencoolen, &c.; exhibiting likewiſe, the Decreaſe or the Increaſe of the Debts; diſtinguiſhing each Year - - - - - - - - - pp. 6 & 7.

No. 2.—An Eſtimate of Profit and Loſs on the Company's Sales in England, and other Profits, for Ten Years ending 1ſt March 1804, with other Payments in England deducted therefrom; diſtinguiſhing each Year, and diſtinguiſhing, as far as may be, ſuch Charges as are of a Political from thoſe that are of a Commercial Nature; and alſo, diſtinguiſhing the India from the China Account - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - pp. 10 & 11.

No. 3.—An Account of the Total Amount of the Company's Debts and Aſſets Abroad and at Home, including China, the former from April 1793 to April 1803, and the latter from March 1794 to March 1804, both inclufive; diſtinguiſhing each Year - - pp. 14 & 15.

East India Houſe,
30th July 1804.

No. 1.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL

REVENUES AND CHARGES.

No. 1.—An ACCOUNT, ſhewing the Eſtimated and Actual REVENUES and CHARGES Account of Intereſt on Debts, and Supply to Bencoolen, &c.; exhibiting,

		REVENUES.	CHARGES.	NET REVENUES.	SUPPLIES TO BENCOOLEN.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
1793/4	Eſtimated	7,942,743	5,635,783	2,306,960	67,243
	Actual	8,294,399	6,115,146	2,179,253	40,822
ACTUAL	More	351,656	479,363	- - -	- - -
	Leſs	- - -	- - -	127,707	26,421
1794/5	Eſtimated	7,788,286	5,818,433	1,969,853	104,632
	Actual	8,026,193	5,944,445	2,081,748	62,080
ACTUAL	More	237,907	126,012	111,895	- - -
	Leſs	- - -	- - -	- - -	42,552
1795/6	Eſtimated	7,925,084	6,072,511	1,852,573	81,780
	Actual	7,866,094	6,493,399	1,372,695	104,154
ACTUAL	More	- - -	420,888	- - -	22,374
	Leſs	58,990	- - -	479,878	- - -
1796/7	Eſtimated	8,154,872	6,517,057	1,637,815	90,364
	Actual	8,016,171	7,113,259	902,912	101,190
ACTUAL	More	- - -	596,202	- - -	10,826
	Leſs	138,701	- - -	734,903	- - -
1797/8	Eſtimated	8,397,625	7,220,879	1,176,746	85,840
	Actual	8,059,880	7,487,355	572,525	163,299
ACTUAL	More	- - -	266,476	- - -	77,459
	Leſs	337,745	- - -	604,221	- - -
1798/9	Eſtimated	8,610,703	7,807,065	803,638 Net Charge.	117,160
	Actual	8,637,421	8,938,599	301,178	120,668
ACTUAL	More	26,718	1,131,534	- - -	3,508
	Leſs	- - -	- - -	1,105,816	- - -
1799/1800	Eſtimated	9,072,693	8,347,259	725,434	100,920
	Actual	9,742,937	8,961,180	781,757	171,363
ACTUAL	More	670,244	613,921	56,323	70,443
	Leſs	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1800/1	Eſtimated	9,912,750	9,196,853	715,897	82,360
	Actual	10,485,059	10,403,097	81,962	156,325
ACTUAL	More	572,309	1,206,244	- - -	73,965
	Leſs	- - -	- - -	633,935	- - -
1801/2	Eſtimated	11,222,029	10,326,820	895,209	85,840
	Actual	12,163,590	10,856,613	1,306,977	241,220
ACTUAL	More	941,561	529,793	411,768	155,380
	Leſs	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1802/3	Eſtimated	12,693,033	9,998,147	2,694,886	121,800
	Actual	13,464,537	10,940,324	2,524,213	196,848
ACTUAL	More	771,504	942,177	- - -	75,048
	Leſs	- - -	- - -	170,673	- - -
TOTAL	Eſtimated	91,719,818	76,940,807	14,779,011	937,939
	Actual	94,756,281	83,253,417	11,502,864	1,357,969
ACTUAL	More	3,036,463	6,312,610	- - -	420,030
	Leſs	- - -	- - -	3,276,147	- - -

East-India Houſe,
30th July 1804.

(Errors excepted)

in INDIA, with the Results, for Ten Years, from 1793-4 to 1802-3, after deducting Payments on likewise, the Decrease or the Increase of the Debts:—Distinguishing each Year.

	REMAINING REVENUE.	INTEREST ON DEBTS.	SURPLUS NET REVENUE.	SURPLUS NET CHARGE.		INCREASE or DECREASE of DEBTS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.
- -	2,239,717	517,825	1,721,892	- - -	- - -	Decrease.
- -	2,138,431	526,205	1,612,226	- - -		1,707,675
	- - -	8,380	- - -	—	—	—
	101,286	- - -	109,666			
- -	1,865,221	437,047	1,428,174	- - -	- - -	Decrease.
- -	2,019,668	494,301	1,535,367	- - -		513,787
	154,447	47,254	107,193	—	—	—
	- - -	- - -	- - -			
- -	1,770,793	400,252	1,370,541	- - -	- - -	Increase.
- -	1,268,541	414,750	853,791	- - -		354,823
	- - -	14,498	- - -	—	—	—
	502,252	- - -	516,750			
- -	1,547,451	419,344	1,128,107	- - -	- - -	2,691,313
- -	801,722	426,847	374,875	- - -		
	- - -	7,503	- - -	—	—	—
	745,729	- - -	753,232			
- -	1,090,926	575,775	514,131	- - -	- - -	1,738,106
- -	409,226	603,926	- - -	194,700		
	- - -	27,151	- - -	194,700	—	—
	681,680	- - -	514,131	- - -		
- -	686,478	758,135	- - -	71,657	- - -	1,962,881
	Deficiency.					
	421,846	727,495	- - -	1,149,341		
	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,077,684	—	—
	1,108,324	30,640	- - -	- - -		
- -	624,514	915,687	- - -	291,173	- - -	1,244,676
- -	610,394	978,856	- - -	368,462		
	- - -	63,169	- - -	77,289	—	—
	14,120	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- -	633,537	1,082,042.	- - -	448,505	- - -	2,672,767
	Deficiency.					
- -	74,363	1,093,961	- - -	1,168,324		
	- - -	11,919	- - -	719,819	—	—
	707,900	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- -	809,369	1,342,854	- - -	533,485	- - -	1,741,412
- -	1,065,757	1,449,500	- - -	383,743		
	256,388	106,646	—	- - -	—	—
	- - -	- - -	- - -	149,742		
- -	2,573,086	1,481,070	1,092,016	- - -	- - -	1,214,842
- -	2,327,365	1,457,377	869,988			
	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	—	—
	245,721	23,693	222,028			
- -	13,841,072	7,931,031	7,254,861	1,344,820	Total Net Increase	11,794,358
- -	10,144,895	8,103,218	5,246,247	3,264,570		
	- - -	232,187	- - -	1,919,750	Actual Accounts deficient of Estim. Net - - - -	£.3,928,364
	3,696,177	- - -	2,008,614	- - -		

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 2.

ESTIMATED PROFIT AND LOSS ON THE COMPANY'S SALES IN ENGLAND.

No. 2.—ESTIMATE of PROFIT and LOSS on the COMPANY'S SALES in ENGLAND deducted therefrom:—Diſtinguiſhing each Year; and diſtinguiſhing, as far as diſtinguiſhing the INDIA from the CHINA Account.

	INDIA:		CHINA:		
	Coſt and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Coſt and Charges.	Sale Amount.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1795 - - -	2,292,031	2,611,522	2,231,982	2,861,422	- -
1796 - - -	3,350,779	3,543,236	2,125,155	2,972,664	- -
1797 - - -	3,303,877	3,395,564	2,035,732	2,668,346	- -
1798 - - -	1,957,512	2,097,468	2,137,925	2,577,890	- -
1799 - - -	4,209,810	4,663,390	2,772,373	3,652,283	- -
1800 - - -	2,948,176	3,564,694	3,060,046	3,794,982	- -
1801 - - -	3,280,043	3,978,800	2,919,250	3,616,381	- -
1802 - - -	2,179,991	3,086,943	2,822,722	3,539,404	- -
1803 - - -	1,846,357	2,289,274	2,909,118	3,753,252	- -
1804 - - -	1,943,920	2,236,396	2,950,009	3,629,677	- -
	£. 27,312,496	£. 31,467,287	£. 25,964,312	£. 33,066,301	- -

Other PAYMENTS in ENG-

	Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds.	Surplus Charges beyond £. 5. Per-Cent. on the Sale Amount of Goods, claſſed with Charges on Merchandize, deducting Buildings and other Articles, for which a Value remains.		Expences of Settlements Abroad.	
		Political.	Commercial.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1795 - - -	702,725	139,800	18,134	62,687	- -
1796 - - -	722,172	167,600	70,691	57,253	- -
1797 - - -	675,278	276,800	84,112	82,574	- -
1798 - - -	679,025	145,300	93,784	74,760	- -
1799 - - -	710,593	131,200	4,965	80,205	- -
1800 - - -	713,158	190,200	82,797	60,046	- -
1801 - - -	713,489	171,400	104,394	77,540	- -
1802 - - -	704 404	226,800	105,416	77,980	- -
1803 - - -	705,310	259,500	130,567	78,428	- -
1804 - - -	707,512	200,500	203,062	79,880	- -
	£. 7,033,666	£. 1,909,100	£. 897,962	£. 731,353	- -

East India Houſe,
30th July 1804.

(Errors excepted.)

Memorandum:

There are Claims upon the Company from the Office of His Majeſty's Paymaſter General, laſt to £. 1,385,247. 14.—Of this Sum £. 100,000 has been paid, and the Company's included in the Aſſets in Account No. 3. will conſiderably more than exceed this

ENGLAND, and other PROFITS; for Ten Years ending 1st March 1804, with other PAYMENTS in may be, such Charges as are of a Political from those that are of a Commercial Nature; and also,

	TOTAL INDIA AND CHINA.		Charges and Profit on Private Trade.	Interest on Annuities.	Profit on Exports.	TOTAL PROFITS.
	Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.				
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	4,524,013	5,472,944	62,458	36,227	116,857	1,164,473
- -	5,475,934	6,515,900	148,417	36,227	98,384	1,322,994
- -	5,339 609	6 063,910	138,957	36,227	25,717	925,202
- -	4,095,437	4,675,358	115,808	36,227	49 530	781,486
- -	6,982,183	8,315,673	137,304	36,227	110,442	1,617,553
- -	6,008,222	7,359,676	202,969	36,227	129 528	1,720,178
- -	6,199 293	7,595,181	133,429	36,227	55,861	1,621,405
- -	5,002,713	6,626,347	193,563	36,227	47,602	1,894,026
- -	4,755,475	6,042,526	172,474	36,227	38,673	1,534,425
- -	4.893,929	5,866,073	176,587	36,212	12,892	1,197,835
- -	£. 53,276,808	£. 64,533,588	£. 1,482,056	£. 362,255	£. 678,486	£. 13,779,577

LAND to be deducted from PROFITS.

	Freight Outward; Remuneration to Commanders of worn-out Ships, and Loss upon the Law Tonnage.	Military Payments.	Insurance, calculated at a Rate Per-Cent. according to the Actual Loss suffered by the Company.	Total Payments.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	94,674	- - - -	48,062	1,066,082	98,391	—
- -	91,949	- - - -	53,624	1,163,289	159,705	—
- -	156,452	28,236	51,306	1,354,798	- - - -	429,596
- -	79,113	25,225	61,916	1,159,123	- - - -	377,637
- -	161,895	37,125	71,153	1,197,136	420,417	—
- -	119,255	35,855	58,665	1,259,976	460,202	—
- -	119,472	46,622	57,743	1,290,660	330,745	—
- -	147,077	49,216	60,492	1,371,385	522,641	—
- -	147,301	60,163	67,413	1,448,682	85,743	—
- -	108,446	96,667	90,598	1,486,665	- - - -	288,830
- -	£. 1,225,634	£. 379,109	£. 620,972	£. 12,797,796	£. 2,077,844 1,096,063	£. 1,096,063
					£. 981,781	
				TOTAL PROFITS - - - - -	£. 13,779,577	
				TOTAL PAYMENTS - - - - -	12,797,796	
				TOTAL SURPLUS in Ten Years - - - - -	981,781	

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT, Accountant General.

for Charges relative to the King's Regiments serving in India, amounting, on 24th December Claims on Government, for the Expences of the Army sent from India to Egypt, not Amount.

No. 3.

DEBTS AND ASSETS

ABROAD AND AT HOME.

No. 3.—An ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of the Company's DEBTS and ASSETS, the Latter, from March 1794 to March 1804,

DEBTS.

	INDIA.	CHINA: Balance againſt.		HOME.	TOTAL.
Abroad - 1793	£. 8,074,865	- - -	At Home 1794	£. 7,006,500	£. 15,081,365
D° - - 1794	7,367,190	- - -	D° - - 1795	6,946,323	14,313,513
D° - - 1795	6,848,403	- - -	D° - - 1796	7,474,700	14,323,103
D° - - 1796	7,203,326	- - -	D° - - 1797	7,916,459	15,119,685
D° - - 1797	9,294,539	718,945	D° - - 1798	7,284,694	17,298,178
D° - - 1798	11,032,645	1,073,607	D° - - 1799	7,103,762	19,210,014
D° - - 1799	12,995,526	220,022	D° - - 1800	5,830,222	19,045,770
D° - - 1800	14,240,202	- - -	D° - - 1801	5,393,989	19,634,191
D° - - 1801	16,912,969	- - -	D° - - 1802	4,822,683	21,735,652
D° - - 1802	18,654,381	- - -	D° - - 1803	4,773,886	23,428,267
D° - - 1803	19,869,223	260,900	D° - - 1804	4,788,865	24,918,988

Mem^n^.—The Debts and Aſſets in India are ſtated, excluſive of the Securities in are alſo ſtated conformably to the Accounts preſented to Parliament Years not having been received when the Statements were laid

(A) This differs from the Account formerly preſented, it having been found

East-India Houſe, the 30th July 1804.

(Errors excepted.)

Abroad and at Home, including CHINA; the Former, from April 1793 to April 1803, and both inclusive:—Ddiſtinguiſhing each Year.

	ASSETS.					
		INDIA.	CHINA: Balance in favour.		HOME.	TOTAL.
- -	Abroad - 1793	£. 8,339,362	£. 1,040,058	At Home 1794	£. 9,888,836	£. 19,268,256
- -	D° - - 1794	8,834,538	939,340	D° - - 1795	10,413,354	20,187,232
- -	D° - - 1795	8,867,266	528,779	D° - - 1796	12,024,312	21,420,357
- -	D° - - 1796	8,958,669	279,250	D° - - 1797	12,476,813	21,714,732
- -	D° - - 1797	10,531,145	- - -	D° - - 1798	13,211,370	23,742,515
- -	D° - - 1798	9,922,903	- - -	D° - - 1799	17,119,628	27,042,531
- -	D° - - 1799	10,259,107	- - -	D° - - 1800	16,185,950	26,445,057
- -	D° - - 1800	11,169,353	1,226,079	D° - - 1801	15,404,736	27,800,168
- -	D° - - 1801	11,352,360	1,019,551	D° - - 1802	16,802,760	29,174,671
- -	D° - - 1802	12,061,383	91,434	D° - - 1803	17,440,593	29,593,410
- -	D° - - 1803	12,618,623	- - -	D° - - 1804	18,751,736 (A)	31,370,359

the Hands of the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Funds, from April 1800. They in each Year, except in 1793 and 1794; the Accounts for April in each of theſe before Parliament.

that Part of the Cargoes afloat are included in the Aſſets in India 1803.

CHA^{S} CARTWRIGHT, Accountant General.

W^{M} WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

(East Indies.)

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

EXPENCE of BUILDING the BOMBAY FRIGATE, of THIRTY-TWO GUNS, at Bombay; in 1791-2.

Timber Knees, &c.		63,669
Iron Work		26,587
Petty Stores		12,577
Artificers and Proviſions		26,014
Copper Nails, Sheets, Pintles, and Gudjins		9,583
Maſts and Yards		7,559
	Rupees	1,45,989
	£. Ster[s]	18,248. 12 s. 6 d.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
5th April 1805.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

(East Indies.)

AN ACCOUNT

Of the EXPENCE of BUILDING

THE

BOMBAY FRIGATE, of 32 Guns,

At Bombay; in 1791-2.

Ordered to be printed 11th July 1805.

(East Indies.)

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

EXPENCE of BUILDING the SHIP CORNWALLIS, of FORTY-SIX GUNS, at Bombay; in the Year 1800.

Timber Knees, &c.		1,12,365
Iron Work		37,650
Petty Stores		13,752
Artificers and Provisions		36,689
Copper Nails, Sheets, Pintles, and Gudjins		34,835
Masts and Yards		12,995
	Rupees	2,48,286
	£. Sts	31,035. 15s.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
5th April 1805.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm. Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

(East Indies.)

AN ACCOUNT

Of the EXPENCE of BUILDING

THE

Ship CORNWALLIS, of 46 Guns,

At Bombay; in the Year 1800.

Ordered to be printed 11th July 1805.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, (now Lord Viſcount MELVILLE) to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the EAST INDIA COMPANY; on the INDIAN DEBT: —Dated 30th June 1801.

Clarges-ſtreet,

GENTLEMEN, 30th June 1801.

IN the explanation of the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company, which I lately ſtated to the Houſe of Commons, I gave it as my opinion, that within a very few years after the return of peace, the INDIAN DEBT might be reduced within proper limits, by a due combination of the Revenues and Commerce of the Eaſt India Company; that before the expiration of their Charter, the Sum neceſſary for the guarantee of their Capital will be accumulated; that the additional Dividend may be allowed to the Proprietors, as provided for by the Act renewing their Charter; and that a due attention will at the ſame time be paid to the Claims of the Public for participation, according to the terms of the Agreement at the time the Charter of the Company was renewed; and the more clearly to elucidate my ideas, I exhibited them in the form of an Account, founded on the data pointed out, and ſtating the concluſions reſulting from thoſe data.

Although it was my intention, as uſual, to publiſh the detailed Explanations I have been accuſtomed to ſtate in the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the day generally appropriated for what is called *The India Budget*, I have been induced to give this ſeparate Statement, becauſe it has been ſuggeſted to me, that a Publication of this nature, not complicated with minute details, but embracing a general view of the proſpect of your Affairs, during the continuance of the preſent Charter, may lead to a more ſpeedy and accurate conſideration of this important ſubject.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary for me to explain, why there is a peculiar propriety in my addreſſing the following ſheets to you. Independent of the reſpect and attention I owe to the Directors and Proprietors of the Eaſt India Company, and of the deep intereſt I muſt at all times take in their concerns, it is obvious, that if my plans are fit to be adopted, or are likely to be attended with the wiſhed-for ſucceſs, the exertions for that purpoſe muſt originate with the Eaſt India Company, and thoſe exertions muſt be continued with a ſteady and unremitting attention.

The Account to which I have juſt referred, is N° 1. in the Appendix. The reſult of the Account depends only on its arithmetical accuracy, if the data on which it proceeds are not liable to ſome fundamental error. It is therefore my firſt wiſh to direct your attention to an examination of the leading features of the plan.

They are 1ſt. An arrangement abroad, ſo that a full Million from the ſurplus of the Revenues ſhall, at the commencement, be applicable to the purchaſe of Inveſtments.

2nd. That the Inveſtments from India and China, ſhall amount at prime coſt to four millions annually in equal proportions.

3d. That during the firſt four years from this time, the Company ſhall avail themſelves of the power they already have, under the Act, for augmenting their Capital Stock to the extent of two millions, at the rate of half a million annually, which it is ſuppoſed will realize one million ſterling.

4th. That the additional money ſo raiſed, ſhall be applied excluſively to the liquidation of the preſent Indian Debt at Intereſt, either by increaſing remittances in Bullion, or export to India to that amount, or by defraying additional Bills drawn from India for the ſame purpoſe.

5th. That the extinction of this debt now calculated to amount to fourteen millions ſterling, ſhall be carried on at the rate of one million annually, till the part of it, called the Decennial Loan, ſhall become payable, which is expected to take place on or about the year 1807-8, and that the ſum then payable on account of Indian Debt, which is ſtated at £.3,500,000, ſhall be diſcharged in that year, on which ſuppoſitions the Debts at Intereſt abroad will then be reduced to £.4,500,000.

I ſhall be under the neceſſity of troubling you with ſome explanation on each of theſe points.

The firſt requiſite is "an arrangement abroad, ſo that a full million from the "Surplus of the Revenues, ſhall, at the commencement, be applicable to the pur-"chaſe of Inveſtments."

The neceſſity of this requiſite being accompliſhed, will appear from the Account I have already referred to, in which, in the ſecond year, credit is taken for the ſupplying £.4,000,000 prime coſt of Inveſtment, with a charge on that account, on the Treaſury at home, of only £.3,000,000. This of courſe proceeds on the ſuppoſition of the remaining £.1,000,000, being in that year ſupplied from the Revenues in India. In the ſubſequent years the charge at home for Inveſtment is ſuppoſed gradually to be decreaſed below £.3,000,000, in proportion as the applicable ſurplus of Revenue in India is increaſed by Savings of the intereſt of Debt diſcharged, and the progreſs of this latter operation is pointed out in the two Accounts, N°s 2 and 3, in the Appendix. I am well aware of the difficulty which occurs in the outſet of this whole operation, from the preſent burthened ſtate of your finances in India, and the very large amount of the Revenues which are abſorbed in the diſcharge of Intereſt at ſo high a rate; but this very circumſtance is ſo deciſive as to the ſucceſs of the meaſure when once ſet in motion, that no difficulty is ſo great that is not to be ſurmounted.

The Eſtimates of the Revenue and Charges, which I ſtated to the Houſe of Commons, were drawn up from thoſe tranſmitted by your Governments in India; but in order that I might proceed with as much certainty as poſſible on this important article of the Plan, in addition to the exertions of the Accountant of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, I requeſted the aſſiſtance of your very accurate and able officer, Mr. Wright, in order that they might jointly examine and correct the Eſtimates tranſmitted from abroad, ſo as to enable me to form the beſt opinion poſſible to what amount you might rely on a ſurplus in India, as available to the purpoſes of Inveſtment.

The Eſtimate, N° 4, in the Appendix, will exhibit the reſult of the inveſtigation. It is prepared with great care, and certainly abundant caution; but it is the ſafeſt ſide on which to err, and it would be imprudent, in a matter of ſo much importance, to build on any ſurplus that does not appear to be clearly warranted.

The amount is taken at £.800,000, which is deficient for the object in view to the amount of £.200,000, but in truth this deficiency ought not to be ſtated at ſo ſmall a ſum as £.200,000; for when you conſider that part of the Commercial Charges defrayed in India, amounting to about £.180,000, have not been uſually included in the Eſtimates, and likewiſe conſider that other unforeſeen circumſtances may occur, I do not think that if you mean to enſure the actual receipt of the ſum required, you can ſafely deſiſt from your exertions, till you have ſecured in India for Commercial Purpoſes a ſum of not leſs than £.1,200,000.

There are ſeveral circumſtances which lead me to be confident in my hopes, that a ſum to that amount will, without any real difficulty, be obtained in India, for the purpoſe of realizing the proſpects which are detailed in the Account before you.

In the firſt place, I can have no doubt, that if you ſend out poſitive inſtructions to your Governments abroad, ſtating the importance of the object in view, conſiderable additions will be made to the Savings pointed out in the corrected Eſtimate of Mr. Wright. This can only be effectually done on the ſpot, but it

will

will be done if your Servants abroad are impreſſed with a full conviction, that the object you have in view is ſo far paramount to every other in the preſent moment, as to claim their firſt attention. In this obſervation I point chiefly at the Army Extraordinaries, which, from the preſſure of the War, and the expenſive Conteſts in which you have been engaged, have neceſſarily amounted to a very large ſum, and cannot fail to admit of great Reductions, of the details of which at home we cannot be competent judges, but which a vigilant, œconomical, and firm Government on the ſpot, cannot fail to diſcover and to enforce.

In the ſecond place, it is not impoſſible that ſome of thoſe expences, which are with great propriety intended to be of a permanent nature, may, without riſk, be poſtponed, till it is finally aſcertained that they can be defrayed without interfering with the ſum requiſite for Inveſtment, according to the plan detailed in the ſubjoined Accounts, N°s 1, 2, & 3. In this obſervation I particularly allude to your Military Eſtabliſhments, as laſt reviſed. In the orders you ſent out ſome months ago, conſiderable Reductions were made in your Military Expenditure; and I obſerve in the corrected Eſtimate, N° 4, that the Saving in conſequence is computed at £.270,000. Theſe Reductions were ordered upon a very accurate examination, and to the beſt of my judgment it would not be proper, in a future permanent arrangement, to make them to a greater extent; but when ſo great an object is at ſtake, I ſhould be clearly of opinion, for conſidering how far any parts of the propoſed Eſtabliſhments might be poſtponed. In the Notandum ſubjoined to the corrected Eſtimate, N° 4, Mr. Wright obſerves, that if the addition to the Artillery could be poſtponed, it would ſave £.54,000; but I conſider the addition ordered to your Military Eſtabliſhment to be of ſuch deep importance to the ſecurity of your extended Indian empire, I do not think the Saving ſuggeſted ought to be adopted. But I think differently with regard to the other Notandum; and when ſo great a Saving can be made as £.153,000, by keeping the Native Regiments at 1,400 Privates in place of 1,600 or 1,800, I cannot doubt in adviſing you to make that Reduction.—In truth, there is no riſk, for in the caſe of emergency, the Native troops could be recruited with the utmoſt expedition to the ultimate propoſed Eſtabliſhments, or indeed to any amount.

In theſe obſervations you will obſerve, that I have confined myſelf ſolely to the conſideration of Military Retrenchments; I have done ſo becauſe I am convinced, that any attempt to make any conſiderable Reduction in your Civil Eſtabliſhments, would be productive of all the inconveniencies attending inadequate allowances to your Civil Servants. Such a ſyſtem would lead to all the fatal conſequences reſulting from the exaction of private unwarranted allowances, which it has been the great object of the preſent ſyſtem of Indian adminiſtration to annihilate. At the ſame time, this is no reaſon why even your Civil expences may not merit your attention, to the effect of inſtructing your Governments to refrain from any Expenditure of a contingent nature, which would lead to any conſiderable expence; and reſpecting which there is no immediate urgency why it ſhould be executed at the preſent rather than any future moment. Although at this diſtance, I cannot take it upon me to ſpecify all the particular Items of Expenditure on which Retrenchments may be made, I cannot permit myſelf to entertain any reaſonable diffidence on the ſubject. When I look to the ſtate of your Expences of India at a former period, I do not carry that reference to an early period, becauſe I am aware that within theſe very few years a large permanent expence was moſt properly incurred, by the arrangement which took place for rendering the condition of your Military Servants more comfortable in a variety of reſpects; I refer, however, to the Charges of all kinds as they ſtood in the year 1797-8, and the amount of them was £. 7,650,654. a ſum far inferior to that contained in the Eſtimate now exhibited by your Auditor, amounting to £.8,851,260. It is true, that ſince that period great additions have been made to your Territorial Poſſeſſions, and very conſiderable additions to your Military Expenditure are created in conſequence of the very beneficial Alliances you have formed with the Native Powers in India. Theſe conſiderations, however, do not operate againſt the probability of what I am endeavouring to eſtabliſh; for as to addition of territories, it cannot eſcape obſervation, that the events which produced thoſe additions have at the ſame time tended to increaſe the ſecurity of your own poſſeſſions, by narrowing their frontier, and annihilating your moſt powerful and inveterate enemy; and wherever you are obliged to increaſe your Military Eſtabliſhments in conſequence of Alliances, you have received a Subſidy fully adequate to the expence of thoſe ſubſidiary engagements.

It

It is proper here to remind you, that in the obſervations I have made to eſtabliſh the probability of the requiſite aid to be derived from a ſurplus Revenue in India, I have taken no credit for the expectations I am entitled to entertain from the increaſing proſperity, cultivation, and conſequent population of our Indian territories. Our Revenues for ſome years have been in a ſtate of progreſſive increaſe, and the ſame cauſe muſt continue to operate in producing the ſame effects. I ſhall not indulge myſelf at preſent in diſquiſitions of that nature, as it would lead me far beyond the bounds I have preſcribed to myſelf in this Addreſs. I ſtate the circumſtance, without meaning to draw any other concluſion than what muſt occur to every body, viz. that the happy change which recent events have produced on our Affairs in India, muſt ſtrengthen and invigorate every hope and expectation founded on their preſent ſtate. Every ſyſtem of beneficial Finance, Commerce, and œconomical Adminiſtration can now be adopted, and purſued with more ſteadineſs and certainty of ſucceſs, than it could be under circumſtances of precarious ſecurity and unremitting anxiety.

Having now ſtated to you a Saving upon your Eſtimates, to an amount producing near a million ſurplus in India, and having likewiſe ſtated the proſpect of a larger ſurplus, both from the probability of further Retrenchments, and from the almoſt certainty of a progreſſive increaſing Revenue, I might ſafely leave this part of the propoſition, upon what I have already obſerved; but to remove all ambiguity on the ſubject, I think it proper to remind you, that in the end of the year 1803 or beginning of the year 1804, the debt due to the conſolidated creditors of the late Nabob of Arcot will be liquidated, ſo as to ſet free a ſum of not leſs than 6,21,000 pagodas, amounting in pounds ſterling to the ſum of £. 248,400. This ſum will of courſe be applicable to the diſcharge of ſuch further debts of the late and preſent Nabob, as are not included in the former arrangement. The Eaſt India Company itſelf is a creditor to a large amount, and, according to the arrangement ſuggeſted by Marquis Wellesley, in his Letter to the Nabob of 24th of April 1799, there can be no doubt that at leaſt one-half of the ſum ſo ſet free, will be appropriated to the extinction of the debt due to the Company, and will of courſe to that amount add to the ſurplus of the Revenues applicable to Inveſtment. But this is not all, for according to the Letter I have wrote to you this day, on the ſubject of the private unconſolidated debts of the late and preſent Nabob, there ſeems no doubt that the whole of the ſix lacs and twenty one thouſand pagodas already referred to, will be at your diſpoſal for the purpoſes of Inveſtment. My Letter, with its Encloſures, points out to you the obvious mode in which this is to be accompliſhed; and the effect of the tranſaction, if agreed to by you, will be to give an immediate commercial Reſource to the amount of the whole 6,21,000 pagodas; paying to the creditors their debts at home by ſuch diſtant inſtalments, as can never prove any inconvenience to your Treaſury at home, or tend to any degree to diſturb the ſubſtantial benefits to be derived from the meaſure which I am now endeavouring, with great earneſtneſs, to impreſs upon your attention. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve, that the effect of the Plan will be to put into your pockets the difference between the amount of intereſt payable to you by the Nabob, and the four-per-cent payable by you at home to the creditors, according to the agreement you may make with them in conſequence of their propoſal; and the only effect it will have upon the whole reſult of the Account is, a diminution on the balances at home from the period when the inſtalments agreed upon with the creditors ſhall become payable, and the aggregate of theſe payments will, pro tanto, create a diminution of the balance ſtated to accrue at the expiration of the Charter.

As I conſider this laſt head to be of the utmoſt importance to the whole ſucceſs of the propoſition in queſtion, and as ſo many miſapprehenſions have appeared, and ſo many miſrepreſentations have been held out reſpecting it, I have thought it my duty to ſtate my ideas upon it at greater length than I at firſt intended; and upon the whole I truſt I may with confidence reſt aſſured in the conviction, that one million ſterling will be attainable from the ſurplus Revenues of India, to co-operate with the other commercial reſources of the Company, in producing the beneficial reſults ſtated to proceed from thoſe reſources of Revenue and Commerce, judiciouſly combined together; and it only remains to remark, that if after every exertion, and contrary to every rational probability, there ſhould be any deficiency, the inconvenience ariſing from it to the general object in view, will be obviated by your ordering your Government abroad, for the ſhort period that may be neceſſary, to pay as much of the Intereſt of the Debt in India, by Bills on the Court of Directors,

Directors, as may be required to ſecure the object of a million ſurplus in India, applicable to the purpoſes of Inveſtment. The only conſequence of doing ſo would be, to a very ſmall amount, to diminiſh the progreſſive accruing balance of your caſh at home; but your proſpect of abundant affluence in that reſpect ſeems to be ſo unequivocal as to admit of no diſcouragement in the proſecution of every expedient calculated to enſure the ſucceſs of this very ſalutary meaſure.

"The ſecond requiſite is, that the Inveſtments from India and China ſhall amount, "at prime coſt, to four millions annually, in equal proportions."

This does not require any minute explanation, beyond what appears on the face of the Accounts in the Appendix. The difficulty of finding a ſufficient ſum for the prime coſt of ſuch an Inveſtment will chiefly occur in the firſt year of the operation, when it is requiſite by Exports, by Bills from India, and by Bullion, to find an aid to your India concerns to the amount of five millions ſterling. The difficulty does not conſiſt in any inadequacy of reſources at home to make thoſe exertions, but in the means of ſending ſo large a ſum, and particularly in the means of finding Bullion to ſo great an amount as £. 2,000,000. to which amount it muſt be found, if the full five millions requiſite for the firſt year cannot be got through the medium of the other Reſources to which I have referred. The importance of the object is ſo great, no exertions ought to be omitted that can ſurmount the difficulty, and there is ſcarcely any expence that ought not to be incurred, rather than endanger a failure of adminiſtering the requiſite aid to your neceſſities in India. It would be improper in me, for obvious reaſons, to detail what may have occurred to me on the ſubject. It is indeed unneceſſary, for I know you will find moſt able advice on the ſubject from ſome of your own number. You will of courſe feel it to be your duty to repreſent the importance of it in the moſt forcible manner to His Majeſty's Miniſters, who, upon an examination of the particulars I have ſtated, and fully weighing the very brilliant effects it will produce on the Commerce and Revenues of the Kingdom, cannot fail to be impreſſed with a full conviction of its being their duty to contribute every aid in their power to ſet this operation in motion on its firſt outſet, which is in truth the period when the chief difficulty will occur.

I now proceed to obſerve on the ſuggeſtion contained in the two next requiſites. I have before ſtated, and I truſt I ſhall have little difficulty in obtaining your concurrence in the two propoſitions to which I refer. 1ſt. That it is your duty and your intereſt now to make uſe of the power you poſſeſs, under the Act of Parliament 37 Geo. 3. cap. 31, of augmenting your Capital Stock by two millions ſterling. And 2ndly, that the money ſo raiſed ſhould be invariably applied to the extinction of your debt in India.

The wiſdom of this policy is indiſputable, both on commercial and political principles; I need not obſerve to you who have been ſharers with me in the conduct of thoſe tranſactions which have taken place for ſome years paſt, that the principle of our Indian Adminiſtration has been, ſo to combine the operations of Finance and Commerce, as that they may be mutually ſubſervient to each other, by the revenues of India adminiſtering to the wants of Leadenhall-ſtreet; and on the other hand, the Treaſury of Leadenhall-ſtreet adminiſtering to the neceſſities of India, when the ſurplus of the Revenues of India has become either partially or totally inadequate to the demands created by the enormous expences of an extenſive and complicated war, joined to the deſire of remitting a large and valuable Inveſtment from India to Europe. I have had occaſion more than once to obſerve, that although I could, without apprehenſion, acquieſce in the extenſion of the Company's credit in India to an amount unknown before, for the purpoſes of War and Inveſtment, ſtill that operation muſt have its bounds, and the debt muſt not be permitted to become ſo unweildy, as not to be reduceable to its proper ſcale within a moderate period after the return of peace. It is impoſſible, perhaps, with perfect accuracy, to decide the preciſe point at which the borrowing for the combined purpoſes of War and Commerce ought to ceaſe; but I believe I do not take a very unſafe criterion, when I contend that the uſe of the Company's Credit abroad for the purpoſe of Commerce ought to ceaſe, when individuals find it for their advantage not to lend at a moderate Intereſt, and the Public cannot of courſe be accommodated but at a very extravagant rate of Intereſt. I conſidered the ſtate of the Company's Credit in India to have arrived at that point, when I ſaw the debt growing to a rate of Intereſt at 10 or 12 per cent. in place of 6 or 8; and in addition to that, the Creditor ſtipulating

for himſelf a continuance of that Loan for a defined length of time, and at a high rate of Intereſt, not leſs than 10 per cent.

When, therefore, I ſaw the amount of debt laſt year riſe to above ten millions, bearing intereſt, and likely ſtill further to increaſe unleſs put a ſtop to, I thought it my duty to ſtate to you the propriety of reſtoring to India from your Treaſury at home a part of that Balance which had found its way into your Treaſury in England, in conſequence of the unprecedented uſe of your Credit in India. —It could not be done abruptly, and this led me to ſtate laſt year to the Houſe of Commons, that I was ready to meet the Indian Debt, even at the large amount of 14 millions.

From what I have above ſtated, it will not be underſtood that I mean to pledge myſelf to an opinion, that in any caſe it is proper for the Eaſt India Company to burthen their Revenues in India, by the contraction of debt for the purpoſe of Inveſtment. That Commerce is the only proper medium by which the excreſcent Revenues of India can be conveyed to Britain, admits of no doubt, but it is by no means ſo clear, that creating a Commercial Capital, by borrowing at high intereſt in India, is an expedient meaſure. It is, however, unneceſſary to follow that diſquiſition further at preſent, becauſe the Eſtimate you have produced this year, is a proof of your acquieſcence in the plan of providing the prime coſt for your Inveſtment, without creating at preſent any further burthen on the Revenues of India.

From what I have already ſtated, there can be no doubt of my hearty approbation to that meaſure, ſo far as it goes; but when it is of ſuch infinite importance to all your future commercial proſpects, to recover, as ſpeedily as poſſible, the great commercial reſource you have derived from the ſurplus Revenues of India, from the time of the acquiſition of the Dewanee, it ſurely cannot admit of a doubt, that having ſo obvious and eaſy a reſource in your hands as that in queſtion, you ought, without delay, to uſe it for that purpoſe.

I could expatiate much at large on this propoſition, with all its bearings on the Commercial proſperity of the Eaſt India Company; but when I conſider to whom this Letter is addreſſed, it would be unneceſſary waſte of your time to enlarge further on this topic.

The advantages of adopting the ſuggeſtion I have taken the liberty of ſubmitting to you, are not leſs conſpicuous in a political than they are in a commercial view. Your debts in England are already reduced below their level, with a great balance of aſſets in your favour. Judge then to what a pitch of ſecurity your Territories in India would be raiſed, if your Revenues were diſencumbered within a ſhort period, of the burthens which lay upon them. If before this is done, you were to be engaged in new ſtruggles for the maintenance of that pre-eminence which you have progreſſively attained, you would be obliged to engage in them with your whole ſurplus Revenues abſorbed in the payment of an extravagant rate of Intereſt, and you could not truſt to the meaſure of a further extenſion of your Credit, already ſtretched to an unprecedented amount; whereas, by extinguiſhing your Indian Debt, you would in a few years have the command of a clear ſurplus of £. 2,000,000, applicable to the purpoſes either of commerce or defence, as might be expedient at the moment; and you would at the ſame time be in poſſeſſion of your Credit entire, which experience has proved may, without danger of being overſtretched, be carried to the amount of 14 millions ſterling. In ſuch circumſtances you would be in a ſituation to bid defiance to the aſſault of every enemy; for you would be enabled, on the Reſources of India alone, to maintain a war beyond any term of years that the moſt gloomy imagination may chooſe to figure to itſelf.

With ſuch a ſtatement before you I am poſitive, from my long knowledge of you, I would do you much injuſtice if I was to entertain any ſuch diffidence, as to think it neceſſary to dwell longer on the elucidation of the propoſitions which I have thus briefly endeavoured to enforce.

The laſt of the data I have ſtated above, and which follows as a reſult of the others, is, "That the extinction of the Debt ſhall be carried on at the "rate of one million annually, till the part of it, termed the Decennial Loan "ſhall become payable, which is expected to take place on or about the year "1807-8. The ſum then payable is ſtated at £. 3,500,000, when the Debts at "Intereſt abroad will be reduced to £. 4,500,000."

Upon

Upon examining the progreſſive operation of the Account, N° 1, you will perceive, that from the Balance accruing at home, there would be the means of extinguiſhing the Debt at an earlier period than that I have alluded to, and in this reſpect, the Plan is open to ſuch alterations and modifications as circumſtances may ſuggeſt. I have preferred this mode of ſtating it, as appearing to me the moſt likely to ſuit the means of transferring home the Debt, in the manner moſt convenient for the arrangements of Government in India, and for the accommodation of the Company's Treaſury at home. The only part fixed at preſent, and which cannot be altered without the conſent of the Creditors intereſted, is, that the Decennial Loan, amounting to about £.3,500,000, cannot be paid off ſooner than the year 1807-8, conſiſtently with the conditions under which it was borrowed.

In like manner, when I mention the Debt in India being reduced to £.4,500,000 I do not ſtate that as a circumſtance eſſential to the principle of the Plan itſelf. By the Appropriation Clauſes in the Act 1793 (Appendix N° 5) which I ſubjoin to prevent the trouble of reference, you will perceive that, at the renewal of the Charter, the idea was to reduce the Debt in India to £.2,000,000. That idea was ſuggeſted and adopted upon the ground, that a certain proportion of the Debt might with utility be left in India on transferrable Government Securities, at an Intereſt of about ſix per-cent. reſembling India Bonds or Exchequer Bills in this Country, and that ſuch a meaſure would be not only convenient for the circulation of the Country, but in as far as thoſe Securities might find their way into the hands of the Natives, it would tend to connect their intereſts more cloſely with the credit and ſtability of the Britiſh Government in India. If thoſe ideas are well founded, it occurred to me that in the preſent ſtate of your Empire, and pecuniary relations at your different Settlements, a ſum of £. 4,500,000 was more proportionate to the objects in view, than the ſum of £.2,000,000, pointed out in the Act 1793.

Indeed, I may here in general obſerve, that in the frame of the Account I have preſented, I have been guided ſolely by the principle of elucidating what the progreſſive Balance would be upon the data aſſumed, but I do not mean to anticipate what may be the moſt eligible mode of its appropriation, if the meaſure ſhall be found to produce the reſults I have ſtated. Some think that no Debt at all ſhould be left in India. Others are of opinion (and in which there is much ſound policy) that when your Affairs are brought into a ſituation to enable you to do ſo, it would be wiſe, after the example of other Indian Powers, to have always a depôt of treaſure in your coffers in India to the amount of three or four millions ſterling, to meet any ſudden emergency, and to ſave you the neceſſity of having immediate recourſe to large Loans, in the event of your being compelled to hoſtilities by the reſtleſs ambition and jealouſy of your enemies, either Native or European.

But I deſiſt from purſuing in detail theſe or other ſpeculations of a ſimilar nature. They are foreign to the object of this Addreſs, and muſt be reſerved for the wiſdom of others at a future moment to decide upon. I am of opinion, that if our Indian concerns proceed ſucceſsfully on the principles, and to the reſults I have detailed, a new arrangement between the Public and the Eaſt India Company will be proper, with a view to the intereſt of both parties. It is obvious that ſome arrangement muſt be neceſſary, in conſequence of the contingent appropriations pointed out in the 111th Clauſe of the Act 1793. For if the Balance ſhould accumulate in any one year to ſo large an amount as to exceed what can be uſed in that year for the purpoſes which the Act directs, it could not be allowed to remain as a dead fund; but it would, in my judgment, be wiſe to apply to Parliament for the power of carrying ſuch Surplus, as cannot be appropriated to the purpoſes ſpecified in the Act, to an earlier commencement of the accumulation for the Guarantee Fund, ſubject to the condition of being at any time applicable to the Reduction of the Indian Debt within the limit intended, as rapidly as the means of remitting to India for that purpoſe can be found. It is obvious, that under the circumſtances I have ſuppoſed, ſuch an enabling power to the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, would be equally beneficial to the Public and to the Proprietors of India Stock.

Having thus explained, as far as appears neceſſary, the Principles of the Plan I have preſented for your conſideration, it ſtill remains that I ſhould take notice of the objections which have been ſtated, or may occur againſt the probable ſucceſs of it.

In

In the explanations I have already given, I have had an opportunity of obviating ſome of thoſe difficulties, and it does not appear to be neceſſary in addreſſing you to enter upon any juſtification of the accuracy of the Account, ſo far as concerns the annual Expenditure of each year. That is a ſubject familiar to you by daily obſervation, and I make no doubt you will concur with me in thinking, that in the different items of charge I have made ample allowance for every article of Expenditure.

Neither does it occur to me that an objection can be made to any of the items of Receipt in each year, unleſs (as indeed has been ſtated) it ſhall be ſuppoſed that the Sales may not remain at the amount I have eſtimated. I have taken them at the amount they now are, and, I confeſs, if proper attention be paid to your Trade, and no means omitted to inſure and encourage permanently and on a ſolid foundation the commercial intercourſe between India and Great Britain, I can ſee no reaſonable ground of doubt, that the Sales on the return of Peace will continue at an amount not below their preſent level; many circumſtances, both in the internal ſtate of Great Britain and Ireland, and many conſiderations ariſing from a view of the probable ſtate of the Commerce of the World, lead me to believe, that at a general Peace any apprehenſions on this head will prove unfounded. It is, however, my earneſt wiſh, on the preſent occaſion, to waive every circumſtance which may be ſuppoſed of doubtful ſpeculation, and therefore ſince I heard the obſervation made, I have prepared an Account ſimilar to the other, proceeding on an Amount of Sales ſo much reduced as to leave no room for doubt. Inſtead of taking the Sales throughout at £. 7,400,000. as in the account No. 1. I take them from the ſuppoſed return of Peace at only £. 5,550,000. But then if you ſuppoſe a reduced amount of Sales, you muſt at the ſame time ſuppoſe a proportionable reduction of the ſum neceſſary to be provided for prime Coſt of the Goods, which in that reſpect, and in the Amount of Commercial Charges of every deſcription, adds facility to the execution of the Plan, and although it takes ſomething from the rapidity of ſucceſs, does not take from its ultimate certainty or importance. The reſults of thoſe data are pointed out in the Account ſubjoined, No. 6.

It may probably be obſerved that the Account, N° 1, proceeds on the ſuppoſition of a continuance of Peace during the whole term of your Charter; a period of not leſs than thirteen years. The obſervation is juſt in point of fact, but I am not apprehenſive of having the merits of my propoſition tried on other data, and the utility of carrying it into execution will ſtill remain indiſputable. No one, however anxious in his diſpoſition, however unfavourably inclined he may be to contemplate future proſpects, will conceive me ſanguine in ſuppoſing, that, if fortunately the War ſhould be terminated in the preſent year by an honourable and adequate Peace, after a conteſt ſo long and ſo exhauſting to all the belligerent Powers with whom we are engaged, there may be a ceſſation from hoſtilities for the ſhort period of ſeven years; and if that takes place, it gives time for the extinction of the Indian Debt, which is the great and primary object of my ſuggeſtions; and if at the end of that period there ſhould be a renewal of hoſtilities, that ſhould continue even for the whole period of the Charter, it would not annihilate and very little impair the reſult of the calculations I have ſubmitted to your attention. Even if there are five years war in Europe, experience teaches (and indeed the nature of a continental War in India is ſuch) that you eſtimate largely if you ſuppoſe that out of five years of general War more than Three of it operates to the effect of increaſing the Military Expenditure in India. While it does ſo operate, it of courſe leads to the conſequence of your not being warranted to truſt to the full amount of the calculated Supply from the Revenues of India; but when the War ceaſes in India itſelf (notwithſtanding its continuance in Europe) the reſource from the territorial Revenues revives. It is true, that while the War continues in Europe, although it may have ceaſed in India, the expences of Commerce are greatly ſwelled by the increaſe of freight and other circumſtances, and therefore they muſt in that caſe be eſtimated at the War amount.

Theſe propoſitions will be beſt underſtood by putting them into figures, as I have done the others, and I have therefore prepared two Accounts, (N° 7 and 8 of the Appendix) *one* upon the ſuppoſition of an Inveſtment of four millions of Prime Coſt, and ſeven millions four hundred thouſand of Sales; *the other*, on the ſuppoſition of three millions of Prime Coſt, and five millions five hundred and fifty thouſand of Sales; and upon the examination of theſe Accounts, you will perceive

how

how little ground there is for your being diſcouraged from eagerly adopting the propoſition I am enforcing, even in the worſt view of the reſult that the moſt timid imagination can ſuggeſt.

I will not treſpaſs longer on your patience. After the moſt mature conſideration I can give to the ſubject in all its bearing and relations, I have a deep-rooted conviction that your Indian Debt is the only formidable enemy your Indian proſperity has to encounter—ſubdue it, and you have ſubdued every thing that ought rationally to be dreaded. If I can inſpire your minds with the ſame enthuſiaſm on this ſubject with which my own is animated, I ſhall reſt in confidence that you will not diſregard my parting advice; but, by adopting the means which are in your hands, ſpeedily overcome your Indian Debt, and thereby exalt your own characters by conſulting the beſt intereſts of your Conſtituents, and the general proſperity of your Country. By ſuch an operation you will practically eſtabliſh the expediency of the ſyſtem under which we have been acting together for theſe ſeventeen years paſt, and you will prove to the Legiſlature and to the Public the wiſdom of leaving in the hands of the Eaſt India Company the ſhare they hold in the Executive Adminiſtration of our Indian Empire. I have only further to add, that I ſhould not have troubled you with this Addreſs, if I had not felt myſelf warranted to aſſure you, that in this and every other meaſure calculated to promote the good of the Public, and the real Intereſts of the Eaſt India Company, you will meet with the moſt cordial co-operation of the Board over which I lately preſided, and at which I have been ſucceeded by a Perſon, whoſe amiable manners and reſpectable talents will enſure your confidence and reſpect, in proportion as they become habitually known to you.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
with great regard,
Your moſt obedient
and obliged
humble Servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, (now Lord Viſcount MELVILLE) to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the EAST INDIA COMPANY; on the INDIAN DEBT;—Dated 30th June 1801.

Ordered to be printed 19th March 1806.

ARTICLE of Charge of High Crimes and Misdemeanors committed by *Richard Colley* Marquis *Wellesley*, in his Transactions with respect to the NABOB of *Furruckabad*.

THAT *Richard Colley* Marquis *Wellesley* was constituted, appointed, and actually became a servant of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1797, and in the reign of His Majesty the thirty-seventh. THAT the Office which he was appointed to fill was that of Governor General of Bengal, and subsequently that of Captain General of all the King's and Company's Forces serving in the British Territories in the East Indies. THAT he arrived, and took possession of the Government committed to his charge, in the month of May 1798; and that he continued to fill, and to exercise the powers of the said Office and Offices, until the month of August 1805, when he was therein superseded by Charles Marquis Cornwallis.

THAT Furruckabad is a principality of Hindustan, adjoining the north-western boundary of the principality of Oude, being in extent about 150 miles in length and about 50 miles in breadth, containing many large and populous cities, possessing more than 1,300,000 inhabitants, and yielding a land-revenue of upwards of 10 lacks and 50,000 rupees, or about £. 130,000. sterling.

THAT the Nabob of Furruckabad has, for many years, maintained no military force, except such troops as were requisite for the purposes of State; but, that by various agreements or treaties, concluded between the said Nabob and the Nabob Vizier of Oude, the protection and defence of the said Nabob and principality of Furruckabad were entrusted to the said Nabob Vizier; for which protection and defence it was finally settled, by an agreement or treaty, concluded in the year 1786, between the said Nabob and the said Nabob Vizier, that the said Nabob of Furruckabad should pay to the said Nabob Vizier of Oude the annual sum of 450,000 rupees, or about £. 50,000 sterling.

THAT the Nabobs of Furruckabad having, from the earliest periods, invariably manifested the firmest attachment to the English Nation, and the Nabob Viziers of Oude being, also, in amity with the said East India Company; the said Company did, as the mutual friend and mediator between the said Princes, guarantee the fulfilment of the respective compacts, so, as aforesaid, entered into between them.

THAT the servants of the said East India Company, not satisfied with this mediatory character, having afterwards, under the influence of unworthy motives, interfered in the internal affairs of the principality of Furruckabad, in a manner which is described by the Marquis Cornwallis, in a dispatch to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, as "having ever been highly offensive to the Nabob "Vizier, as having in no degree promoted the interest or the satisfaction of the "Nabob, and as having, while it produced no sort of advantage to the Company, "by no means contributed to the credit of the government of Hindustan:" and the said Marquis Cornwallis, sensible of the injustice and impolicy of such interference, did, in the year 1787, he being then Governor General of Bengal, conclude a treaty with the said Nabob Vizier of Oude, in which he stipulated, that

" The Engliſh Reſident at Furruckabad ſhould be recalled, and that no other " ſhould afterwards be appointed;" thus, honeſtly and wiſely, relinquiſhing all interference in the affairs of the ſaid Prince and Country of Furruckabad.

THAT perfect good underſtanding being thus reſtored between the ſaid Nabob, the ſaid Nabob Vizier, and the ſaid Eaſt India Company, they remained in uninterrupted amity, and the treaties and agreements which they had ſeverally concluded continued to be duly fulfilled by all parties, from that time, until the month of November 1801; which was a period of 14 years.

THAT, in the ſaid month of November 1801, the ſaid *Richard Colley* Marquis *Welleſley*, he being then Governor General of Bengal, having, in direct oppoſition to the expreſs prohibitions which had been given by the ſaid Eaſt India Company, to their ſervants abroad, againſt " making any extenſion of territory, either by wars, " negociations, or intrigues;" having, in open defiance of the ſolemn Reſolutions of the Commons of Great Britain, and of two ſucceſſive Acts of Parliament, which declared, that " to purſue ſchemes of conqueſt and extenſion of dominion in India " are meaſures repugnant to the wiſh, the honour, and the policy of this Nation;" having, in violation of every principle of equity, and of all good faith; and having, under the moſt unjuſt pretences, and by the moſt iniquitous means, extorted from the ſaid Nabob Vizier of Oude a large portion of his dominions and revenues, did, among other branches on the ſaid revenues, extort from the ſaid Nabob Vizier, his claim, right, and title for ever, to the annual ſubſidy which the ſaid Nabob of Furruckabad had, by the agreement made with the ſaid Nabob Vizier as aforeſaid, bound himſelf to pay to the ſaid Nabob Vizier, for the protection and defence of him, the ſaid Nabob, and his principality of Furruckabad.

THAT the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, not contented with having thus ſeized upon the tribute aforeſaid, did, about the ſame time, in oppoſition to the before-mentioned guarantee of ſecurity which had been given by the ſaid Eaſt India Company to the Nabob of Furruckabad; in oppoſition to the before-mentioned agreement which the ſaid Eaſt India Company had made not to interfere in the affairs of Furruckabad; in oppoſition to the aforeſaid prohibition of the ſaid Eaſt India Company; in oppoſition to the aforeſaid Reſolutions of the Commons of Great Britain, and to the aforeſaid Acts of Parliament; and, in oppoſition to all right and juſtice, conceive the intention, and form the determination of wreſting from the aforeſaid Nabob the whole of his authority, his government, his revenues, and his territory: which unlawful and wicked intention he did, without the knowledge or conſent of the Council, through the agency of, and in concert with, his Brother the Honourable *Henry Welleſley*, under the moſt unjuſt pretences, and by the moſt iniquitous means, finally accompliſh and effect.

THAT the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, after having long formed and matured this intention and determination, did, by his inſtructions for that purpoſe, given on the 21ſt March 1802 to his ſaid Brother the Honourable Henry Welleſley, direct and empower him to accompliſh it.

THAT the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, wiſhing to cloak this unjuſtifiable attempt with ſome ſhew of equity, did direct the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, among other means, to prevail upon the ſaid Nabob of Furruckabad to conſent to an abandonment of his juſt rights to his own principality, and to ſign an agreement for transferring them to the ſaid Eaſt India Company; but that, foreſeeing that, as the ſaid Nabob had but juſt paſſed his minority, and would be therefore naturally inclined to reſort to the old councillors and friends of his family for advice upon ſo important an affair; and foreſeeing alſo that their influence would prevent his acquieſcence; the ſaid Marquis did authorize the ſaid Henry Welleſley to promiſe to the ſaid friends and connections of the ſaid Nabob ample rewards, in caſe they coincided with his views, and to threaten them with expulſion from their country, in caſe they oppoſed them: thus contriving, by intrigue and corruption, or by violence and injuſtice, to draw the ſaid friends of the ſaid Nabob into a traitorous dereliction of their duty to their own hereditary Prince.

THAT

THAT the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* did, about this time, to wit, the 21ſt March 1802, direct the ſaid Nabob of Furruckabad and his Uncle Khenud Mund Khan, who had adminiſtered the affairs of the Principality as Regent during the minority of the ſaid Nabob, to repair to Bareilly, a place out of the limits of the ſaid Nabob's country, but where the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley reſided, in the illegal capacity of Lieutenant Governor of the territories which the ſaid Marquis had extorted from the aforeſaid Nabob Vizier of Oude; there to receive the commands of the ſaid Marquis, through the ſaid Henry Welleſley: thus treating, with an indignity due only to an inferior vaſſal, a Prince, who, as well as his Anceſtors, had ever and invariably manifeſted the firmeſt attachment to the Company's Government, and who was, therefore, entitled to particular diſtinction.

THAT the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* having, by this humiliation and degradation, prepared the minds of the ſaid Nabob and the ſaid Regent his Uncle, for the inſulting propoſals which he was about to make, did, by the means of, and in concert with, the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, propoſe to the ſaid Regent, who was then ſole Adminiſtrator of the affairs of Furruckabad, the entire "transfer "of the civil and military adminiſtration of that province to the Britiſh Govern-"ment;" adding, that "the ſaid Marquis had long been of opinion that was the "only arrangement which could afford ultimate ſatisfaction;" and falſely alledging (as the event ſoon after proved) "that the Britiſh Government, in aſſuming the "management of the Country, propoſed no advantage to itſelf beyond the ſecurity of "its juſt rights and intereſts, and the intereſt of thoſe dependant upon the State;" and inſidiouſly urging, as an inducement for the ſaid Regent to promote the ſaid Marquis's views againſt his Maſter the ſaid Nabob, "that he, the Regent, might "rely with confidence, that the acknowledged liberality of the Britiſh Government "would not admit of his intereſts being neglected;" by which means the ſaid Marquis did ſecure the conſent and co-operation of the ſaid Regent, who did accordingly declare, "that he was ready to promote his views by all the means in "his power:" the ſaid Marquis having thus, by the promiſe of future reward, bribed the ſaid Regent to a traitorous ſurrender of the deareſt intereſts and moſt important rights of his Prince.

THAT the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* having thus gained over Khenud Mund Khan, the Uncle of the Nabob, who, for upwards of ſix years, had been Regent of the Principality and ſole Adminiſtrator of the affairs of Furruckabad, and who poſſeſſed an influence in that Country inferior only to that of the Nabob himſelf, did, by the means of, and in concert with the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, taking advantage of the defection of the Regent, of the youth and inexperience of the ſaid Nabob, of his defenceleſs and unprotected ſituation, of his ſeparation from his relations and friends, of his abſence from his Subjects, of his diſtance from his Country, and of his being in his, the ſaid Marquis's, uſurped Dominions, ſurrounded by a great military force, and entirely in his, the ſaid Marquis's power, did, by the means of, and in concert with the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, make to the ſaid Nabob the ſame inſulting and injurious propoſals for a complete transfer of the civil and military adminiſtration of the principality: thus violating the ſpirit of the Orders of the Eaſt India Company, the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, and the Acts of the Britiſh Parliament; and requiring a Prince, whom it was his duty to ſupport, to become the inſtrument of his own degradation, diſgrace, and ruin, by the ſurrender of all his rights, and by becoming a Penſioner on the Bounty of the ſaid Eaſt India Company.

THAT the ſaid Nabob, being juſtly averſe to this ignominious ſurrender, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* did, by the means of, and in concert with the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, then, to wit, in the month of May 1802, communicate, in writing to the ſaid Nabob, the following propoſition: "That the Nabob ſhould be "continued on the Muſnud of his Anceſtors with all honour, conſigning over the "Civil and Military Adminiſtration of the Province of Furruckabad into the hands "of the Company's Government.—That whatever balance ſhould remain from the "Revenues collected, after paying the amount of the Company's tribute 450,000 "Rupees, the charges of Government, the ſalaries and penſions, and the expence "of a battalion of Sepoys to be ſtationed in the room of the army now entertained "by Khirid Mund Khan, ſhould be paid, without fail, into the Nabob's Treaſury."

THAT

THAT the ſaid Nabob, ſenſible of the injuſtice, the inſolence, and the cruelty of theſe propoſals, and conſcious of the diſadvantages and dangers of his ſituation, unwilling to conſent and not daring peremptorily to refuſe, did make the following anſwer:—"I have underſtood the propoſition for delivering up the country of Furruckabad into the hands of the Company's Government. I have no power to make any objections to whatever you propoſe: but you know the Governor General, during my minority, delivered over the country to Khirid Mund Khan as Deputy: now that my minority has paſſed, when I was in hopes that I ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of the country and property, this Propoſition is made to me. I am totally at a loſs what to do. If I deliver over the country to the Engliſh Government, all my relations and my neighbours, and all the Nobility of Hinduſtan will ſay that I have been found by the Engliſh Government ſo unfit to be truſted with any management, that they did not think proper to entruſt me with the management of ſuch a country; and I ſhall never eſcape, for many generations, the ſneers of the people: if, on the contrary, I ſay any thing in diſobedience to your orders, it will be againſt all rules of ſubmiſſion and propriety. In this caſe, therefore, it appears to be adviſable that you ſhould appoint a Gentleman, whom I will chooſe from among the Company's ſervants, as a Sezawul (or Superintendant) over this diſtrict, and give me permiſſion to depart, that I may ſend Aumils of my own to the different Pergunnahs, and make, myſelf, the ſettlement of the country; and that the above Gentleman may ſend an Ameen on his part to each of the Pergunnahs, and, in conjunction, collect the revenues; from which 450,000 rupees, the uſual tribute, ſhould be paid through the above Gentleman to the Company's Government. The balance, after paying the penſions agreeably to what was fixed by my Father, to be allowed for my neceſſary expences. In this way your wiſhes may be accompliſhed, and my honour and name be preſerved among the people."—THAT, to this propoſal, ſo equitable in itſelf, and ſo well calculated to ſecure to the ſaid Eaſt India Company all that it had any right to expect, namely, the full payment of the tribute claimed by the ſaid Company of the ſaid Nabob, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, he having long and firmly determined upon the entire ceſſion of the principality, would not conſent.—THAT, after ſome other unavailing efforts made by the ſaid Nabob, for the purpoſe of inducing the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* and the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley to deſiſt from the execution of their unlawful and wicked intentions, as aforeſaid, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* and the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, refuſing the juſt requeſt of the ſaid Nabob to conſult his relations and friends upon the occaſion, did perſiſt, with indecent and cruel importunity, to require his immediate conſent to their propoſals before-mentioned.—THAT, finally, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, wholly diſregarding the repreſentations and remonſtrances of the ſaid Nabob, and equally diſregarding the dictates of Juſtice, the Law of Nations, and the obligations of the moſt ſacred compacts, in direct oppoſition to the expreſs Orders of the Eaſt India Company prohibiting their ſervants abroad "from making any extenſion of territory either by wars, negociations, or intrigues," and, in open defiance of the ſolemn Reſolutions of the Commons of Great Britain, and of two ſucceſſive Acts of Parliament, declaring, "that to purſue ſchemes of conqueſt and extenſion of dominion are meaſures repugnant to the wiſh, the honour, and the policy of this Nation," did, on the 4th day of June 1802, by the means of, and in concert with, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, compel the ſaid Nabob to ſign a treaty, whereby it was agreed, that "*The province of Furruckabad and its dependencies ſhould be ceded in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable the Eaſt India Company.*"

THAT, in violation of the declaration made by the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, by the means of the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, to the ſaid Regent Khenud Mund Khan, namely, "That the Britiſh Government, in aſſuming the management of the Country of Furruckabad, propoſed no advantage to itſelf beyond the ſecurity of its juſt rights and intereſts," (meaning thereby the certain and regular payment of the annual ſubſidy due to the Nabob Vizier of Oude, it having no pretence whatever to any other right or intereſt) "and the ſecurity of the intereſts of thoſe dependant upon the State;" and, in violation of the written declaration made by the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, by the means of the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, namely, "That, whatever balance ſhould remain from the revenues collected, after paying the charges of Government, the ſalaries and penſions,

" ſions, and the expence of a battalion of Sepoys, ſhould be paid, without fail, " into the Nabob's Treaſury;" the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* did, by the means of, and in concert with, the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, by the aforeſaid treaty, extort and ſeize upon the whole of the revenues of the ſaid Principality of Furruckabad, amounting to upwards of ten lacks and 42,000 rupees (or £. 130,000 ſterling) and in lieu thereof, did allow the ſaid Nabob an annual penſion of only one lack and 8,000 rupees (or £. 13,000 ſterling); and to the Princeſs, mother of the ſaid Nabob, and to all the other members of his illuſtrious family, and to all their officers, retainers, dependants, attendants, and ſervants, annual penſions, amounting in the whole to leſs than two lacks and 80,000 rupees (or £. 30,000 ſterling); and did reſerve to the ſaid Eaſt India Company, contrary to the abovementioned declarations, the whole of the balance, amounting to nearly ſeven lacks and 55,000 rupees, or nearly £. 100,000 ſterling.

THAT, adding inſult to injury, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* did appoint as Reſident at Furruckabad, and as Diſtributor of the aforeſaid Penſions, the Secretary of his Brother the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, who, as well as the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, had aided and aſſiſted the ſaid Marquis in his extortions; granting to the ſaid Secretary a ſalary, ſuite, and allowance, exceeding thoſe granted to the ſaid unfortunate and deſpoiled Prince.

THAT, to all theſe extortions, injuries, and inſults, the ſaid Nabob, cut off from his relations, his friends, his ſubjects, and his country; beguiled into the territories of his enemy; ſurrounded on every ſide by Britiſh troops; in every reſpect defenceleſs and powerleſs, having no where to reſort for aſſiſtance; ſeeing his ancient ally and protector, the Nabob Vizier of Oude, ſtripped of half his poſſeſſions, by the very perſons in whoſe power, and at whoſe mercy, he then was, and reduced to a ſtate of vaſſalage to the very perſons who were then dictating terms to himſelf; ſeeing his powerful Miniſter Khenud Mund Khan, the Regent, in the intereſts of his enemies; and ſeeing, in thoſe enemies, thoſe perfidious friends to whom himſelf and his houſe had ever been invariably attached, and who were bound by every human tie to ſuccour and uphold him; and knowing that any ſort of oppoſition, on his part, would be utterly ineffectual and unavailing, and would only exaſperate the bitterneſs of his foes, was obliged to ſubmit.

THAT, in this unlawful, wicked, and cruel manner, did the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, in open violation of the moſt ſacred ties, of the poſitive Orders of the Eaſt India Company, of the ſolemn Reſolutions of the Commons of England, and of two ſucceſſive Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, inſult, injure, oppreſs, deſpoil, and, in fact, depoſe, a young, defenceleſs, and friendly Prince, extorting from him all his revenues and his dominions, and reducing him and the whole of his illuſtrious family to a ſtate of vaſſalage and dependancy: and, thus, did the ſaid Marquis exhibit the Britiſh Government to all India and the whole world, as a Government totally wanting in juſtice and good faith, openly deſpiſing the Law of Nations, guided by no principle but that of gain, and undiſguiſedly ſcoffing at all right but the right of the ſword.

THAT in all and ſingular the above recited Acts and Proceedings, the ſaid *Richard Colley* Marquis *Welleſley* has been wholly unmindful of the ſolemn engagements of duty to the ſaid Eaſt India Company, to his Sovereign, and to his Country, by him entered into; has daringly contemned the Parliament, the King, and the Laws, and diſhonoured the Britiſh Nation and Name; and has therein been guilty of High Offences, Crimes, and Miſdemeanors.

ARTICLE of Charge of High Crimes and Misdemeanors committed by *Richard Colley* Marquis *Wellesley*, in his Transactions with respect to the NABOB of *Furruckabad*.

Ordered to be printed 9th June 1806.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RESPECTING

The CARNATIC DEBTS.

Ordered to be printed 17th June 1806.

List of PAPERS respecting the CARNATIC DEBTS,

Presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, in pursuance of their Orders of the 13th June 1806.

(1.)—Copy of a Report from the Committee of Correspondence to the Court of Directors of the 5th of October 1804, on the Subject of the Carnatic Debts; with the Preliminary Observations referred to therein; and, Heads of the Plan proposed. - - p. 3.

(2.)—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the East-India Company to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, dated 17th January 1805; transmitting Heads of the Plan above mentioned to the Consideration of the Board. - - - - p. 9.

(3.)—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, dated 22nd January 1805; communicating the Board's Sentiments upon the proposed Plan. - - p. 14.

(4.)—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the East-India Company to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, dated 14th February 1805; transmitting the Court's Observations thereon. - - - - - - - - - - p. 19.

(5.)—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, dated 23d February 1805; communicating the Board's Remarks on the foregoing Letter of the 14th February. - - - - - - - - - - p. 21.

India-Office,
Whitehall, June 1806.

(1.)—Copy of a REPORT from the Committee of Correſpondence to the Court of Directors, of the 5th of October 1804; on the Subject of The CARNATIC DEBTS;—with the PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS referred to therein; and, HEADS of the PLAN propoſed.

At a COMMITTEE of CORRESPONDENCE,

the 5th October, 1804;

THE Committee having taken into their conſideration the various references of Court reſpecting private claims upon the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and having maturely deliberated upon the ſubject in general which has been lately brought before them by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman in the accompanying Papers, intituled

Preliminary Obſervations, &c.

Heads propoſed, &c.

The Committee having alſo referred to the Court's Letter to Madras, of the November laſt, upon this ſubject; and being of opinion it is neceſſary that ſome meaſure ſhould be forthwith taken for forming an Arrangement for the Liquidation of the private Claims on the late Nabob of the Carnatic; and having attentively conſidered the Plan propoſed, they recommend to the Court to adopt the ſame.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS, ſubmitted by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Committee of Correſpondence;—with the Heads of a Plan for Liquidating the unconſolidated Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic.

THE Debts of the Nabob of the Carnatic to European individuals, from the influence they have had on the Company's affairs, and the reſponſibility at length impoſed on the Company by Legiſlative Regulations for the liquidation of them, have at different times been a ſubject of very particular conſideration and ſolicitude to the Court of Directors.

It is not now neceſſary to go into any retroſpective view of the public diſcuſſions which have taken place concerning theſe Debts within the laſt twenty years. But the general reſult of the proceedings in favour of the Creditors, through ſo conſiderable a period of time, may, on an occaſion like the preſent, be adverted to; and although the Agents of that Body have ſometimes uſed the language of complaint, grounded partly, perhaps, on overſtrained notions on the rights conferred on their conſtituents by the Act of 1784, yet it will be found that, from the time in which that Act was promulgated to the preſent, the Payments to the Creditors have been fully as ample as the Revenues of the Carnatic, after duly providing for the civil and military expences of the country, and ſome proportion of the debt owing to the

Company

Company, could afford. It may perhaps without fear of contradiction be advanced, that they were more ample and regular than the Nabob, in the contraction of the debts, ever intended they ſhould be; and conſidering his ſyſtematic extravagance in coming under engagements, compared with his means of fulfilment (of which ſcarcely any other State ever furniſhed an example), it may alſo be preſumed, that many of the Creditors themſelves, in firſt receiving his obligations, could hardly conſider them to poſſeſs that ſolid ſubſtantial value which they afterwards came to acquire. The firſt allotment in 1785 of Twelve Lacks of Pagodas annually, for the diſcharge of debts, was confeſſed to be diſproportionably large; and after the neceſſary reduction of that allotment, the payments to the private Creditors were augmented, by appropriating to their benefit the Nabob's ſtipulated ſhare of the expences of the war commenced by Tippoo, in 1789, from the contribution of which ſhare his Highneſs was releaſed on the ground of his having received no portion of the conqueſts made in the War; although it was evident that the War was originally carried on for the defence of the Carnatic, and the Nabob having an eſſential intereſt in that object, might fairly be expected to furniſh his quota of the expence incurred on account of it, whatever reaſon there might be for exempting him from any charge for acquiring conqueſts in which he was not allowed to participate.

The payment of the debts hitherto conſolidated under the Act of 1784 is completed in the preſent year; other unregiſtered claims, it is well known to the Court, have in the courſe of the laſt ſeven or eight years been in various ways brought forward. The number and amount of them have progreſſively increaſed, and the total ſum, including intereſt, is at this time very large. It is concerning theſe that the Court have now to determine, and under circumſtances very different from thoſe which exiſted at the period of any of the former arrangements.

As the payments ſtipulated by theſe arrangements were gradually reducing the firſt maſs of conſolidated debts, the Nabob Wallajah, and after him his ſucceſſor Omdut ul Omrah, went on to add to the remaining debts contracted prior to 1784, freſh embarraſſments of the ſame nature. The Governor General therefore propoſed to Omdut ul Omrah in 1799 a plan for relieving him from all his incumbrances, but his Highneſs could not be perſuaded to acquieſce in it. The agent of the creditors then became active in his applications in this country in their behalf, and in 1801 the then Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners, when retiring from office, tranſmitted to the Court of Directors a ſtatement, made up by the Agent to that time, of the out-ſtanding private debts of the Nabobs, father and ſon, with a recommendation of a plan of adjuſtment, by which the Company ſhould take on themſelves the payment of the debts in England, on terms holding forth to them the proviſion of a commercial fund in India, and the advantage of the difference between the Engliſh and Indian rate of intereſt. The chief difficulty attending this propoſal (ſuppoſing the queſtion reſpecting the authentication of the debts to be ſettled) was that it went to ſubject the Company to abſolute engagements to a very large extent, for which, in return, they were to have the ſecurity only of a Revenue precarious in its amount, and ill adminiſtered by a Prince moſt adverſe to its employment in the ſatisfaction of old claims. Before this propoſal had been long referred to the Committee of Correſpondence, with whom it ſtill lies, a total change took place in the ſtate of the family of Arcot and the territory of the Carnatic. That territory, with its revenue, was by the Governor General of Bengal taken into the poſſeſſion of the Company.

During the time that ſo important a revolution was under conſideration in England no progreſs could be made in the ſettlement of private claims upon the deceaſed Nabobs, to the ſuſpenſion of which another change that had occurred on the Board of Commiſſioners alſo contributed. In the year 1803-4 frequent applications appear to have been made by the agent of the creditors to the Board of Commiſſioners, additional claims were preferred by him, and received from the Madras Government, and active diſcuſſions were carried on between the noble Lord who preſides at that Board, the late Chairs, and the Agent, with the view to the formation of ſome general plan for the Liquidation of all the private Debts of the deceaſed Nabobs of the Carnatic.

When the preſent Chairs came into office they found the outlines of ſuch a plan advanced nearly to a ſtate in which they might be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Committee.

The

The main principles of the plan were to fund the whole of the Debts, that is, to convert them into Annuities, which ſhould be divided into two Claſſes, one bearing an intereſt of 4 *per cent.* and another an intereſt of 3 *per cent.* per annum, payable in England; to ſet apart a certain proviſion, or fund, not to be increaſed for the payment of theſe annuities, and if the ſum ſo provided ſhould more than anſwer its intended purpoſe, the ſurplus to be applied to the gradual extinction of the principal. The validity of claims to be inveſtigated by Commiſſioners, and the debts ſanctioned by them to be regiſtered and rendered transferable.

It was probably in the contemplation of a plan of this nature that the Committee propoſed, and the Court tranſmitted, a Diſpatch to Fort-Saint-George in November 1803, directing that as ſoon as the ſum of Pagodas 621,105, appropriated to the diſcharge of the Conſolidated Debts, ſhould be liberated by the completion of that object, one half of it, or Pago^{s} 3,10,552, ſhould be annually ſet apart for the purpoſe of a new arrangement; this meaſure of taxing an annuul allotment for the diſcharge of theſe debts, compatible with all the other juſt demands on the Carnatic, appears to have been a proper and judicious one.

If the preſent Chairs, however, had been to originate any plan of Liquidation, perhaps they would have thought the next ſtep to be taken ſhould be to examine into the juſtice of the debts in detail, and from the reſult of ſuch an examination to determine on the compenſations to be granted, and the rules of priority to be obſerved in paying them. But another principle having been agreed upon by all the parties concerned in the negotiation, the preſent Chairs did not feel themſelves called on to withhold their acquieſcence to it, and they make the obſervation merely to ſtate their own ſentiments; for it is fair to the Gentlemen who preceded them, to ſay, that they appear to have beſtowed much attention on this buſineſs; and of the noble Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners it ought to be acknowledged that he ſhewed himſelf to be extremely well verſed in the whole of the ſubject, and to have early approved the ſafe and moderate principle of ſettlement which has been adopted.

Upon other grounds, however, the negotiation has ſince their entrance into office been protracted for ſeveral months. Two new propoſitions of great importance were introduced by the Agent, one to appropriate a large annual ſum (independent of any ſurplus that might ariſe from the former allotment) for the redemption of the Principal of theſe Debts, and the other that the debts ſo redeemed ſhould be payable in England at the price of the Government Funds, bearing like rates of intereſt. It is not neceſſary to enter at large into the reaſons which determined the Chairs ſteadily to reſiſt both theſe propoſitions; they will be found among the papers which have paſſed on this ſubject. It may ſuffice to ſay here that the Carnatic Revenues did not, after a due allowance for civil and military expences, for the juſt claims of the Company, and for the appropriation before agreed on, appear to afford any reſidue for the propoſed ſinking fund; and no claim of right could grow out of thoſe debts for an allotment of ſuch a fund from the other Revenues of the Company.

If ſuch a fund were not eſtabliſhed according to the firſt of theſe two propoſitions, the ſecond, which mainly reſted upon it, muſt alſo fall; but it was further obvious, with reſpect to this laſt that it could not be the intereſt of the Company to agree to a mode of paying the Carnatic Debts, which would create a diſtinction in their favour above every other Indian Debt, and not only raiſe their price upon the Company (if they ſhould wiſh to redeem them) but by making them payable according to the fluctuating ſtandard of the Engliſh Funds, leave the final amount to be made good, uncertain and indefinite. The Chairs, however, admitted, and indeed contended, that it ſhould be optional with the Commiſſioners of the General Sinking Fund now in operation in India, to make purchaſes of theſe Debts equally as of the other obligations of the Company, if they ſhould ſee fit.

Another propoſition had been before made in which the Chairs were induced to acquieſce; it was to raiſe the ſum firſt allotted of Pag^{s} 3,10,552 to Pag^{s} 340,000. The reaſon chiefly urged for this augmentation was, that the pay and ſalary due to the ſervants of the late Nabob, which it had been admitted ſhould be early diſcharged, though included in the firſt Claſs of Debts, were both in their nature, and as originating very recently, of a deſcription different from the maſs of thoſe debts, to which only, according to the analogy of the former arrangement, the half of

the liberated fund of Pags 621,105 ſhould be applied; that the claims under the head of Pay and Salary might amount to 10 Lacks of Pagodas, and the annual intereſt of this Sum, at 3 *per Cent.* would be about Pago⁸ 30,000, the augmentation required. It was on a ſuppoſition that no conceſſion more important would be aſked that the Chairs yielded this point.

The liſt and amount of each denomination of debts, and of all united, as far as claims have yet come in, through either the accredited Agent, Mr. Fordyce, or the Madras Government, will be ſeen in the accompanying ſtatements; of courſe the whole of theſe claims are to undergo the examination of Commiſſioners, who will finally determine concerning thoſe to be allowed, and the Sum at which each ſhall ſtand.

On the whole of this propoſed arrangement, it may be obſerved, that although the owners of the ſtill exiſting claims which originated before 1784, might, both in virtue of the Act then paſſed, and of priority of date, be ſuppoſed to reckon themſelves entitled to precedence in the order of payment, yet, ſince they have by their Agent conſented to the plan now brought forward, which places all the claſſes of creditors nearly upon an equal footing, in reſpect to the time of payment, perhaps the Court will alſo yield their acquieſcence to this principle; for ſince no allotment beyond the ſurplus revenue of the Carnatic could ever properly be made, and the maximum of that allotment is by the plan fixed, as well as the rates of intereſt it is to afford the Creditors, it muſt be immaterial, in a pecuniary view, to the Company, in what order the diſtribution is made. By this plan indeed, which ſo nearly aſſimilates the different Claſſes of Creditors, ſome individuals may be ſparingly paid, and others, after all the inveſtigation that can take place, receive too much; but the plan may be preſumed to be a more beneficial one to the great body of the Creditors, than any which the free will of the Nabobs, had they continued in life and in power, would have adopted; and it has the further advantage of being comprehenſive, and of putting an end, it is hoped for ever, to the agitations of a buſineſs which has been the occaſion of much trouble and inconvenience to the Company and their affairs.

In the courſe of theſe diſcuſſions, it appeared proper to inquire into the ſituations in which the Creditors legally ſtood, with reſpect to the territory of the Carnatic, and to the Company as coming into poſſeſſion of that country. Various queſtions were therefore ſubmitted to the Company's Counſel, whoſe full and able opinions upon them will be laid before the Committee, and from them it will be found that, except in the caſe of aſſignments upon Lands (of which very few exiſt) the private Creditors of the Nabobs could have no lien upon the territory, nor any claim on the Company, either as poſſeſſors of the Carnatic, or as having ſince they became ſuch, taken with a view to the Liquidation of the Debts, ſome ſteps which might be conſtrued into an acknowledgment of obligation. The object of the inquiries was to aſcertain whether the Creditors had any legal power to compel payment; the equitable ſatisfaction to which they might, on a due conſideration of all circumſtances, be entitled, the Company, as far as the means in their hands fairly admitted, would not certainly be diſpoſed to withhold.

Another point of inquiry was the validity and extent of the powers with which Mr. Fordyce, the Agent for the Creditors, was inveſted by them. Thoſe powers, which are ready for inſpection, have been examined by the Law Officers of the Company, who think them ſo regular and ample as to enable the Agent to bind his Conſtituents by any agreement he ſhall conclude with the Company touching this Concern.

It remains only to add, that in all the diſcuſſions which have been hitherto held, and in the Plan now offered, the Court have not been in the ſmalleſt degree committed. Any part of the Plan, or the whole of it, may be altered at their pleaſure; the deſign has been to bring the ſubject into a ſhape which ſhould render it fit for that conſideration to which it is now ſubmitted.

East-India-Houſe,
September 26th, 1804.

HEADS propoſed to be ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Court of Directors, for the purpoſe of forming the Baſis of an Arrangement with the private Creditors of the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

1ſt.—THAT the ſum of Pagodas 340,000 ſhall be annually ſet apart in the Company's Treaſury at Madras, out of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and not otherwiſe, to be applied to the Liquidation of the Debts to the private Creditors, remaining unſettled, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; the ſame to bear intereſt at 6 *per cent.* per annum, from the time that the conſolidated debt of 1777 ſhall have been liquidated, by the application of Pagodas 6,21,105 per annum, allotted by the Treaty of 1792 for that purpoſe.

2d.—That the ſaid Debts ſhall be divided into two Claſſes, the firſt to comprehend the debts due by the late Nabob Walajah, either to Britiſh ſubjects or to natives, contracted prior to the promulgation of the Act of 1784, at Madras; the debts due by that Nabob or his Succeſſor, the late Omdut ul Omrah, for pay to civil and military ſervants, and thoſe particular debts which the Directors have at any time endeavoured to prevail upon the Nabob to diſcharge, it being underſtood, that, under the words Pay or Salary, nothing is to be admitted but what may fairly be conſidered as an adequate return for *bonâ fide* ſervices, and not gratuitous allowances.

3d.—That to this claſs of debts ſhall be allowed the intereſt which was agreed to be paid them by the Bonds or Obligations granted to them; ſuch intereſt in no caſe to exceed 12 *per cent.* per annum, until the promulgation of the Act of 1784, at Madras; and from that time to the period of the laſt payment of the debt of 1777, in 1804, an intereſt of 6 *per cent.* on the original principal, and thereafter an intereſt of 4 *per cent.* on the ſum found due on the account ſo made up, payable half yearly, at the option of the Creditors at Madras, or in London, at 8*s.* the Pagoda, at Midſummer and Chriſtmas.

4th.—That the ſecond claſs ſhall comprehend all the other debts remaining unſettled, and due by the late Nabob Walajah, or Omdut ul Omrah, to private Creditors, being either Britiſh ſubjects or natives; theſe debts to be made up, with intereſt, at 5 *per cent.* per annum, from the dates of their Obligations, to the period above mentioned, in 1804; and thereafter an intereſt of 3 *per cent.* ſhall be paid on the ſums thus found due, half yearly, in London, at 8*s.* the Pagoda.

5th.—That two Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed at Madras, to be named by the Company, for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the nature and origin of the debts in queſtion, and of aſcertaining the real and *bonâ fide* amount thereof, in all caſes wherein they may think ſuch inveſtigation neceſſary; and that an Umpire ſhall be named by the Commiſſioners, prior to ſuch examination, for ſettling any differences that may ariſe between the Commiſſioners. The Commiſſioners and the Umpire to take an oath for the due diſcharge of their truſt.

6th.—That the proceedings of the Commiſſioners at Madras ſhall be referred home to be examined, and finally decided upon by two Commiſſioners to be appointed in London, one to be named by the Company, the other by the Creditors or their Agent; and that an Umpire ſhall alſo be named here by the Commiſſioners, for ſettling any differences that may ariſe between them.

7th.—That the Commiſſioners both at home and at Madras ſhall be compenſated for their labours out of the fund of 340,000 Pagodas, in the way that Parliamentary Commiſſioners are often compenſated, after the buſineſs is performed.

8th.—That a Regiſter ſhall be appointed at Madras, and another in London, in whoſe books each debt ſhall be entered in the name of the Creditor, as ſoon as it ſhall be admitted, and all ſuch tranſfers, either of the whole, or of parts of the debts as ſhall thereafter be made by the Creditors; that theſe Regiſters ſhall be appointed and paid by the Creditors, being firſt approved by the Company; and that the intereſt which may have accrued on any of the Debts from the period abovementioned, in 1804, to the time of their being admitted and entered on the Books of the Regiſter, ſhall be paid at the firſt term either of Midſummer or Chriſtmas after ſuch entry, in London, at the rate of 8*s.* the Pagoda.

9th.—That if further claims upon the Nabobs than have yet been made ſhall appear, and ſhall be admitted, ſo as to make the intereſts on the debts at the rates before-mentioned exceed 340,000 Star Pagodas per annum, a rateable deduction ſhall be made from the intereſts payable to all the Creditors, ſo as to give each a due proportion according to the principles of this agreement.

10th.—That if on the other hand the amount of the intereſts, computed in the manner before mentioned on the Debts which ſhall be admitted, ſhall not be ſo much as 340,000 Star Pagodas per annum, the ſurplus ſhall be paid over to the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund at Madras, to be applied to the redemption of the Principal of the Debts there, or at the option of the Court of Directors, by bills on them payable months after ſight, and at the Pagoda, due notice being given by the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund of the ſum intended to be ſo appropriated; and it being obligatory upon the ſaid Commiſſioners to accept of the loweſt offers, if more ſhall be made than the amount ſo appropriated, according to the principles which govern the redemption of other ſecurities of the Company in India, under the Sinking Funds now in exiſtence.

11th.—Legiſlative proviſions having been made againſt the receipt of preſents from the Native Powers of India, either by the perſons employed by the Crown, or by the Company, it is inſiſted on the part of the Company that all claims in the nature of preſents, or gratuitous allowances, and all claims for ſervices performed, if the perſon was in the employ of the Company, (unleſs ſuch perſon had the ſanction of the Government of Bengal or Madras for his being employed by the Nabob) ſhall be wholly ſet aſide, and that this ſhall be an indiſpenſable proviſion in the intended agreement; but this is not propoſed to extend to reaſonable allowances to profeſſional men, ſuch as Lawyers, Phyſicians, or Surgeons, though in the ſervice of the Company, they being protected by Act of Parliament.

12th.—That nothing contained in theſe propſitions ſhall be in the ſmalleſt degree binding on the Company, or be underſtood to afford any kind of ſanction to private claims on the Revenues of the Carnatic, until the ſame are finally agreed on and formed into a Treaty; and that before the Company become a party in any ſuch treaty, they ſhall receive the fulleſt ſatisfaction concerning the validity of the powers given by the Creditors to Mr. Fordyce their Agent.

East-India-Houſe,
26th Septr 1804.

(2.)—Copy of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Eaſt-India Company to the Secretary to the Board of Commiſſioners, dated 17th January 1805; tranſmitting HEADS of the PLAN above mentioned to the Conſideration of the Board.

Sir,

THE Court of Directors having agreed to the Heads of a Plan intended to form the baſis of an arrangement with the private Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic; and having alſo prepared inſtructions for the Commiſſioners to be appointed at Madras for the inveſtigation of the accounts and claims of thoſe Creditors; the Court, fully aware of the magnitude of the object, are deſirous, previous to preparing the paragraphs for India in conſequence of the ſame, to ſubmit the Plan and Inſtructions above-mentioned to the conſideration of the Right Honourable the Board of Commiſſioners for the affairs of India.

I am therefore directed by the Court to tranſmit encloſed copies of thoſe papers, and to requeſt you will be pleaſed to lay the ſame before the Board accordingly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

W. Ramſay, Sec^y.

Eaſt-India-Houſe,
17th January 1805.

George Holford, Eſq.

THE Commiſſioners to be appointed at Madras to inveſtigate the validity of the Debts of the perſons claiming to be Creditors of their Highneſſes Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabobs of the Carnatic, before they ſhall enter upon the execution of the duty confided to them, muſt ſeverally take and ſubſcribe before the Preſident and Council the following Oath:

" I, *A. B.* appointed a Commiſſioner to inveſtigate the validity of the debts of " the perſons claiming to be creditors of their Highneſſes Wallajah and Omdut ul " Omrah, late Nabobs of the Carnatic, do ſolemnly ſwear that I am not, nor is any " perſon or perſons in truſt for me or for my uſe, or for the uſe of my Wife or " Children, or Child, or any of them, to my knowledge or belief, a creditor, credi- " tors, or claimant or claimants, upon the ſaid late Nabobs, or either of them, or " on their or either of their Effects or Revenues; and that I am not directly or " indirectly intereſted in any matter relating to the debts or creditors of the ſaid " late Nabobs, or either of them: That I will execute the truſt repoſed in me faith- " fully, to the beſt of my abilities, without favour, affection, malice, hatred, or " partiality; and that I will uſe my beſt endeavours to diſcover and record the " original conſideration for every debt which ſhall be claimed before me, and how " much the principal ſum of every debt claimed originally amounted to, and how " much is made up of intereſt, and at what rate; and all the circumſtances which in " my judgment ſhall be material to be known, in order to decide upon the juſtice " of the ſeveral claims to be made before me. I ſwear that I have not received, " nor has my Wife, or Children, or Child, or any of them, or any Perſon or Perſons for " the uſe of me or them, or any of them, to my knowledge or belief, received any pre- " ſent, gift, gratuity, or valuable ſervice, directly or indirectly from any perſon or " perſons whomſoever, for or in reſpect of the allowance or diſallowance, proof, or " ſupport of, or oppoſition to any claim to be made by any perſon or perſons as " creditor or creditors of the ſaid late Nobobs, or either of them, or upon their or " either of their Property, Revenue or Effects, or in any way directly or indirectly " relating to the inquiry now about to be entered upon; and that neither I or my " Wife, or Children or Child, or any of them, or any other perſon or perſons in " truſt for me, or them, or any of them, with my knowledge, privity, or connivance " ſhall or will accept or receive any preſent, gift, gratuity or valuable ſervice, " or effect, or any promiſe of any gift, gratuity or valuable ſervice, or effect, directly " or indirectly, for any matter relating to the ſaid inquiry, nor any fee, perquiſite, " emolument, or profit whatſoever, any way relating to the Office of Commiſſioner " which I have undertaken, other than ſuch profits and emoluments as I ſhall become " entitled to by the order or allowance of the United Company of Merchants of " England trading to the Eaſt Indies, or their Court of Directors, or of their " Government of Madras. So help me God."

The nature of the inveſtigation to be made by the Commiſſioners is deſcribed in the plan which has been agreed to by the Court of Directors for liquidating the unconſolidated debts of the late Nabobs; and by the oath above directed to be taken by the Commiſſioners they will begin the buſineſs intruſted to them, by publiſhing an advertiſement, requiring all perſons who ſhall claim to be Creditors of the late Nabobs, or either of them, and who wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefit of the plan propoſed for liquidating their debts, to ſend in by themſelves or their agents, to the Commiſſioners, a full account in writing of the ſeveral debts they claim, and how they are made out, together with ſtatements of the original conſiderations on which ſuch debts were contracted, and of all ſecurities at any time given for them, and how the parties claiming became entitled to them, and whether in their own right, or for the uſe of any other perſon or perſons wholly or in part. The advertiſement muſt alſo apprize the claimants that they will be required to verify their ſtatements upon oath, and to ſupport them by teſtimony ſatisfactory to the Commiſſioners, if ſo required, before they can be allowed; and that they probably may be oppoſed by proof. Three months after the firſt publication of the advertiſement at Madras muſt be fixed as a peremptory day for the creditors to ſend in their claims to the Commiſſioners, after which no claim muſt be received; and no perſon muſt be permitted to take any benefit of the arrangement propoſed who does not ſend in his claim, and the accounts and ſtatements required by the day to be fixed, unleſs they ſhall prove to the ſatisfaction of the Commiſſioners ſome reaſon for their not being able to comply with the requiſition, or why they ſhould have further time allowed them on account of the extent of the ſubject, and the number of parties, and the diſtance of their reſidence. The Commiſſioners muſt reſerve to themſelves a diſcretionary authority to admit claimants at a diſtant period if they ſhall ſee fit; but nevertheleſs they muſt incite the claimants to as much diligence as poſſible for bringing forward their claims, by holding out the ideas of excluding all which are not brought forward by the time to be fixed by the Commiſſioners, and which they muſt follow up, unleſs good reaſon ſhall be proved for allowing a delay. The Commiſſioners will receive herewith the copy of an advertiſement publiſhed in England, apprizing the creditors of the mode to be purſued by them to eſtabliſh their claims.

No claim muſt be received without it is accompanied by an *affidavit* (to be made by the claimant, if reſident at ſuch place that he can make it within the time to be allowed for bringing in the claim, or if not then by the agent of ſuch claimant) that all the matters contained in the ſeveral claims are true to the beſt of the knowledge and belief of the deponent; nor muſt any claim be received that does not contain all the particulars above required, unleſs it ſhall be accompanied by affidavit ſhowing to the ſatisfaction of the Commiſſioners why ſuch particulars or any of them cannot be ſpecified. The claims and affidavits muſt be numbered in the order in which they ſhall be received, and ſchedules of them, arranged alphabetically, muſt be made out from time to time; the ſchedules muſt contain in different columns the names of the original creditors, the names of the claimants, the original amount of the ſeveral debts, ſhort ſtatements of the original conſideration of them, and the amount (if any) claimed for intereſt, and the total amount claimed. Copies of theſe ſchedules muſt be delivered to the Government, and muſt alſo be publiſhed from time to time as they are made out, in the Government Gazette, and other newſpapers in the Engliſh and Native languages; and they muſt alſo be printed for diſtribution ſo often and in ſuch manner that all perſons who are intereſted in the reſult of the inquiry may have full opportunity of becoming acquainted with the claims preferred.

The Governor and Council, on behalf of the Company, as protecting the *bonâ fide* Creditors, are to be conſidered as parties to the inveſtigation, and to be at liberty to appoint ſuch agent or agents, as they ſhall ſee fit, to oppoſe any claims which may be deemed objectionable, and to ſcrutinize even thoſe to which no objection is expreſsly made. The Governor and Council, if they ſhall ſee fit, will ſend copies of the ſchedules of the claims to the preſent Nabob, and they will alſo have the ſeveral claims examined and compared with the Records in the Durbars of the late Nabobs; and they will alſo procure permiſſion for the Commiſſioners to have acceſs to or copies from ſuch Records, in ſuch manner as ſhall be found moſt effectual for checking the ſeveral claims therewith.

The

The nature of the Plan propoſed for the Liquidation of the Debts, gives a ſtrong intereſt to the Creditors *bonâ fide* of the late Nabobs to detect and oppoſe all claims which are fictitious, fraudulent, or erroneous, as well as thoſe which, though not fraudulent, are founded upon inſufficient conſiderations. There muſt certainly be many Creditors, the conſideration for whoſe debts are unqueſtionable; and whoſe accounts relating to them are not likely to involve any difference of opinion. The Governor and Council, therefore, as early as poſſible after the arrival of theſe inſtructions, will ſelect three, four, or five Creditors of the above deſcription, and who ſhall be conſidered as beſt qualified to check the other claims; and having made ſuch ſelection, the Commiſſioners ſhould, ſo ſoon as poſſible, give not leſs than a month's public notice of the time and place of proceeding to take theſe ſelected claims into conſideration. The Commiſſioners muſt themſelves inveſtigate them by examining the parties claiming, or their agents, if they ſhall not be at Madras, upon oath, and by comparing them with the vouchers and the Nabob's accounts, and by calling upon the officers of the Nabobs, and all others who may be able to give teſtimony relating to them, and by hearing any evidence or arguments to be adduced againſt them, either by any perſon authorized by the Government of Madras to oppoſe them, or by any perſon who ſhall ſhow to the ſatisfaction of the Commiſſioners a colourable title as creditor to one of the Nabobs. As ſoon as theſe ſelected claims ſhall have been inveſtigated to the ſatisfaction of the Commiſſioners, they muſt in the firſt inſtance decide upon them ſeverally before they proceed to inveſtigate any other claims. When three, four, or five of them ſhall be allowed, the claimants whoſe debts ſhall be ſo allowed may be permitted to act as a Committee on behalf of the Creditors at large, and by themſelves or their agents to oppoſe the other claims before the Commiſſioners, as they may be able. As the ſelection of the above Committee of Creditors will be a matter of very great delicacy, the Commiſſioners muſt not only be ſatisfied themſelves moſt thoroughly of the juſtice of the claims before they are allowed, but the greateſt care muſt be taken to make it publicly manifeſt that no partiality is practiſed in the deciſion upon them; and none of the Committee muſt on any account be permitted, after their appointment thereto, to claim, or to be allowed in their own names, or by others, for their uſe, or as truſtees for others, any debt whatever from either of the Nabobs, but what ſhall have been allowed previous to their appointment, unleſs they ſhall afterwards acquire a right to any other debt, either as executor or adminiſtrator, or by the will of a deceaſed perſon, or by ſucceſſion, to any ſhare of an inteſtate's eſtate, or by marriage, and after acquiring ſuch title they muſt ceaſe to act or interfere further as Committee-men; and all the members of the Committee, before they act, muſt make oath before the Governor and Council that they have no further claims directly or indirectly, by themſelves, or by any other perſon or perſons in truſt for them, or for their own uſe, or as truſtees for any other perſon, than thoſe which ſhall have been decided upon by the Commiſſioners.

And that they have not contracted or agreed for the purchaſe of any debt, due, or claimed, or to be claimed againſt the ſaid late Nabobs, or either of them, and that they ſhall not, nor will directly or indirectly, treat, contract, or agree to purchaſe, or acquire any debt ſo due or claimed, or to be claimed, or any intereſt therein, until the expiration of months at the leaſt after the Commiſſioners ſhall have made this final report on the matters referred to them.

The perſons at liberty to oppoſe any claims muſt be permitted to have acceſs at all reaſonable times, and in ſuch manner as ſhall be fixed by the Commiſſioners to the orignal claims, accounts, affidavits, and vouchers, with liberty to take copies of them, ſo that they may be enabled to prepare objections to oppoſe ſuch claims as they ſhall ſee fit to object to or oppoſe.

The Commiſſioners muſt at any time receive objections in writing to any claim, either from the Government Agent, the Committee of Creditors, or their Agent, or from any perſon whom the Commiſſioners ſhall conſider as having made out a colourable intereſt as a Creditor to oppoſe claims; it will alſo be the Commiſſioners duty to object to ſuch claims as they conſider doubtful, although no objection is made by any other party. The claimants whoſe claims are objected to by any one, ſhould have copies of the objections, with an opportunity of conſidering and anſwering them; and a ſhort ſtatement of the nature of the objections ſhould be arranged alphabetically, and publiſhed in the newſpapers from time to time as they are made.

When a ſufficient period has elapſed after the publication of the claims from time to time, for all perſons entitled to object, to ſend in objections (if there are any) to the claims, and alſo for the claimants to prepare to ſupport them, and for thoſe objecting to prepare to oppoſe them, the Commiſſioners muſt proceed to take the claims (not previouſly decided upon) into conſideration, and of which the ſeveral Claimants, or their known Agents, and the Governor and Council, or ſuch perſon as ſhall be appointed to act on behalf of the Government; and the Committee of Creditors, or their authorized Agent, muſt have ſufficient notice to produce the vouchers and proofs in ſupport of or againſt the ſeveral claims; and public notice of reaſonable length muſt alſo be given, by advertiſement or otherwiſe, of the times and places appointed by the Commiſſioners for taking the ſeveral claims into conſideration; the Commiſſioners will inveſtigate the ſeveral claims in the order in which they ſhall have been ſeverally received, and of which a numerical liſt muſt be publiſhed, with the notice for taking them into conſideration; the Commiſſioners muſt however reſerve to themſelves liberty of taking them in any other Order, or of adjourning the conſideration of them ſeverally, for any reaſonable cauſe to be aſſigned, and if required by the Commiſſioners, proved to their ſatisfaction on the part of the Claimants, the Agent of Government, or the Committee of Creditors, or their Agent; every adjournment, either of the Commiſſioners generally, or of the conſideration of any particular claim, muſt be notified in ſuch way that all the parties intereſted may be apprized of it; and, if there ſhould be opportunity, it may alſo be adviſable to publiſh notice of ſuch adjournments in the newſpapers; after every adjournment of the Commiſſioners, *ſine die*, the ſame notices muſt be given as are before directed as to the notices for originally conſidering the claims.

Though the Commiſſioners muſt diſcourage every thing like unneceſſary delay, yet they muſt take care that no parties are ſurprized, or are precluded from a fair opportunity of ſupporting or oppoſing claims; and it muſt be particularly the duty of the Commiſſioners to uſe every diſpatch in their power, conſiſtent with the juſtice due to the parties to the inquiry. The Commiſſioners muſt proceed in the inveſtigation by examining the parties and witneſſes, or hearing evidence and arguments publicly, in the ſame manner as a Court of Juſtice proceeds, but they are to be at liberty to deliberate privately by themſelves on all points on which they will have to come to any deciſion. The parties, if required, and the witneſſes for or againſt the claims, muſt be ſworn in the moſt ſolemn manner, not only to anſwer all ſuch queſtions as ſhall be put to them, but alſo to diſcloſe the whole truth within their knowledge touching the claim on which they ſhall reſpectively be examined. The parties and the witneſſes may be examined either *viva voce* on interrogatories, or may depoſe by affidavit, or may give their teſtimony in all thoſe ways as the Commiſſioners ſhall find to be moſt convenient, and moſt conducive to the diſcovery of truth; but the parties oppoſing the evidence given muſt have full opportunity to croſs-examine the perſons who ſhall give it, and alſo of inſpecting all written evidence which ſhall be adduced. Much time may be unneceſſarily ſpent in reducing the examinations of witneſſes, *viva voce*, before the Commiſſioners into writing, the Commiſſioners therefore muſt uſe their diſcretion, and need not take the examinations down *verbatim*, unleſs they ſhall deem them material to the deciſion of the claim to which they apply, or unleſs either the Claimant or the Government Agent, or the Committee of Creditors, or their Agent, ſhall ſpecially require it. The nature of the inquiry, perhaps, may not admit of the ſtrict rules of legal evidence being always adhered to, the Commiſſioners are therefore at liberty to receive and decide upon any evidence which ſhall be ſatisfactory to themſelves, according to the obligation of the oath under which they will act; but by keeping the rules of evidence, according to the Engliſh Law, in their view, they will be moſt likely to act upon the beſt evidence which every material fact is ſuſceptible of, and which ſhall be within their reach. The Commiſſioners muſt recollect that in deciding upon the ſeveral claims they muſt not allow them merely becauſe no objection is made againſt them; the Commiſſioners themſelves will be bound of their own motion to object againſt and inveſtigate every claim of the juſtice of which they ſhall not be thoroughly ſatisfied.

The Claimants who will not be preſent at Madras muſt appear by agents; and perhaps many of thoſe who are, may wiſh to have the aſſiſtance of an agent in ſupporting their claims.

The

The Commiſſioners muſt reſerve authority to themſelves not to permit any perſons to act as Agents who ſhall conduct themſelves dilatorily, or captiouſly, or anywiſe improperly; inconveniencies and delay might be created without any adequate advantage in return, if profeſſional men, as ſuch, were permitted to plead; to obviate which no Agent muſt be permitted to act who is not previouſly ſworn as a party to anſwer all ſuch queſtions as ſhall be put to him, and to diſcloſe the whole truth, and to ſtate nothing but the truth, relative to the claim in queſtion.

The full powers and influence of Government muſt be exerted, as the Commiſſioners ſhall require, to compel the production of all the late Nabobs' accounts and vouchers, and all documents whatever, public or private; and alſo the attendance and examination of all perſons whoſe teſtimony may be material. Upon the ſuggeſtion of any Party, Claimant, or Opponent, of the materiality of any document or witneſs, the Commiſſioners muſt certify as they ſhall be ſatisfied thereon; and upon ſuch certificate the Government muſt uſe its beſt legal power and influence to compel the production, or attendance and examination, of the document or witneſs required.

From time to time, as the Commiſſioners ſhall be ſatisfied that the ſeveral claims have received all the inveſtigation which they are ſuſceptible of, or may be deemed in their opinion to require, they are to decide thereon, and allow or diſallow them reſpectively, and ſpecify the ſums allowed to bear intereſt, according to the plan of liquidation. All the deciſions of the Commiſſioners muſt be publicly declared, that the parties intereſted may have notice thereof; they muſt alſo be reported to Government, together with the documents and ſtatement of the evidence on which they ſhall have decided, that ſuch reports, documents, and evidences may be forwarded from time to time to England, for the final deciſion of the Commiſſioners to be appointed in England, as mentioned in the plan of liquidation.

The compenſation of the Commiſſioners for their trouble is provided for by the plan of liquidation, beſides which the inveſtigation will occaſion conſiderable expences, as well in the proviſion of a ſecretary, and an eſtabliſhment of clerks, which as well as all other charges muſt be as moderate as the proper tranſaction of the buſineſs will admit of; a reaſonable payment to the Agent for the Committee of Creditors if they ſhall think it neceſſary to employ one, may alſo be conſidered as part of the expences of the inveſtigation, and to be borne out of the fund for the Creditors who will be benefited by it; the reaſonable expences of the witneſſes in oppoſition to the claims, *fall within the ſame rule;* and as the claimants by objections to their claims may be put to extraordinary expences to ſupport them, and which may be allowed, though properly oppoſed, the Commiſſioners may uſe their diſcretion in ordering reimburſements of the whole or part of the expences, either of ſupporting or oppoſing the ſeveral claims, as they ſhall think reaſonable, to be defrayed out of the creditors fund as part of the expences of the inveſtigation; but in the exerciſe of this authority the Commiſſioners muſt be particularly circumſpect and cautious that the fund is not charged with any burthen not neceſſarily created in the inveſtigation committed to them.

(3.)—Copy of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Board of Commiſſioners, dated 22d January 1805; communicating the Board's SENTIMENTS upon the propoſed PLAN.

Sir, Whitehall, 22d January 1805.

THE Board having taken into their conſideration the heads of a plan intended to form the baſis of an arrangement with the private Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, as tranſmitted in your Letter of the 17th inſtant, together with the inſtructions propoſed to be addreſſed to the Commiſſioners to be appointed at Madras for the inveſtigation of the accounts and claims of thoſe Creditors, have directed me to ſignify to the Court their entire approbation of the general principles which have guided the judgment of the Court in framing the plan in queſtion.

Upon a minute and careful examination of the detailed proviſions for carrying the plan into execution, the Board have been led to make certain alterations* therein upon the grounds hereafter ſtated, which they truſt will appear to the Court more likely upon the whole to carry their views ſatisfactorily into effect.

* *Theſe Alterations are diſtinguiſhed by* inverted Commas *and* Crotchets.

Before they proceed to remark on the reſpective articles, they think it expedient ſhortly to ſtate their reaſons for laying altogether out of their conſideration the inſtructions ſent up by the Court. Upon the detail of theſe inſtructions conſiderable doubts might be ſuggeſted. To ſettle points of this nature, as a matter of previous negotiation, would be full of difficulty, and if the difficulty, in the firſt inſtance, was ſurmounted, they would probably require, when the Commiſſioners came to act under them, additions or alterations. To reviſe them afterwards by negotiation would be to throw open the contract and to hazard the whole arrangement. The Board have therefore propoſed that the Commiſſioners in London, who are to decide finally on the claims, and who are to act judicially on oath, ſhould, under certain regulations, frame the inſtructions which are to guide and regulate the conduct of thoſe at Madras, in their inquiries into the Debts.

The rules and regulations upon which the Commiſſioners at home, as a Court of Equity, are to proceed, muſt be left very much to their own diſcretion and ſenſe of juſtice. The Board have thought it ſufficient on this point to ſtate ſimply and ſhortly upon the face of the Plan itſelf, the nature of their truſt, the general principles which ought to guide their progreſs, together with ſuch ſpecial conſiderations as ariſe either out of meaſures already taken by the Court's authority, or out of claims of a ſpecial nature, to which it is expedient to direct their attention.

Having thus explained the general ſhape the Board propoſes to give to the arrangement, they proceed to add the few obſervations which may be requiſite to illuſtrate the Articles as they now ſtand amended.

The firſt eight Articles, with a ſlight tranſpoſition in point of arrangement, correſpond with thoſe of the Court, except in Article 4, at the end of which a ſpecial proviſion has been inſerted with reſpect to the Debts of the Ameer. If the facts which have been repreſented to the Board are true, this ſtipulation ſeems one of indiſpenſable juſtice; if they are not, it will be inoperative, and of courſe unexceptionable.

Article 9. The Board are of opinion that it is highly deſirable the Commiſſioners ſhould not conſider themſelves as nominees of either party, but as judges; and as an Umpire would, in all probability, be wanted very frequently, they think it more expedient at once to compoſe the Commiſſion of three perſons, ſo as to ſecure at all times a deciſion.

The Court will no doubt concur in the propriety of enabling the Commiſſioners at home, under proper regulations, to diſpoſe of claims which can be proved in Europe, without the delay and expence to parties of unneceſſary reference to Madras, in the firſt inſtance.

Article 11.—The reaſoning upon which this article is framed has been detailed in a former paragraph. The Board have thought it deſirable that the Commiſſion abroad ſhould be compoſed of perſons who are little likely from their habits to have any bias either in opinion or intereſt on the ſubject of their inquiry.

Whilſt

Whilſt the Board have thought it right abſolutely to inveſt the final deciſion on the inſtructions, under which the Commiſſioners abroad are to act, in the Commiſſioners at home, they have thought it expedient that ſuch deciſion ſhould be taken by them under a full knowledge of the obſervations and objections to which any regulation may be ſubject in the view of any of the parties intereſted.

Article 12.—As it ſeems material, when the plan is once decided on and accepted, that it ſhould be conſidered as a Contract cloſed and ratified, it is neceſſary to provide for the keeping alive the Commiſſions both at home and abroad, independent of the act of the parties, in caſe of neglect.

Article 13.—The Board have framed this article as the beſt general ſtatement which has occurred to them of the nature of the truſt confided to the Commiſſioners. It points their attention to the particular deſcription of intereſt on which they are to decide; it marks the extremes to be avoided in their proceedings; and leaves to their judgment and diſcretion to purſue that middle courſe which may beſt conſult and promote the ends of juſtice.

Article 14.—From an attentive peruſal of the ſeveral proceedings alluded to in this Article, the Board have thought it right to give them that degree of weight which appeared fairly to be due to them, according to their nature and origin. They truſt the Court will be of opinion that they have drawn a correct line between the withholding from claims ſo ſupported all benefit of paſt proceedings, and ſuch a general recognition of their validity as might favour the introduction of particular debts, inconſiſtent with the principles upon which the preſent ſettlement is bounded.

Article 15.—The object of the preſent Article is ſufficiently explained on the face of it. The firſt part gives a diſcretion to the Commiſſioners with which they may ſafely be intruſted, and which will enable them to mitigate the preſſure of thoſe regulations (where they may with propriety be relaxed) which are on general principles indiſpenſable to the efficacy of the inquiry.

The ſecond part is neceſſary to render appeals operative againſt defective claims. Both ſeem expedient for the purpoſe of enabling the Commiſſioners effectually to execute their truſt with the leaſt poſſible hardſhip to individuals.

Article 16.—The Board cannot concur in charging the expence of the inquiry excluſively upon the Creditors, notwithſtanding the Company are but remotely intereſted in the deciſion. Were the proceedings before a regular Court of Juſtice, the charge, ſo far as the Tribunal is concerned, being of a public nature, would neceſſarily fall on the Company. As the preſent proceeding is more in the nature of an Arbitration the Board are of opinion the expence ought to fall equally on the Company and the Creditors.

Article 17.—Requires no remark.

The Court have avoided entering into more reaſoning than appeared to them abſolutely neceſſary for putting the Court in poſſeſſion of the general outline of their ſentiments upon this ſubject;—concurring entirely in the general principles upon which the plan reſts they will be ready to pay every attention to any repreſentation which the Court may think fit to make upon the detailed modifications which the Board have thought it expedient to introduce into the arrangement, as received from the Court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
George Holford.

William Ramſay, Eſquire,
&c. &c.

N. B. The

N. B. The Erasures are between Crotchets, *thus* [ ]—*and the Amendments; and also the new Articles, are marked with* inverted Commas, *thus* " "

[HEADS proposed to be submitted to the consideration of the Court of Directors, for the purpose of forming the Basis of an Arrangement with the private Creditors of the Nabobs of the Carnatic.]

1st.—THAT the sum of Pagodas 3,40,000 shall be annually set apart in the Company's Treasury at Madras, out of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and not otherwise, to be applied to the Liquidation of the Debts to the private Creditors, remaining unsettled, in the manner hereinafter mentioned; the "Fund so assigned" [same] to bear interest at 6 *per cent.* per annum from the time that the consolidated debt of 1777 shall have been liquidated by the application of Pagodas 6,21,105 per annum, allotted by the Treaty of 1792 for that purpose,—"until applied to the benefit of the Creditors."

2d.—That the said debts shall be divided into two classes, the first to comprehend the debts due by the late Nabob Walajah, either to British subjects or to natives, contracted prior to the promulgation of the Act of 1784 at Madras; the debts due by that Nabob or his Successor, the late Omdut ul Omrah, for pay to civil and military servants, and those particular debts which the Directors have at any time endeavoured to prevail upon the Nabob to discharge; it being understood that under the head Pay or Salary, nothing is to be admitted but what may fairly be considered as an adequate return for *bonâ fide* services, and not gratuitous allowances.

3d.—That to this class of debts shall be allowed the interest which was agreed to be paid them by the Bonds or Obligations granted to them; such interest in no case to exceed 12 *per cent.* per annum, until the promulgation of the Act of 1784 at Madras, and from that time to the period of the last payment of the debt of 1777 in 1804, and interest of 6 *per cent.* on the original Principal, and thereafter an interest of 4 *per cent.* on the sum found due on the account so made up, payable half yearly, at the option of the Creditors at Madras, or in London, at 8*s.* the Pagoda, at Midsummer and Christmas.

4th.—That the second class shall comprehend all the other debts remaining unsettled and due by the late Nabob Walajah, or Omdut ul Omrah, to private Creditors, being either British subjects or natives; these debts to be made up with interest at 5 *per cent.* per annum, from the dates of their Obligations to the period above mentioned in 1804, and thereafter an interest of 3 *per cent.* shall be paid on the sums thus found due, half yearly, in London, at 8*s.* the Pagoda. "Debts due by "the Ameer ul Omrah to be admitted into this class, provided it shall be proved "to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that property belonging to his Highness, "to an equal amount, passed after his death into the hands of the Nabob, which "would otherwise have been equitably liable to his debts."

[5th.—That two Commissioners shall be appointed at Madras, to be named by the Company, for the purpose of investigating the nature and origin of the Debts in question, and of ascertaining the real and *bonâ fide* amount thereof, in all cases wherein they may think such investigation necessary, and that an Umpire shall be named by the Commissioners, prior to such examination, for settling any differences that may arise between the Commissioners. The Commissioners and the Umpire to take an oath for the due discharge of their trust.]

[6th. That the Proceedings of the Commissioners at Madras shall be referred home to be examined and finally decided upon by two Commissioners to be appointed in London, one to be named by the Company, the other by the Creditors or their Agents, and that an Umpire shall also be named here by the Commissioners for settling any differences that may arise between them.]

[7th. That the Commissioners both at home and at Madras shall be compensated for their labours out of the fund of Pagodas 340,000, in the way that Parliamentary Commissioners are often compensated after the business is performed.]

[8th.

" The remaining articles are thus tranſpoſed:
" Article 11 is made 5.
8 - - - 6.
9 - - - 7.
10 - - - 8.
12 - - - 17."

[8th.] " 6." That a Regiſter ſhall be appointed at Madras, and another at London, in whoſe Books each Debt ſhall be entered in the name of the Creditor as ſoon as it ſhall be admitted; and all ſuch tranſfers, either of the whole or of parts of the Debts, as ſhall thereafter be made by the Creditor, that theſe Regiſters ſhall be appointed and paid by the Creditors, being firſt approved by the Company; and that the intereſt which may have accrued on any of the Debts from the period above-mentioned in 1804, to the time of their being admitted and entered on the Books of the Regiſters, ſhall be paid at the firſt term either of Midſummer or Chriſtmas after ſuch entry in London, at the rate of 8 *s.* the pagoda.

[9th.]—" 7." That if [further] claims upon the Nabobs [than have yet been made ſhall appear, and] ſhall be admitted, ſo as to make the intereſt on the Debts, at the rates before mentioned, exceed pagodas 340,000 *per annum*, a rateable deduction ſhall be made from the intereſts payable to all the Creditors, ſo as to give each a due proportion, according to the principles of [this] " the" agreement.

[10th.]—"8." That if, on the other hand, the amount of the intereſt, computed in the manner before-mentioned, on the Debts which ſhall be admitted ſhall not be ſo much as 340,000 ſtar pagodas *per annum*, the ſurplus ſhall be paid over to the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund at Madras, to be applied to the redemption of the principal of the Debts " ſo admitted" there, or at the option of the Court of Directors, by bills on them payable months after ſight, and at the pagoda, due notice being given by the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund of the ſum intended to be ſo appropriated; and it being obligatory upon the ſaid Commiſſioners to accept of the loweſt offers, if more ſhall be made than the amount ſo appropriated, according to the principles which govern the redemption of other ſecurities of the Company in India under the Sinking Funds now in exiſtence.

[11th.]—"9." Legiſlative Proviſions [have] " having" been made againſt the receipt of Preſents from the Native Powers of India, either by the perſons employed by the Crown or by the Company, it is inſiſted on the part of the Company, that all Claims in the nature of Preſents or gratuitous Allowances, and all Claims for ſervices performed, if the perſon was in the employ of the Company (unleſs ſuch perſon had the ſanction of the Government of Bengal or Madras for his being employed by the Nabob), ſhall be wholly ſet aſide, and that this ſhall be an indiſpenſable proviſion in the intended agreement; but this is not propoſed to extend to reaſonable Allowances to profeſſional men, ſuch as Lawyers, Phyſicians, and Surgeons, though in the ſervice of the Company, they being protected by Act of Parliament.

" Here take in the new articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17."

[12th.]—" 10." That nothing contained in theſe propoſitions ſhall be in the ſmalleſt degree binding on the Company, or be underſtood to afford any kind of ſanction to private claims on the Revenues of the Carnatic, until the ſame are finally agreed on, and formed into a treaty; and that before the Company become a party in any ſuch treaty, they ſhall receive the fulleſt ſatisfaction concerning the validity of the powers given by the Creditors to Mr. Fordyce their Agent.

" 9.—That for the purpoſe of examining into, and finally deciding on the validity " of the debts, three Commiſſioners (to be previouſly agreed upon between the " Court of Directors and the Creditors acting by their Agent) ſhall be appointed in " London, the Commiſſioners to act judicially on their oaths, in the execution of " the propoſed agreement.

" 10.—The Commiſſioners to iſſue notices without delay, for the delivering in " within ſuch time as may appear to them reaſonable, of all claims, both at home " and abroad; they ſhall alſo proceed to hear and determine, in ſuch order as may " appear to them moſt equitable on all claims, ſatisfactory proofs of which can be " furniſhed in Europe by the Creditors or their Agents, requiring the verification on " oath of all facts relating thereto, from perſons appearing or called before them, " either to ſupport or impeach the ſaid claims; the debts ſo heard and approved, " to be immediately placed upon the regiſtry, and entitled to intereſt as debts " proviſionally eſtabliſhed, according to the claſs to which they reſpectively belong, " upon the parties entering into ſecurity to refund the ſame, in caſe of ſubſequent

" diſallowal by the Commiſſioners, but the principal not to be transferrable for two " years; during which time the Commiſſioners ſhall cauſe ſtrict inquiry to be made " abroad, whether the claims ſo proviſionally admitted, have been before ſatisfied, " either in whole or in part; and ſhall alſo receive any appeal againſt, and " decide on any evidence which may be adduced to invalidate any particular debt; " and ſhall cauſe ſchedules to be publiſhed of all claims made for the information " of thoſe who may have an intereſt in impeaching the ſame, and give notice to the " parties impeaching any debt, of the day on which the ſaid debt is to be taken " into conſideration.

" 11.—That for the convenience of creditors either reſiding abroad, or who may " find it difficult to produce their proofs in London, three Commiſſioners to be " ſelected by the Governor General in Council, from amongſt the civil ſervants of " Bengal, ſhall be appointed to ſit at Madras; and they ſhall likewiſe be ſworn to " act in all reſpects under the orders and directions of the Commiſſioners in London, " who ſhall be authorized from time to time to iſſue ſuch inſtructions to them as " may appear neceſſary, for cauſing a due examination to be made by the ſaid " Commiſſioners abroad into ſuch claims, as ſhall in the firſt inſtance come before, " or ſhall be referred by the Commiſſioners in London to them, copies of all in- " ſtructions propoſed by the Commiſſioners at home, to be ſent to the Commiſ- " ſioners abroad, to be laid not leſs than fourteen days before they are finally decided " on, before the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, the Court of " Directors, and the Agent for the Creditors, for their obſervations thereupon; " which obſervations the Commiſſioners ſo appointed ſhall take into their conſide- " ration, and the inſtructions, when thus decided on, ſhall be forwarded by the Court " of Directors, the Commiſſioners at Madras, accompanied by directions to their " reſpective Governments, to afford the ſaid Commiſſioners every aid and aſſiſtance " in carrying the ſame into execution.

" 12. That upon any vacancy by death or otherwiſe of a Commiſſioner at home, " in caſe the Court of Directors and the Creditors acting by their Agent, ſhall not " within 14 days by conſent ſupply the ſame, the remaining Commiſſioners " ſhall, under the obligation of their oaths, name a fit and proper perſon to act " as a Commiſſioner, and if the remaining Commiſſioners diſagree, they ſhall deter- " mine by lot which ſhall have a caſting voice; and in caſe of a vacancy abroad, the " ſame ſhall be ſupplied by the Governor General in Council from the civil ſervice " of Bengal.

" 13.—The Commiſſioners to conſider themſelves as a Court of Equity, ap- " pointed to examine into the validity of claims to a large amount, charged upon " a limited fund. In doing ſo, they will require ſuch proofs of the nature of the debts " as may at this day be reaſonably expected, regard being had to the time which " had elapſed ſince they were contracted, their ſubſequent tranſfers, or other cauſes " affecting the means of proof on the part of the preſent poſſeſſors. Their proceed- " ings will be governed by thoſe liberal principles of equity, which belong to a " ſettlement in the nature of an arbitration or compromiſe; but the Commiſſioners " will at the ſame time hold in mind, that ſhould debts of a factitious nature, from " the adoption of too relaxed a ſyſtem of proof, be admitted upon the regiſtry, the " propriety of the *bonâ fide* Creditors muſt thereby be proportionably affected, firſt " by expoſing them to a reduction of the intereſt to which they would otherwiſe " be entitled, and ſecondly though the intereſt ſhould be ſecured, by abſorbing that " ſurplus which would otherwiſe operate annually as a ſinking fund in reduction of " the principal, thereby adding materially to the value of the reſpective debts.

" 14. The proceedings of the Committee which ſat at Madras between the " Years 1785 and 1791 on the ſubject of the Nabob's Debts, together with any " affidavits which may have been made by claimants, or others on their behalf, in " conformity to the orders of the Court of Directors, as ſignified in their Secretary's " Letters of the 10th June 1796, and 9th March 1797, ſhall be referred to the " Commiſſioners, who will give them their due weight in deciding on the reſpective " claims. All claims to which the proceedings and affidavits aforeſaid have refer- " ence, and which have reſpectively received the ſpecial approbation of the Court " of Directors, or ſuch as they have at any time ſpecifically requeſted the Nabob " to diſcharge, to be placed on the regiſtry without further proof, as debts "" ab- " ſolutely eſtabliſhed,"" the principal thereof to be transferrable.

" Claims

" Claims on which the Court of Directors have never come to any deciſion, and " the validity of which may reſt either on the proceedings of the ſaid Committee, or " on the affidavits made as aforeſaid, ſo far as they do not appear to the Commiſ- " ſioners in their nature and origin inconſiſtent with the principles of the preſent " ſettlement, or as requiring in their judgment further inveſtigation, to be placed " on the regiſtry as Debts "" proviſionally eſtabliſhed.""

" Claims of pay due to civil and military ſervants for *bonâ fide* ſervices, to receive " the earlieſt attention of the Commiſſioners.

" 15. Claims which by the aforeſaid regulations would be only "" proviſionally "" eſtabliſhed"" may at the diſcretion of the Commiſſioners be declared "" abſolute"" " in caſes where they ſhall be of opinion from the ſpecial nature of the debt and " the proofs already adduced in its ſupport, that an unneceſſary hardſhip would be " impoſed on the Creditor by leaving his claim for two years ſubject to appeal, and " his capital not transferrable.

" Claims "" proviſionally eſtabliſhed"" appealed againſt within two years, upon " what the Commanders may deem reaſonable and ſufficient grounds, but for the " hearing of which Appeals, there has not been time within the period aforeſaid, " may at the diſcretion of the Commiſſioners be declared "" proviſional"" for ſuch " further time as may be abſolutely neceſſary for hearing and determining on the " ſame, during which time the Capital of the Debt ſhall not be transferrable, " and the ſecurity to refund the intereſt, in caſe of final diſallowal, ſhall remain in " force.

" 16. That the Commiſſioners in London ſhall receive a proper remuneration " for their labours, ſuch as Parliamentary Commiſſioners are in the habit of re- " ceiving after the execution of their truſt; and likewiſe ſuch proper remuneration " ſhall be given to the Commiſſioners abroad as the Governor General in Council " ſhall direct. The above expences, together with all incidental charges attending " the inquiry (which charges it will be the duty of the Commiſſioners to regulate " with the utmoſt attention to economy), to be defrayed in equal parts by the " Company and the Creditors, the ſhare of the latter to be chargeable on the fund " of 3,40,000 Pagodas."

17. It is to be underſtood that in caſe the Commiſſioners appointed as aforeſaid *ſhall report that it is neceſſary*, for the effectual execution of their truſt, (that inſtead of founding their proceedings on the voluntary oath of the parties, which it is hereby intended ſhould in all caſes be required) that they ſhould be enabled by law regularly to examine perſons on oath, a diſcretion is hereby reſerved, to apply to Parliament, in ſuch event, to confer on the Commiſſioners ſuch powers as may enable them to conduct the propoſed inquiry effectually to the purpoſes of Juſtice, according to the principles above laid down.

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(4)—Copy of a LETTER from the Secretary to the East-India Company to the Secretary to the Board of Commiſſioners, dated 14th February 1805; tranſmitting the COURT'S OBSERVATIONS thereon.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your Letter dated the 22d January 1805, returning the heads of a plan intended to form the baſis of an arrangement with the private Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, together with the inſtructions propoſed to be addreſſed to the Commiſſioners to be appointed at Madras, for the inveſtigation of the Accounts and Claims of theſe Creditors; and alſo ſignifying the entire approbation of the Right honourable Board of Commiſſioners to the general principles of the plan in queſtion; alſo ſtating that the Board have made certain alterations in the detailed proviſions for carrying the plan into execution; and in obedience to the Orders of the Court, I herewith

herewith tranſmit you, for the information of the Right honourable Board, a Report of the Committee of Correſpondence on the above-mentioned ſubject, approved by the Court on the 8th inſtant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
W. Ramſay, Sec^r.

East-India-Houſe,
14th February 1805.
George Holford, Eſq^r.

At a COMMITTEE of Correſpondence the 8th February 1805.

Purſuant to a reference of Court of the 23d ultimo, the Committee have taken into conſideration a Letter from George Holford, Eſq. Secretary to the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, ſignifying that the Board having taken into conſideration the heads of the plan intended to form the baſis of an arrangement with the private Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, tranſmitted in the Secretary's Letter of the 17th ultimo, together with the Inſtructions propoſed to be addreſſed to the Commiſſioners to be appointed at Madras, have directed him to ſignify to the Court their entire approbation of the general principles of the plan, but to explain the grounds on which the Board have been led to make certain alterations in the detailed proviſions for carrying it into execution, and to lay altogether out of their conſideration the Inſtructions ſent up by the Court, it appearing more eligible that the Commiſſioners to be appointed in London ſhould frame the Inſtructions for thoſe to be appointed at Madras, ſtating the particulars of the alterations, and the reaſon for the Board's opinion that the Debts of the late Ameer ul Omrah, under the ſpecial Proviſo in Article 4th, ſhould make part of the inveſtigation; alſo that the Company ſhould be at half the expence of the inquiry directed to be made by the Commiſſioners in England and at Madras.

The Committee having maturely deliberated upon the alterations in the Plan, and Inſtructions, as reſolved on by the Court on the 16th ultimo, ſubmit their opinion thereon, as follows:

That although the Court had reſolved that the Debts of the late Ameer ul Omrah ſhould not form a part of thoſe to be liquidated under the Plan approved on the 12th October laſt, the Committee ſee no objection to their being included under the proviſo regarding them, as now propoſed by the Board.

That the alteration made by the Board in the form of conſtituting the Commiſſion, vizt by veſting in the Commiſſioners to be appointed at home the ſuperior power, and placing thoſe abroad under their inſtructions and direction, appears to the Committee, under the limitations and proviſions now made by the Board, to be unobjectionable.

That the Clauſe in the Inſtructions approved by the Court, which recommended the nomination of a Committee of Creditors, whoſe claims ſhould have been eſtabliſhed, for the purpoſe of appealing againſt and impeaching Claims which might appear liable to objection, provides more effectually for the object in view than the directions in the 10th Clauſe, as framed by the Board, which leaving it apparently diſcretional with the Creditors at large to make ſuch appeals, may probably fail to produce the deſired effect.

That the parties claiming or appealing againſt Claims ſhould be examined upon oath before the Commiſſioners. Proviſion to this effect is not made by the Board's alterations.

That the Company ought not to be charged with any part of the expence attending the inveſtigation, as the Committee cannot admit the validity of the argument adduced in ſupport of the contrary propoſition; more eſpecially when they conſider that by the Plan under diſcuſſion, the ſum to be appropriated in diſcharge of the outſtanding Debts of the late Nabobs has been increaſed from pagodas 3,10,552 (the amount agreed to be ſo appropriated in the Court's Political Letter to Madras of the 23d November 1803) to pagodas 3,40,000 *per annum*, by which the Funds of the Company will be diminiſhed pagodas 29,448 *per annum*.

(5.)—Copy of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Board of Commiſſioners, dated 23d February 1805; communicating the BOARD's REMARKS on the foregoing LETTER of the 14th February.

Sir, Whitehall, 23d February 1805.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inſtant, tranſmitting, by order of the Court of Directors, a Report from their Committee of Correſpondence, approved by the Court on the 8th inſtant.

Having laid the ſame before the Board, I am directed to tranſmit their obſervations upon the three points on which alone the Court appear to diſſent from the alterations made by the Board in the propoſed Plan for the Liquidation of the Carnatic Debts.

1ſt. With reſpect to the appointment of a Committee of Creditors, the Board adhere to their former opinion, that it is expedient altogether to leave to the judgment and deciſion of the Commiſſioners the adoption of ſuch Rules and Regulations as may appear to them beſt calculated to enable them to get at truth; if a Committee of the Creditors is more likely to defend effectually their common intereſts, than the efforts of individual Creditors, there is nothing to preclude the Creditors at large, or any portion of them from eſtabliſhing ſuch a Committee on their own behalf, but it does not appear to the Board equitable for any third party to interfere in making ſuch a ſelection or option for them.

2d. It was always the intention of the Board, that not only the Commiſſioners ſhould act upon oath, but that all perſons appearing before them, either to prove or impeach a claim, ſhould alſo be ſworn; in order to place this eſſential requiſite beyond doubt, the Board deſire, in Article 10, after the words "Creditors or their "Agents," the following words may be inſerted, "requiring the verification on "oath of all facts relating thereto, from perſons appearing or called before them "either to ſupport or impeach the ſaid claims."

They alſo think it expedient to add a clauſe to the following effect, at the cloſe of the Plan, for the purpoſe of reſerving diſtinctly the diſcretion of applying to Parliament to authorize the Commiſſioners legally to adminiſter an oath, with the conſequent penalties attaching upon the breach of the ſame, in caſe the Commiſſioners ſhould be of opinion, either upon full conſideration when firſt aſſembled, or ſubſequent experience, that ſuch a power is neceſſary to the due execution of their truſt.

"It is to be underſtood that in caſe the Commiſſioners appointed as aforeſaid, "ſhall report that it is neceſſary for the effectual execution of their truſt (that in-"ſtead of founding their proceedings on the voluntary oath of the parties, which it "is hereby intended ſhould in all caſes be required) that they ſhould be enabled "by law regularly to examine perſons on oath, a diſcretion is hereby reſerved to "apply to Parliament in ſuch event, to confer on the Commiſſioners ſuch powers "as may enable them to conduct the propoſed inquiry effectually to the purpoſes "of Juſtice according to the principles above laid down."

3dly. The Board adhere to their former opinion, that the expence of carrying the plan into execution ſhould fall equally on the Company and the Creditors, nor can they admit that the extenſion of the fund from 3,10,552 to 3,40,000 ſhould induce a different deciſion, as the motive on which this extenſion was adopted by the Board, was very diſtinct in its nature, they are ready to admit, that the reverſionary intereſt the Company has in the fund, may be nothing, that in all probability it will be ſmall and remote; but as in the event of a conſiderable diſallowal of the Debts, it might be conſiderable, as the Company have thought fit to retain a joint power with the Creditors in the ſelection of the Commiſſioners, and as the liquidation of Debts even of indiſputable validity, is to be made on a reduced intereſt, whatever may be the ſtate of the fund, they conſider the arrangement as ſo far falling within the principles of a ſettlement by compromiſe and arbitration, as to render the Company liable to a ſhare of the expence.

As it is very deſirable that the inquiry ſhould be proceeded in without delay, ſo as to admit of the application above alluded to, if requiſite to the proceedings of the Commiſſioners, being made to Parliament in the courſe of the preſent Seſſion, the Board requeſt the Court will loſe no time in notifying to the Agent of the Creditors the deciſion that has been taken on this ſubject, in order that if he is prepared to give a conſent on their behalf, the agreement may be formally executed, and the Commiſſioners be nominated as early as poſſible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your moſt obedient humble Servant,
George Holford.

William Ramſay, Eſquire,
&c. &c.

PAPERS

respecting

The Carnatic Debts.

Ordered to be printed 17th June 1806.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

1.

First Charge againſt Marquis *Welleſley*.

MONEY.

Ordered to be printed 20th June 1806.

LIST OF PAPERS

Preſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, in purſuance of their 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, and 23d Orders of the 22d April and 11th June 1806.

No. 1. An Account of the Durbar Charges of Mr. HASTINGS while Governor General of Bengal, during the year 1780, being a year of extenſive War, and 1784, being a year of Peace; ſpecifying the Items and Amount in each year - - - - - p. 3.

No. 2. An Account of the Durbar Charges of Lord CORNWALLIS in the year 1788, being a year of Peace, and 1791, a year of War; ſpecifying the Items and Amount in each year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 5.

No. 3. An Account of the Durbar Charges of Sir JOHN SHORE in 1794 and in 1797-8; ſpecifying the Items and Amount in each year - - - - - - - p. 6.

No. 4. A Yearly Account of the Durbar Charges during each of the years of the Government of Marquis WELLESLEY; that is, from April 1798 to April 1805 - p. 8.

No. 7. Return to the Order of the Honourable the Houſe of Commons of 22d April 1806, for an Account of the Expences incurred by Lord CORNWALLIS, and charged to the Account of the Company in conſequence of his Lordſhip's Viſit to Lucknow and the Upper Provinces in 1786-7 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 12.

No. 8. An Account of the Expences incurred by Sir JOHN SHORE in 1796-7 and 1797-8, he having in theſe years twice viſited Lucknow and the Upper Provinces - ibid.

No. 9. An Account, including that for Boats, of the Monies charged to the Account of the Company in conſequence of Lord WELLESLEY's Viſit to the Upper Provinces in 1801-2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p 13.

No. 10. An Account of the Expence incurred in conſequence of Marquis WELLESLEY's intended Viſit to the Upper Provinces in 1804-5. - - - - - - - ibid.

No. 11. Separate Account of the permanent Eſtabliſhment of Boats for the uſe of the Governor General, in the years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804 - - - - - - p. 14.

No. 12. An Account of the Expences of the Body Guard in the years 1787 and 1795, and the Expence of the Guard eſtabliſhed by Lord WELLESLEY; *ſpecifying the Amount in each year, from 1801 to 1805* - - - - - - - - - - p. 15.

In 1 Paper. No. 14. An Account of the Expence of the Secretary's Office in 1797-8 - - - p. 16.

In 1 Paper. No. 15. An Account of the Expence of the Secretary's Office in 1803-4 and in 1804 5 ibid.

Ditto. No. 16. An Account of the Yearly Salary of the Military Secretary of the Governor General in 1797-8 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 17.

Ditto. No. 17. An Account of the Increaſe of that Salary during the Government of Lord WELLESLEY, and the Total Amount - - - - - - - - ibid.

No. 19. Liſt of Servants of the Company unemployed in each of the years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 18.

No. 23. An Account of the Sum paid to Captain MADDAN for carrying home Diſpatches from Lord CORNWALLIS in 1793; and the Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors, ordering that the Caſe of Captain MADDAN ſhall not be drawn into a Precedent in future - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 20.

India Board,
20th June 1806.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the "DURBAR CHARGES" of Mr. HASTINGS while Governor General of Bengal, during the Year 1780, being a Year of extenſive War, and 1784, being a Year of Peace; ſpecifying the Items and Amount in each Year.

1780—1781.

		S^a R^s
Allowances, Houſe Rent, &c. &c. to Vakeels and Natives		39,862
Preſents		43,956
Wages and Allowances to Aſſiſtants and Servants		3,198
Secret Service		8,600
Poſt Office Charges, Coſſids for Bombay, &c.		1,261
	S R^s	97,077

1784—1785.

Allowances, Houſe Rent. &c. to Vakeels and Natives		78,131
Preſents		1,24,238
Wages and Allowances to Aſſiſtants, &c.		1,796
Coſſids, Dawks, and Intelligence		11,299
Reſidency at Acheen		3,580
Secret Service		7,244
Expences, (including Préſents) of the Governor General's Viſit to the Upper Provinces		4,65,687
Sundry Office Charges, Purchaſe, &c. of Boats, Salary of Private Secretary, &c. &c. defrayed by the Governor General from September 1772 to January 1785, now brought into the Durbar Charges		3,08,424
	S^a R^s	10,00,399

The Sum of S^a R^s 3,00,000 is brought in the Accounts of this Year to the Credit of Durbar Charges as received by the Governor General.

In the Year 1780—1781 the head of "Durbar Charges" on the Books of Account received from Bengal contains only the three firſt Items, the other two are paid by the Governor General, under thoſe ſeparate Heads in 1784-5; the Sums paid for Secret Service and for Dawks, are in like manner ſtated ſeparately.

As in ſubſequent Years (the Accounts of Expences for which are ordered to be laid before the Houſe) a number of additional Articles are brought under the Head of Durbar Charges, ſuch as Embaſſies to Native Courts, Salaries to the Private Secretary, Servants at the Government Houſe, Expence of the Governor General's Office, &c. &c. in order to form a juſt Compariſon of Charges of a ſimilar nature in the different Periods, it would be neceſſary to ſtate Expences of

the

the like deſcription in 1780-1 and 1784-5, but the Particulars of ſome of theſe for the firſt Year have not been received from Bengal, it is not therefore practicable to ſtate theſe with any degree of accuracy.

The following is ſubmitted as the beſt information on theſe points which the materials received will furniſh.

RESIDENCIE.	1780-1781	1784-5
	Sa Rs	Sa Rs
At Lucknow	48,088	65,556
Hydrabad	90,440	*3,65,000
Balaſore	24,000	24,960
Goa	—	36,000
Acbe	—	30,415
With Madajee Scindia	—	54,172
At Delhi	—	51,535
Sa Rs	1,62,528	6,27,638

* This Sum includes the Expences of the Reſidency for more than a Year; in the end of 1784, the Governor General and Council fixed the Expences at about Rs 1,60,000 per annum, excluſive of Preſents.

In the Durbar Accounts of 1784-5, is included the Sum of C. Rs 1,49,871 for the Governor General's Office Charges, from 1ſt September 1772 to 1ſt January 1784, which is at the rate of Sa Rs 11,400 per annum.

The Salary to the Governor General's private Secretary is not included in the Durbar Accounts of the two Years above. The amount was Sa Rs 3,600.

The Servants at the Government Houſe, or employed under the Governor General, are alſo not included under Durbar Charges in theſe two Years; the Amount in 1780-1781 cannot be aſcertained, the Accounts not being received.

From what is here obſerved it will be ſeen that the foregoing cannot be conſidered as an accurate Statement.

The Year of Account in Bengal, as ſtated above, is from 1ſt May to 30th April following. Mr. Haſtings left the Government in February 1785.

Errors excepted,

East India Houſe,
18th June 1806.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the DURBAR CHARGES of LORD CORNWALLIS, in the Year 1788, being a Year of Peace, and 1791, a Year of War; specifying the Items and Amount in each Year.

	1788/9.	1791/2.
Durbar Charges.		
Allowances to Vakeels and Natives - - S[a] R[s]	41,090	41,778
Perſian News Writers and Tranſlators - - -	3,213	2,915
Preſents made in the Name of the Governor-General -	21,328	42,865
Governor General's Office, &c.		
Expences of the Governor's General's Office - - -	16,693	23,263
Eſtabliſhment of Servants at the Government Houſe -	2,863	4,496
Secret Services - - - - - - - -	10,800	
Contingencies - - - - - - - -	2,320	
Governor General with the Army employed againſt Tippoo Sultaun - - - - - - -	—	68,977
Embaſſies to the Native Courts.		
Nawaub Vizier - - - - - - - -	2,55,909	2,14,522
Poona - - - - - - - - -	1,29,636	97,377
Dowlut Row Scindia - - - - - - -	1,74,490	1,44,124
Balaſore - - - - - - - - -	16,560	16,540
Deputation to the Rajah of Berar - - - - -	14,636	26,078
Nizam - - - - - - - - -	1,07,717	1,34,006
Temporary Embaſſy.		
Napaul - - - - - - - - - -	—	10,114
S[a] R[s]	7,97,255	8,27,055

Errors excepted.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

East India Houſe,
18th June 1806.

N° 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the DURBAR CHARGES of SIR JOHN SHORE, in 1794 and in 1797-8; ſpecifying the Items and Amount in each Year.

Durbar Charges.	1794-5.	1797-8.
	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.
Allowances to Vakeels and Natives	67,565	74,793
Perſian News Writers and Tranſlators	3,858	5,141
Preſents made in the Name of the Governor General	79,251	19,590
Governor General's Office, &c.		
Expences of the Governor General's Office	16,200	25,311
Eſtabliſhment of Servants at the Government Houſe	19,953	11,747
Secret Services	36,500	—
Repairs of Plate and Furniture, &c.	4,849	3,846
Embaſſies to the Native Courts.		
Nawaub Vizier	2,40,480	2,91,833
Poona	1,09,381	2,26,742
Dowlut Row Scindia	1,14,457	1,29,576
Nizam	1,65,469	1,61,658
Temporary Embaſſies, &c.		
Aſſam	20,338	—
Napaul	17,115	—
Seringapatam	17,287	—
Commander in Chief on a viſit to the Upper Provinces	3,456	11,264
King of Ava	—	58,981
Governor General on a viſit to the Vizier	—	31,582
Agent to the Governor General at Benares	—	30,900
Sicca Rupees.	9,16,159	10,82,964

Errors excepted.

East India Houſe
18th June 1806.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

YEARLY ACCOUNT

OF THE

DURBAR CHARGES

OF THE

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

No. 4.—A YEARLY ACCOUNT of the DURBAR CHARGE
from April 1798

Durbar Charges.

Allowances to Vakeels and Natives - - - - - - -
Perſian News Writers and Tranſlators - - - - - - -
Preſents made in the Name of the Governor General - - - -
Repairs of the Tombs at Sooltaun Khoofroo - - - - -

Governor General's Office, &c.

Salary of the Private Secretary - - - - - - - -
Sirears, Moonſhies, Writers, &c. - - - - - - -
Servants at the Government Houſe - - - - - - -
D° at Barrackpore, including Garden Expences - - - -
Repairs of Furniture, Plate, &c. - - - - - - -
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - -

Embaſſies to the Native Courts.

Nawaub Vizier - - - - - - - - - - -
Nizam - - - - - - - - - - - -
Peiſhwa - - - - - - - - - - - -
Dowlut Row Scindia - - - - - - - - -
Nagpore - - - - - - - - - - - -

Temporary Embaſſies, &c.

Embaſſy from Perſia - - - - - - - - - -
- - - to Arabia - - - - - - - - - -
Envoy to Ava - - - - - - - - - -
- - - to Goa - - - - - - - - - -
- - - to Napaul - - - - - - - - - -
- - - to Perſia - - - - - - - - - -
Reſident at Nagpore - - - - - - - - - -
- - - at Buſhire - - - - - - - - - -
Agent at Furruckabad - - - - - - - - -
- - - at Rangoon - - - - - - - - - -
- - - at Benares - - - - - - - - - -
- - - at Bareilly - - - - - - - - - -

Carried over Sicca Rupees - -

during each of the Years of the Government of MARQUIS WELLESLEY, that is to April 1805.

	1798-9.	1799-1800	1800-1.	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.
..	68,446	69,247	1,03,836	81,887	70,358	67,540	96,288
..	4,795	4,632	4,073	2,816	2,126	3,664	—
..	54,418	39,808	28,431	15,196	51,565	22,648	37,495
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,542	—
..	16,200	16,200	50,000	77,862	50,855	50,000	50,000
..	18,216	17,502	19,698	14,869	16,304	19,713	19,524
..	4,786	5,081	5,776	7,666	12,592	24,268	26,683
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,912	17,138	43,251	30,380
..	17,198	12,573	8,709	14,155	14,845	13,823	24,427
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,749	38,177	65,809	* 86,816
..	2,62,320	2,64,996	2,61,455	3,58,738	2,57,930	2,54,520	2,93,252
..	1,63,03	3,02,195	3,62,370	2,47,326	2,91,793	2,58,148	3,66,137
..	1,67,402	1,49,302	1,31,498	1,70,604	3,21,592	2,24,835	4,08,961
..	1,76,846	2,06,000	1,84,391	1,94,497	2,27,179	2,54,938	2,76,534
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,17,502
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,000	2,10,035	1,24,394	81,448
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,27,035	5,593	26,622	1,040
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	34,135	1,34,002	1,08,057	51,839
..	- - -	32,174	64,433	41,327	18,598	41,658	29,019
..	- - -	- - -	27,501	51,237	81,915	80,756	34,773
..	- - -	2,88,642	5,00,633	2,40,013	31,844	18,827	—
..	- - -	75,553	62,398	37,732	28,587	* 41,047	—
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,62,126	—
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,756	25,512
..	98,670	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,710	—
..	- - -	18,750	16,500	1,500	7,294	4,070	10,072
..	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,53,096
..	10,52,328	15,02,655	18,31,702	17,62,256	18,90,522	19,45,722	24,20,798

* This Sum includes Hire and Expence of Budgerows, Pinnaces, &c. attending State Boats.

No. 4.—*The* Account of the DURBAR CHARGES -

Brought over, Sicca Rupees	-
Agent with the Grand Army	-
- - - for Burmah Affairs	-
Miſſion to Perſia	-
Napaul Deputies at Patna	-
Arrican Emigrants	-
Paſſage, &c. of the Governor-General and Suite to Madras	-
Secret Services	-
Donation to Mr. Uthoff, late Reſident at Poona	-
Expences of Houſes and Grounds taken at Mochicolla	-
Miſſion to Lucknow	-
Governor General's Viſit to Lucknow, &c.	-
- - - D° - - - - intended Viſit to the Upper Provinces	-
Miſſion to Bombay	-
- - - to Poona	-
- - - to Madras	-
- - - to Buſhire	-
Expence of Colonel Capper, &c. travelling by Dawk to Ganjam, Madras, and Bombay	-
Deputation to the Iſle of France	-
Reſident with the Coorja Rajah	-
Commiſſioner at Cuttack	-
Expence of Colonel Houghton, Mr. Mercer, and others travelling by Dawk	-
Miſſion to the Southern Marhatta Chiefs	-
D° - to China and Cochin China	-
Envoy from Bagdad	-
Reſident and Agent at Delhi	-
Major General Wellesley's Extra Expences as Commander in Chief in the Deckan, Sa Rs 30,928, during his Miſſion to Bengal Sa Rs 8,143, and Expence of Dawk bearers, laid for General Wellesley and other Officers, Sa Rs 50,284	-
Sicca Rupees	-

East India Houſe,
18th June 1806.

of the MARQUIS WELLESLEY—*continued.*

1798-9	1799-1800	1800-1	1801-2	1802-3	1803-4	1804-5
10,52,328	15,02,655	18,31,702	17,62,256	18,90,522	19,45,722	24,20,798
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,990	- - -
- - -	58,204	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	65,050	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,000	7,35,617
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46,126	23,800	- - -
11,792	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5,000	42,157	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	10,113	15,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	5,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	23,324	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	48,178	11,263	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,13,636	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,28,452
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,353	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27,231	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,786	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,914	- - -	49,658
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,254	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,509	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,000	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,516	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,369	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,584
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,161
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,65,075
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,64,446
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	89,355
10,69,120	16,83,179	18,70,026	21,24,070	20,97,758	20,57,397	38,13,146

Errors excepted.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 4.—*The* Account of the DURBAR CHARGES

Brought over, Sicca Rupees	--
Agent with the Grand Army	--
- - - for Burmah Affairs	--
Miſſion to Perſia	--
Napaul Deputies at Patna	--
Arrican Emigrants	--
Paſſage, &c. of the Governor-General and Suite to Madras	--
Secret Services	--
Donation to Mr. Uthoff, late Reſident at Poona	--
Expences of Houſes and Grounds taken at Mochicolla	--
Miſſion to Lucknow	--
Governor General's Viſit to Lucknow, &c.	--
- - - D° - - - - intended Viſit to the Upper Provinces	--
Miſſion to Bombay	--
- - - to Poona	--
- - - to Madras	--
- - - to Buſhire	--
Expence of Colonel Capper, &c. travelling by Dawk to Ganjam, Madras, and Bombay	--
Deputation to the Iſle of France	--
Reſident with the Coorja Rajah	--
Commiſſioner at Cuttack	--
Expence of Colonel Houghton, Mr. Mercer, and others travelling by Dawk	--
Miſſion to the Southern Marhatta Chiefs	--
D° - to China and Cochin China	--
Envoy from Bagdad	--
Reſident and Agent at Delhi	--
Major General Welleſley's Extra Expences as Commander in Chief in the Deckan, Sa R' 30,928, during his Miſſion to Bengal Sa R' 8,143, and Expence of Dawk bearers, laid for General Welleſley and other Officers, Sa R' 50,284	--
Sicca Rupees	--

East India Houſe,
18th June 1806.

of the MARQUIS WELLESLEY—*continued.*

1798-9	1799-1800	1800-1	1801-2	1802-3	1803-4	1804-5
10,52,328	15,02,655	18,31,702	17,62,256	18,90,522	19,45,722	24,20,798
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,990	- - -
- - -	58,204	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	65,050	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,000	7,35,617
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46,126	23,800	- - -
11,792	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5,000	42,157	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	10,113	15,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	5,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	23,324	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	48,178	11,263	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,13,636	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,28,452
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,353	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27,231	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,786	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,914	- - -	49,658
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,254	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,509	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,000	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,516	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,369	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,584
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,161
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,95,075
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,64,446
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	89,355
10,69,120	16,83,179	18,70,026	21,24,070	20,97,758	20,57,397	38,13,146

Errors excepted.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 7.

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable the Houſe of Commons of 22d April 1806, for An Account of the Expences incurred by Lord Cornwallis, and charged to the Account of the Company in conſequence of his Lordſhip's Viſit to Lucknow and the Upper Provinces in 1786-7.

The Expence attending Lord Cornwallis's viſit to the Upper Provinces in 1787 is not diſtinguiſhed in the Durbar Accounts of that Year.

Errors excepted.

East India Houſe
18th June 1806.

Wm Wright.
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 8.

An ACCOUNT of the EXPENCES incurred by Sir John Shore in 1796-7 and 1797-8, he having in theſe Years twice viſited Lucknow and the Upper Provinces.

	Sa Rupa.
1796-7	1,307
1797-8	31,582

Errors excepted.

East India Houſe,
18th June 1806.

Wm Wright.
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 9.

AN ACCOUNT, including that for Boats, of the Monies charged to the Account of the Company in conſequence of LORD WELLESLEY's Viſit to the Upper Provinces in 1801-2.

1801-2	Sicca Rupees	3,13,136

The above is extracted from the Durbar Accounts, as given in N° 4, and is ſuppoſed to include the Expence of Boats; but the Particulars which compoſe the ſum of S^a R^s 3,13,136 are not received.

Errors excepted.

East-India Houſe, 18th June, 1806.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENCE incurred in conſequence of MARQUIS WELLESLEY's intended Viſit to the Upper Provinces in 1804-5.

1804-5	Vide N° 4.	Sicca Rupees 1,28,452.

Errors excepted.

East-India Houſe, 18th June, 1806.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 11.

SEPARATE ACCOUNT of the permanent Eſtabliſhment of Boats for the Uſe of the Governor General, in the Years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

		Sa. Rs.
1801.	Charlotte Yacht, Wages of the Crew per Month	4,740
	Naiade Budgerow - D° - - -	1,608
	Bhavleah - - - D° - - -	1,668
	Philcherah - - D° - - -	1,678
	Sonamokey Pinnace - D° - - -	3,636
	Tow Boat - - D° - - -	450
	Cook Boat - - D° - -	396
	Total in the Year 1801, Sa Rs -	14,176
1802.	Naiade - - - D° - - -	1,608
	Bhavleah - - - D° - - -	1,668
	Philcherah - - D° - - -	1,668
	Sonamokey - - D° - - -	4,536
	Tow Boat - - D° - - -	450
	Cook Boat - - D° - - -	1,014
	Total in the Year 1802, Sa Rs -	10,944
1803.	Naiade - - - D° - - -	1,548
	Bhavleah - - - D° - - -	1,668
	Philcherah - - D° - - -	1,678
	Sonamokey - - D° - - -	4,536
	Tow Boat - - D° - - -	450
	Cook Boat - - D° - - -	1,014
	Bhavleah, purchaſed from General Clarke's Agents D° - - -	1,752
	Total in the Year 1803, Sa Rs -	12,646
1804.	Naiade - - - D° - - -	1,548
	Bhavleah - - - D° - - -	1,668
	Philcherah - - D° - - -	2,136
	Sonamokey - - D° - - -	4,536
	Tow Boat - - D° - - -	450
	Cook Boat - - D° - - -	1,014
	Bhavleah, purchaſed from General Clarke's Agent D° - - -	1,752
	Total in the Year 1804, Sa Rs -	13,104

Errors excepted.

East India Houſe,
18th June 1806.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 12.

AN ACCOUNT of the Expences of the Body Guard, in the Years 1787 and 1795, and the Expence of the Guard eſtabliſhed by Lord Welleſley; ſpecifying the Amount in each Year, from 1801 to 1805.

	Sicca Rupees.
1787	49,876
1795	48,790
The Expence in 1801 is not ſpecified on the Accounts of the Military Eſtabliſhments for that year, received from Bengal.	
1802 *	1,99,374
1803	2,10,354
1804	3,19,788
1805	3,15,153

* The new formation of the Body Guard was eſtabliſhed by Minutes of Council, of the 21ſt April 1802.

The Officers, Serjeants, &c. being borne on the ſtrength of the Native Regiments of Cavalry at Bengal and Madras, the Expence of the Body Guard is ſtated at about S. Rs 86,119.

Errors excepted.

East India Houſe,
18th June 1806.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 14.

AN ACCOUNT of the Expence of the Secretary's Office in 1797-8.

Extract Account of the Eſtabliſhed Offices, Places, &c. &c. under the Bengal Government, made up to the 1ſt May 1797.

Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - - - - -	S[a] R[s] -	2,56,165
1797-8 The actual diſburſement in this Year was Sicca Rup[s]		2,38,615

Errorsexcepted.

East-India Houſe,
18th June, 1806.

W[m] Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 15.

AN ACCOUNT of the Expence of the Secretary's Office, in 1803-4 and in 1804-5.

Extract Account of the Eſtabliſhed Offices, Places, &c. &c. under the Bengal Government, made up to the 1ſt May in each Year.

1803 Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - - - -	S[a] R[s] -	4,93,340
1804 Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - - - - -		6,04,324
1803-4 The actual diſburſement in this Year was S[a] R[s] - -		5,66,962
1804-5 D[o] D[o] - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		6,82,418

Errors excepted.

East-India Houſe,
18th June, 1806.

W[m] Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 16.

AN ACCOUNT of the Yearly Salary of the Military Secretary of the Governor General in 1797-8.

1797 - - - - - - - - - - - - S^a R^s 10,495

No. 17.

AN ACCOUNT of the Increase of that Salary during the Government of LORD WELLESLEY, and the Total Amount.

The Salary to the Military Secretary was increased to S^a R^s 1,500 per Month, by Order of the Governor General and Council of 6th May 1802. The increase from 1797 is therefore S^a R^s 7,505 per Annum - - Total Salary S^a R^s 18,000 per Annum.

In January 1805, in consequence of Orders from the Court, the Salary of the Military Secretary was reduced from S^a R^s 1,500 to S^a R^s 1,000 per Month, or - - S^a R^s 12,000 per Annum.

Errors excepted.

Wm Wright,

Auditor of India Accounts.

East India House,
18th June 1806.

A List of SERVANTS of the Company unemployed in each of the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.

Bengal.

1799.

Senior Merchants:

Jacob Rider.
William Pawſon.
Willoughby Legh.
John Mackenzie.
Edward Eyre Burgeſs.
Robert Bathurſt.
Joſeph Sherburne.
Arthur Heſilridge.
Francis Mure.
Charles Cockerell.
John Addiſon.
John Hall.

Charles Coates.
William Armſtrong.
Jonathan Court.
John Harman Becher.
Robert Grant.
John Rider.
James Graham.
The Honble. Frederick Fitzroy.
The Honble. C. A. Bruce.
Henry Pitts Forſter.

Factor:

John Battye.

1800.

Senior Merchants:

William Pawſon.
Willoughby Legh.
Edward Eyre Burgeſs.
Robert Bathurſt.
Joſeph Sherburne.
Arthur Heſilridge.
John Addiſon.
William Armſtrong.
Jonathan Court.
John Harman Becher.
Robert Grant.
John Rider.
Henry Pitts Forſter.

Henry Chichley Plowden.
George Richard Foley.
Robert Gregory.
Joſeph Bernard Smith.

Junior Merchant:

Colin Shakeſpear.

Factor:

John Battye.

Writer:

James Fraſer.

1801.

Senior Merchants:

John Addiſon.
William Armſtrong.
Richard Becher.
Jonathan Court.
Henry Pitts Forſter.
Robert Grant.
Robert Gregory.
Arthur Heſilridge.
Willoughby Legh.
William Pawſon.

Henry Chichley Plowden.
Joſhua John Brownlow Proby.
Henry Revell.

Junior Merchants:

John Battye.
Colin Shakeſpear.

Writer:

James Fraſer.

1802.

Senior Merchants:	Willoughby Legh.
John Addiſon.	William Pawſon.
William Armſtrong.	Henry Revell.
Jonathan Court.	Junior Merchant:
Edward Fenwick.	Colin Shakeſpear.
Henry Pitts Forſter.	Factor:
Robert Grant.	Thomas Woodford.
Robert Gregory.	
Arthur Heſilridge.	

1803.

Senior Merchants:	Willoughby Legh.
John Addiſon.	Junior Merchants:
Jonathan Court.	
Edward Fenwick.	Sir Charles Richard Blunt, Bar^{t}.
Robert Grant.	Thomas Woodford.
Robert Gregory.	
Sir Arthur Heſilridge, Bar^{t}.	

1804.

Senior Merchants:	Robert Grant.
Jonathan Court.	Robert Gregory.
Edward Fenwick.	Sir Arthur Heſilridge, Bar^{t}.
	Willoughby Legh.

Errors excepted.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

N° 23.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sum paid to Captain MADDAN for carrying home Diſpatches from Lord CORNWALLIS in 1793, and the Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors, ordering that the caſe of Captain MADDAN ſhall not be drawn into a precedent in future.

At a Court of Directors held on Wedneſday the 1ſt Auguſt 1792.

The Court having taken into their conſideration the Diſpatches from the Right Honble. Earl Cornwallis, dated 4th March laſt, and received by Captain Maddan, his Lordſhip's Aid-de-Camp, containing a Narrative of the brilliant and ſucceſsful military operations of the Britiſh arms under his Lordſhip's command, which were terminated by a moſt ſatisfactory and glorious Peace with Tippoo Sultaun.

Reſolved—That the Chairman be deſired to write to Captain Maddan, requeſting his acceptance of one thouſand guineas.

Copy, Paragraph of a Letter from the Court of Directors in the Military Department to the Governor General in Council, dated 24th March 1795.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors, dated 3d September 1792.

Para. 142. Captain Maddan's allowance as Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General, continued to be drawn while deputed to Europe with Diſpatches.

50. For the reaſons ſtated in Lord Cornwallis's Minute of the 3rd Auguſt 1792, we approve of your reſolution for continuing to Captain Madan, charged with Diſpatches to England, containing the intelligence of the Peace, his allowances as one of his Lordſhip's Aids-de-Camp. But leſt our unqualified aſſent to this meaſure ſhould lead to an extent of which we are not at preſent aware, we direct that it be not drawn into a precedent. Captain Maddan's allowances muſt ceaſe from the day on which Lord Cornwallis took his departure from Madras to Europe, viz. 10th October 1793.

East India Houſe,
18th June 1806.

W. Ramſay, Secr.

PAPERS

relating to

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

1.

First Charge againſt Marquis *Welleſley*.

MONEY.

Ordered to be printed 20th June 1806.

EAST INDIA REVENUES.

AN ACCOUNT of the Net Revenues of the CEDED PROVINCES in OUDE, after deducting Expences of Collection and other Contingent Charges; ſince the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Lucknow* in November 1801, to the lateſt Period;—Shewing, the Amount of REVENUE applicable to the Payment of the Troops, after deducting all CIVIL CHARGES.

	COLLECTIONS of Revenue and Cuſtoms.	CHARGES Collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms; Judicial, &c. Charges.	CHARGES of The Reſidency at Lucknow. (A.)	TOTAL CHARGES.	NET REVENUE.
	S[a]R[s].	S[a]R[s].	S[a]R[s].	S[a]R[s]	S[a]R[s],
Oct. April 1801/2.	48,11,800	94,600	1,47,000	2,41,600	45,70,200
May. April 1802/3.	(B.) 1,78,40,871	30,33,659	2,57,930	32,91,589	1,45,49,282
1803/4.	1,34,01,411	35,55,172	2,54,520	38,09,692	95,91,719
1804/5.	1,43,30,045	45,30,130	2,92,352	48,22,482	95,07,563
S[a]R[s]	5,03,84,127	1,12,13,561	9,51,802	1,21,65,363	3,82,18,764

THE Advances and Receipts for Salt, in Oude, are not included above; they were as follow:

	S[a]R[s].		S[a]R[s].
Advances 1802/3	4,91,898	Receipts	—
3/4	8,19,017		2,41,601
4/5	2,51,155		6,25,118
S[a]R[s]	15,72,070	S[a]R[s]	8,66,719

(A.) It is ſuppoſed theſe are meant by the term "*Civil Charges*," in the Order of the Houſe; the Amount ſtated for 1801/2 is Half the Expences of the year May 1801 to April 1802.

(B.) In this Sum S[a]R[s] 26,54,467 are included, belonging to 1801/2, not brought into the Accounts until the following Year; the Receipts for 1801/2 ſhould therefore be S[a]R[s] 74,66,267, and thoſe for 1802/3, S[a]R[s] 1,51,86,404.

East India Houſe, 1ſt July 1806.

(Errors Excepted)

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

EAST INDIA REVENUES.

ACCOUNT of the NET REVENUES of The Ceded Provinces in Oude: &c.

Ordered to be printed 3d July 1806.

ARTICLE of Charge of High Crimes and Misdemeanors committed by *Richard Colley* Marquis *Wellesley*, in his Transactions with respect to the Rajahs and Zemindars in the *Doab*; and particularly in his Transactions with respect to the Rajah *Bugwunt Sing*, Zemindar of *Saſnee* and *Bidjeghur*, and the Rajah *Kakoor Addkeerin*, Zemindar of *Cutchoura*.

THAT *Richard Colley* Marquis *Welleſley* was conſtituted, appointed, and actually became a ſervant of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, in the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1797, and in the reign of His Majeſty the thirty-ſeventh. THAT the Office which he was appointed to fill was that of Governor General of Bengal, and ſubſequently that of Captain General of all the King's and Company's Forces ſerving in the Britiſh Territories in the Eaſt Indies. THAT he arrived, and took poſſeſſion of the Government committed to his charge, in the month of May 1798; and that he continued to fill, and to exerciſe the powers of the ſaid Office and Offices until the month of Auguſt 1805, when he was therein ſuperſeded by Charles Marquis Cornwallis.

THAT in the Countries which the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* had unlawfully, perfidiouſly, and tyrannically extorted from the Nabob Vizier of Oude, dwelt ſeveral tributary Chieftains called Rajahs, greatly reſpected by the Sovereigns, and highly revered by the People of Hinduſtan, being deſcended from the ancient Hindu Rajahs or Princes, who had reſided in that country before the Muſſulman conqueſt, having from time immemorial poſſeſſed ſtrong forts and populous towns independent of Government, and maintained, with undiminiſhed influence and power, numerous vaſſals and adherents, whoſe perſonal bravery and attachment to their Lord were unimpaired, and, though owing allegiance to the Nabob Vizier of Oude, poſſeſſing princely rights, and honours, and eſtates, which had deſcended to them unqueſtioned through a long time of venerable anceſtry, and which their Sovereign could neither alienate nor deſtroy.

THAT, on taking poſſeſſion of the Countries which he had ſo iniquitouſly extorted from the ſaid Nabob Vizier, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* did determine upon the humiliation of the ſaid Rajahs, the ruin of their families, the deſtruction of their forts, and the ſeizure of their towns; a meaſure unjuſt and unwiſe in itſelf, and dangerous to the tranquillity of the Country, a meaſure which, even in the proudeſt days of Muſſulman deſpotiſm, had never been attempted.

THAT, for a ſeries of years, it had been the cuſtom of the Country for the ſaid Rajahs, in the quality of Zemindars, to rent of the Nabob Vizier himſelf, or of his great Aumils, the lands ſurrounding their hereditary eſtates, which were again let by them to the Ryots or huſbandmen, by whom they were cultivated: the rent required of the cultivator being always, according to the liberality or avarice of the Zemindar, proportionate to that at which the lands were held of the Aumil, or of the Nabob Viziers.

THAT, in furtherance of his determination reſpecting the ſaid Rajahs, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, he having alſo determined, contrary to every principle of equity and humanity which ſhould have actuated a Britiſh Governor, to impoſe new and heavy burthens upon the already overburthened People of the ſaid extorted Countries, did, by the means of his brother, the Honourable Henry Welleſley, whom he had illegally appointed Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid Countries, and other unlawful agents, require of the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars an enormous increaſe of the rents which they had theretofore paid: an exaction calculated to produce great diſcontent among the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars, and, by the oppreſſion which it would infallibly drive them to exerciſe towards the Huſbandmen, to reduce thoſe uſeful and unfortunate men to the extreme of poverty, wretchedneſs, and want.

THAT, taking advantage of the reluctance which the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars naturally felt to accede to the ſaid oppreſſive and tyrannical requiſitions, and making their reluctance a pretext for the execution of his long-meditated views reſpecting the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* did declare all thoſe who did not ſubmit to the ſaid requiſitions to be in a ſtate of diſaffection or rebellion to the Government; a Government which was notoriouſly an uſurpation, and to which the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars had never acknowledged any allegiance, and to which they owed no obedience.

THAT, true to the character of an Uſurper and a Deſpot, diſdaining to conciliate acquieſcence where he had the power to compel ſubmiſſion, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* did, to the diſgrace of the Britiſh Arms, call in Britiſh Troops to enforce his ſaid unlawful, unjuſt, ſevere, and arbitrary demands upon the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars.

THAT the greater part of the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars, ſome intimidated by threats, and others overawed by the preſence of the Military, ſome yielding to numerous bodies of troops which ſurrounded their fields and prepared to aſſail their manſions, and others actually attacked, conquered, and ſubdued, ſome conſcious of the hopeleſſneſs of reſiſtance, and ſome terrified by the awful example of others, were finally compelled to ſubmit, in the moſt humiliating and abject manner, to all the ſaid unlawful, unjuſt, ſevere, and arbitrary demands of the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*.

THAT thoſe of the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars who had the hardihood to reſiſt the oppreſſion of the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* were treated as rebels and enemies, expelled from their homes and driven from their Country, their towns being plundered or burnt, their fortreſſes demoliſhed or held by their enemies, and their eſtates confiſcated for the uſe of their conquerors.

THAT thus, in violation of all law and juſtice and humanity, and to the diſgrace of the Britiſh Name in India, were the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars, the deſcendants of the moſt ancient, the moſt princely, and the moſt venerable families in Hinduſtan, degraded, oppreſſed, ruined, or deſtroyed by the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* and his illegal agents.

THAT, among thoſe of the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars who had the misfortune to incur the diſpleaſure and the vengeance of the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* was the Rajah Bugwunt Sing, Zemindar of Saſnee and Bidjeghur, a Hindu Prince reſiding in the extremity of the Doab, on the North-weſtern frontier of Oude, the head of a powerful tribe, ſurrounded by a numerous and warlike body of vaſſals and adherents, whom the perſonal bravery and private worth of their Chief had ſtrongly attached to his fortunes, beloved by the whole Country, on account of the equity and the liberality of his character, poſſeſſing an extenſive diſtrict, ſeveral conſiderable towns, and two ſtrong forts, from which he took his title, and able to bring twenty thouſand men to the field.

THAT the ſaid Rajah Bugwunt Sing had for a long time farmed the jumma (or land revenue) and the ſayer (or duties) of the ſurrounding diſtricts, under Almas Ali Khan, one of the great Aumils of the Nabob Vizier, for regular terms of three years, conformably with the practice which prevailed throughout that part of the ſaid Nabob Vizier's territories.

THAT

THAT the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, in purſuance of his before-mentioned unjuſt determination reſpecting the ſaid Rajahs and Zemindars, and in purſuance of his before-mentioned unjuſt determination to increaſe the burthens of the People of the ſaid extorted Countries, did, by means of his before-mentioned unlawful agents, require of the ſaid Rajah Bugwunt Sing an enormous increaſe of the rents which he had before paid, did poſitively inſiſt upon the ſeparation of the jumma and the ſayer, and did declare that he would grant no engagement to the ſaid Rajah, either for the jumma or the ſayer, for more than one year.

THAT the ſaid Rajah, Bugwunt Sing, naturally averſe to a meaſure ſo injurious to his own intereſts, did, in the moſt reſpectful and conciliating manner, ſtate his objections to the two laſt-mentioned conditions of the ſaid propoſals.

THAT the Collector of the diſtrict, who was employed as the agent of communication between Rajah Bugwunt Sing and the before-mentioned Honourable Henry Welleſley, whom his brother, the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, had illegally appointed Lieutenant Governor of the ſaid extorted Countries, did at the ſame time write to the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, telling him, that, "after the difficulty he "had experienced in endeavouring to carry his orders into execution (generally), "that he did not expect to be able to induce the Zemindar of Saſnee and Bidjeghur "to engage for the ſayer ſeparately for one year, without having recourſe to very "ſerious meaſures againſt him; but that he hoped that he would be induced to "engage for it, were the period extended to three years."

THAT the ſaid Honourable Henry Welleſley, without making any attempt to gain the acquieſcence of the ſaid Rajah, either by negociation, conciliation, or perſuaſion, without attending to the ſuggeſtions of the ſaid Collector for effecting an amicable ſettlement, and without any further correſpondence or communication with the ſaid Rajah or the ſaid Collector, did immediately requeſt the Commander in Chief of the army, who was then ſtationed in the ſaid extorted Countries, to ſend, without any delay, a ſufficient force to puniſh the "contumacy" of the ſaid Rajah.

THAT the ſaid Commander in Chief did accordingly diſpatch a large body of Troops under the command of a Lieutenant Colonel, which, on the 12th of December 1802, took a poſition before the Fort of Saſnee, where the ſaid Rajah then was, and made formidable preparations for attacking and reducing it; and thus commenced an unjuſt and cruel War againſt the ſaid Rajah.

THAT the attack was continued with various ſucceſs until the 7th of January 1803, when a detachment of the aſſailants, after ſetting fire to the Town, and thus wantonly extending their vengeance to the quiet and harmleſs Villagers, fell upon a party of the ſaid Rajah's troops, and ſlew great numbers of them; and thus began the lawleſs and barbarous ſlaughter of the ſaid Rajah's brave and faithful adherents.

THAT the warfare was thus carried on until the 15th of January, when an unſucceſsful attempt was made to carry the Fort by aſſault; and this failure having been attended with ſome loſs, and having brought great diſcredit on the Britiſh Arms, the Commander in Chief, on the 31ſt of January, appeared in perſon before Saſnee, at the head of a powerful reinforcement.

THAT more vigorous preparations were accordingly made, the moſt effectual means taken to prevent the eſcape of the ſaid Rajah, and the admiſſion of ſuccours; and, on the 8th of February, another attack was made upon the Town, and another dreadful ſlaughter of the ſaid Rajah's brave and faithful followers enſued.

THAT, on the night of the 12th of February, the ſaid Rajah, diſcouraged by the loſs of ſo many of his Troops, alarmed by the magnitude and the extent of the preparations which were making for his deſtruction, unable to oppoſe any further effectual reſiſtance without expoſing himſelf and his People to the riſk of being wholly deſtroyed, and juſtly averſe to falling into the hands of his avaricious, rapacious, tyrannical, and blood-thirſty enemies, taking advantage of the uncommon darkneſs of the night, and followed by many of his adherents, fled from the Fort

of Saſnee, and, thus baniſhed from the Country of his forefathers, took refuge in the Country of the Mahrattas.

THAT others of his adherents, having attempted to take ſhelter in his Fort of Bidjeghur, were, to a man, moſt barbarouſly cut to pieces by the Britiſh Troops who ſurrounded it.

THAT, on the 13th of February, the ſaid Commander in Chief, not ſatisfied with the devaſtation and carnage which had already been made, poſted the Army under his command before Bidjeghur, ſtationed them in ſuch a manner as to prevent the garriſon from eſcaping and from receiving any ſuccours, and, after having ſummoned the Killedar, Rajah Ram Chobbie, to deliver up the Fort, upon the promiſe of ſparing the lives of the garriſon, and after having refuſed to grant the ſaid Killedar a few days to obtain the conſent of his Maſter, the ſaid Rajah Bugwunt Sing, made preparations for ſtorming the Fort.

THAT, on the night of the 27th of February, the ſaid Killedar, incapable of holding out againſt the attacks of the aſſailants, and unwilling to give up thoſe who had been entruſted to his care to the mercileſs enemies of his Chief, availing himſelf of the uncommon darkneſs of the night, and of a heavy rain, led the garriſon out of the Fort, and, after being attacked, and having many of his followers killed, and great numbers taken priſoners, with much difficulty ſucceeded in making his eſcape with the reſt.

THAT the expulſion of the ſaid Rajah Bugwunt Sing and his adherents being accompliſhed, his Forts were taken poſſeſſion of by thoſe who had accompliſhed it, and all his eſtates and property of every kind were confiſcated for the uſe of the aforeſaid uſurped Government.

THAT thus was the ſaid Rajah Bugwunt Sing, Zemindar of Saſnee and Bidjeghur, a Hindu Prince of great worth and courage, the deſcendant of one of the oldeſt and moſt reſpected families in Hinduſtan, ſolely from an unwillingneſs to conſent to the oppreſſive and unjuſt demands of thoſe who had extorted the Territories, and uſurped the Government of his Sovereign, treated as a rebel and an outlaw, attacked in his own manſions by a powerful military force, driven in exile, as a criminal and fugitive, from the countries where his forefathers had from time immemorial lived in greatneſs and ſplendour, his brave and faithful adherents driven from their families and their homes, diſperſed among ſtrangers and enemies, or moſt wantonly and moſt barbarouſly ſlaughtered, his towns laid waſte, his forts ſeized, and all his poſſeſſions for ever wreſted from him, and confiſcated for the benefit of his avaricious, his unprincipled, and relentleſs deſtroyers.

THAT another of the unfortunate victims to the rapacity, the cruelty, and the tyranny of the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*, and his unlawful agents, was the Rajah Kakoor Addkeerin, Zemindar of Cutchoura, a Hindu Prince of venerable anceſtry, of great bravery, of large poſſeſſions, the Chief of a powerful and numerous body of vaſſals and adherents, and, for many years, a renter of very conſiderable diſtricts in the Doab, under Almas Ali Khan, the great Aumil of the Nabob Vizier of Oude.

THAT, conformably with the before-mentioned determination which the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* had long formed, reſpecting the humiliation of the Rajahs and Zemindars, and in purſuance of the before-mentioned determination which he had alſo formed of impoſing new burthens upon the People of the extorted Countries, an enormous increaſe of rent was impoſed upon the ſaid Rajah, and very degrading conceſſions were exacted from him; which, after ſome reſpectful heſitation on his part, and ſome imperious menace on the part of the agents of the ſaid Marquis, were agreed to: the ſaid Rajah, intimidated by theſe threats, "having conſented "to acquieſce in any terms which might be propoſed."

THAT an arrangement was accordingly made, and a ſettlement agreed to; and the ſaid Rajah was about to give up his guns and ammunition, and evacuate his fort of Cutchoura, conformably to the humiliating and oppreſſive terms which he had

had been compelled to accept, when ſome miſunderſtanding taking place in conſequence of the inſolence and indignity which were offered to the ſaid Rajah, by the perſon who came to enforce the fulfilment of the ſaid ſtipulations, and in conſequence of a groſs outrage committed on ſome of the ſaid Rajah's people by ſome of the Company's Troopers, the Soldiers of the ſaid Rajah, juſtly indignant at ſuch conduct, were unwilling to give up the fort under ſuch diſgrace, and prepared to reſiſt.

THAT the Commander in Chief, with the Army under his command, freſh from the ſlaughter of the hundreds who had fallen by their hands at Saſnee and Bidjeghur, immediately took up a poſition before Cutchoura, a ſtrong and well-garriſoned fort, where the ſaid Rajah and all his Family were, and made preparations for an aſſault.

THAT the ſaid Rajah, anxious to ſoften the diſpleaſure and avert the enmity of his aſſailants, and ſolicitous to prove his adherence to his agreements, and his ſubmiſſion to their will, on the 7th of March wrote the following reſpectful letter to the ſaid Commander in Chief: "In conſequence of a meſſage received from Mr. "Ruſſell, I waited upon him at Mecitchy, and accompanied him from thence to "Akſooly, and accepted the terms of ſettlement which were propoſed to me for the "diſtricts of Dihooliſer and Cutchoura, and obtained leave to proceed to Cutchoura, "for the purpoſe of ſending out the guns and ammunition. I admitted the Com-"pany of Sepoys, which came along with me into the fort, intending early in the "morning to go to Mr. Ruſſell with all the guns, &c. Mr. Ruſſell came to the "fort very early in the morning, and, in terms of anger and reproach, ordered me "to evacuate and deliver up the fort, deſiring me to go immediately, and take my "People with me, and treated me with great diſreſpect. Perceiving this, my Sol-"diers conceived it improper to quit the fort under ſuch circumſtances of diſgrace, "and prepared to reſiſt. Juſt then the Sepoys went away. Soon afterwards the "Dewan Sooka Loll and the Mulavi arrived from Akſooly, and having reſtored "peace to my mind, they departed. A ſhort time had elapſed, when four or five "Troopers galloped after two or three of my People, whom they wounded with their "ſwords, and thus began hoſtilities. My People ſeeing no alternative, fired two or "three matchlocks. My evil deſtiny has created this miſunderſtanding. I never "meant to wage war, nor do I now. You are Maſter and Ruler of the Country; if, "out of your great bounty, you will caſt a favourable eye on me, and allow me to "reſide in this place, it will be an act of mercy and great kindneſs. I am ready to "pay the ſtipulated revenue, to be perfectly obedient, and never to ſhelter myſelf "behind any excuſe; and whatever you ſhall order reſpecting me ſhall be fulfilled."

THAT to this letter, explaining ſo minutely and ſo faithfully the cauſes of the miſunderſtanding that had taken place, and teſtifying ſo fully the great regret which that circumſtance had produced, expreſſing, in ſuch mild and ſubmiſſive terms, the willingneſs of the ſaid Rajah to do whatever might be required of him by thoſe whoſe diſpleaſure he ſo ſincerely deprecated, and whoſe favour he ſo earneſtly courted, and, from its unaffected and ingenuous ſimplicity, ſo well calculated to excite, not merely the clemency, but the compaſſion, and the good-will of the humane, the generous, and the juſt, the ſaid Commander in Chief, on the ſame day, returned the following harſh, ſevere, and haughty anſwer: "After having ſo wantonly broken your faith in "refuſing to evacuate and deliver up the fort of Cutchoura, agreeably to the terms "of your agreement with Mr. Ruſſell, and treated the Troops who went with you to "receive poſſeſſion of the place with harſhneſs and contempt, turning them out of "the fort, and thereby proclaiming war, the only terms which can now be granted are, "that you ſhall deliver up the Fort, the Garriſon, your Children, and yourſelf, to the "Commander in Chief, to be diſpoſed of as he ſhall judge proper. No promiſe of "future favour to you or your People is to be underſtood to be granted. If theſe "terms are accepted, they muſt be fullfiled by ſun-riſe to-morrow morning, and "the Garriſon are to leave their arms in the fort, and march out unarmed."

THAT theſe terms, ſo degrading, ſo inſulting, and ſo barbarous, ſo unworthy of a Britiſh General to demand and of a Hindu Prince to receive, not being complied with, the ſaid Commander in Chief, on the following day, proceeded to attack the ſaid Rajah's fort.

THAT the ſaid Rajah, having withſtood theſe attacks for ſeveral days, and being at laſt convinced of the hopeleſsneſs of reſiſtance, awed by the terrible example of the Rajah Bugwunt Sing, ſeeing no ſafety but in flight, juſtly averſe to the ignominious ſurrender of himſelf, his Children, and his People to his cruel, rapacious, and implacable enemies, and driven to deſpair by the unrelenting ſeverity of his aſſailants, did, on the night of the 12th of March, with his whole Family and ſeveral thouſands of his faithful followers (as it is thus deſcribed in a letter from the ſaid Commander in Chief to the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley*) "ruſh out of the fort, with "an intention of forcing their way through the chain of poſts by which they were "ſurrounded, when they were immediately attacked by the advanced parties, and "purſued for four miles with great ſlaughter: Hunſerage Sing, the ſecond Son of "the Rajah, the Rajah's Dewan, and four of his principal Commanders, being "among the killed; and the number of private men who fell being very great."

THAT the Family and followers of the ſaid Rajah being thus inhumanly maſſacred, and himſelf driven from his Home and his Country with the reſt, his forts were taken poſſeſſion of by the Conquerors, and all his eſtates and property of every kind confiſcated.

THAT thus was the ſaid Rajah Kakoor Addkeerin, Zemindar of Cutchoura, a deſcendant of the ancient Princes of Hinduſtan, after being inſulted with the moſt humiliating and barbarous propoſals, attacked by a powerful Army in his own fortreſs, driven from the Country where his anceſtors had for many generations lived in princely grandeur, to wander as an outcaſt among ſtrangers, his Son, his Dewan, his Commanders, and great numbers of his vaſſals moſt wantonly and moſt inhumanly maſſacred, and the reſt diſperſed or taken captive, his villages laid waſte, his fields ravaged, his forts ſeized, and all his poſſeſſions for ever wreſted from him, and confiſcated for the uſe of his avaricious, his unprincipled, and his relentleſs deſtroyers.

THAT all theſe Acts and Proceedings, ſo diſgraceful to the Britiſh Name, ſo openly in violation of all law, ſo repugnant to juſtice, and ſo ſhocking to humanity, were committed towards perſons over whom the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* had no juſt or legal controul, from whom he had no right to exact allegiance, and who owed no obedience to his commands, but who were, in law and in fact, the ſubjects of the Nabob Vizier of Oude; the ſaid Marquis having moſt iniquitouſly extorted the Countries in which theſe deeds were acted from that unfortunate and deſpoiled Prince, and exerciſing in it, in the name of the Eaſt India Company, an unlawful, deſpotic, and uſurped authority.

THAT the ſaid Acts and Proceedings having been committed either by the ſaid Marquis *Welleſley* himſelf or by perſons whom he had illegally appointed, and for whoſe conduct he was reſponſible, or by perſons who acted under his orders, and for whoſe actions he was accountable; and the ſaid Marquis having been regularly and duly informed of the ſaid Acts and Proceedings while they were in the courſe of commiſſion, and not only having never diſcountenanced, prohibited, or cenſured them, but, on the contrary, having formally approved them, and publicly thanked thoſe by whom they were committed; the ſaid Marquis is juſtly chargeable with all the ſaid Acts and Proceedings.

THAT, in all and ſingular of the above recited Acts and Proceedings, the ſaid *Richard Colley* Marquis *Welleſley* has been wholly unmindful of the ſolemn engagements of duty to the Eaſt India Company, to his Sovereign, and to his Country, by him entered into, has daringly contemned the Parliament, the King, and the Laws, and diſhonoured the Britiſh Nation and Name; and has therein been guilty of High Offences, Crimes, and Miſdemeanors.

ARTICLE of Charge of High Crimes and Misdemeanors committed by *Richard Colley* Marquis *Wellesley*, in his Transactions with respect to the Rajahs and Zemindars in the *Doab*; and particularly in his Transactions with respect to the Rajah *Bugwunt Sing*, Zemindar of *Safnee* and *Bidjeghur*, and the Rajah *Kakoor Addkeerin*, Zemindar of *Cutchoura*.

Ordered to be printed 7th July 1806.

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMITTEE

To whom the Petition of BENJAMIN LACAM, Esq.
Grantee of *New Harbour*, in *Bengal*,

WAS REFERRED.

Ordered to be printed 10*th July* 1806.

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The COMMITTEE, to whom the Petition of BENJAMIN LACAM, Grantee of NEW HARBOUR in BENGAL, was referred, and who were ordered to examine the Matter thereof, and report the ſame as it ſhould appear to them to the Houſe, together with their Obſervations thereupon;—Have, purſuant to the Order of the Houſe, examined the Matter of the ſaid Petition, and agreed on the following REPORT:—

THE Committee, that they might be enabled to form the moſt ſatisfactory judgment of the ſubject committed to their conſideration, have examined with care the Report of a former Committee of the Houſe of Commons which ſat in 1783 on Mr. Lacam's Caſe, alſo various Records of the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, as well as of the Eaſt India Company both in England and in the Eaſt Indies, and likewiſe various other Papers and Documents produced by Mr. Lacam in illuſtration of his Caſe. They have alſo heard much oral evidence, particularly from various Captains of Eaſt India Ships, and they have likewiſe received very valuable information from ſome of the Honourable Members of the Committee. The maſs of materials which they have had to inveſtigate is ſo great, that they conceive it will be beſt for them to abſtain from incumbering their Report with any detailed Account of them. Theſe however they will ſubjoin in an Appendix, exhibiting only in their Report ſuch a brief and ſummary view of the tranſactions which have taken place, ſubſequent to the Report of the former Committee, as may be neceſſary in order to juſtify the deciſion which the Committee have at length formed on Mr. Lacam's claim, and to enable the Houſe clearly to ſee their way through this long and intricate buſineſs.

The Report of the Committee in 1783 ſtated in the moſt forcible terms the difficulties and dangers attending the entrance into the Hughly River in Bengal, in other words, the navigation to Calcutta by the old Channel; as well as the various and great advantages likely to ariſe from the uſe of the new Channel explored by Mr. Lacam. The former was the only paſſage which, however dangerous, was then in uſe; but it was diſtinctly ſtated, as the opinion of an able and experienced Captain of a Ship in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, now a Member of Your Honourable Houſe, that it would become abſolutely neceſſary, both for the King's ſervice and the Company's, that a new track ſhould be diſcovered. Appendix (A. 1.)

The Report likewiſe ſtated the opinions both of Naval and Commercial characters of the firſt eminence, confirmed by letters of a ſimilar tendency, that the execution of Mr. Lacam's plan of conſtructing Docks and Wharfs, with all conveniencies for repairing, victualling, and watering Ships, at New Harbour, would be productive of the moſt important advantages both to the Eaſt India Company and the Public, in a financial, and much more in a political Appendix (A. 2, 3, 4, 5.)

political and naval view. The fulleſt teſtimony was likewiſe borne on the moſt undeniable grounds (the Committee will uſe their own words) to the great ingenuity, indefatigable induſtry, and unimpeached integrity of Mr. Lacam's character. Mr. Lacam, having been honoured with the high ſanction of the above Report, applied to the Honourable The Directors of
Appendix (B.) the Eaſt India Company, with a view to carrying his plan into execution; but various obſtacles were interpoſed, and delays took place, and it was not till after a long correſpondence between the Honourable Directors and the
Appendix (C. 1. & C. 2. C. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.) Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, in the courſe of which the Right Honourable Commiſſioners completely examined the whole of Mr. Lacam's claim, that Mr. Lacam in 1788 ſailed for India, inſtructions being given to the Governor General of Bengal to take the entire Caſe into his immediate conſideration, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as ſhould appear to him moſt conducive to the public good; the Governor General being likewiſe ordered, if he ſhould decide againſt the plan, to report what compenſation he might think reaſonable to be made to Mr. Lacam for the diſappointment of his proſpects; for the Petitioner, it ſhould be obſerved, had originally, as is ſtated in detail in the former Report, expended large ſums in the proſecution of his deſign, and incurred heavy pecuniary loſſes, beſides waſting many years of his life, and being expoſed to much anxiety and ſuffering.

Appendix (D.) The Governor General, on receiving an application from Mr. Lacam to that purpoſe, immediately ordered a Survey to be made of New Harbour, and of the Channel leading to it, directing, with great liberality, that Mr. Lacam himſelf ſhould accompany the Commiſſioners who were appointed to the execution of that ſervice.

Appendix (E.) The Report of theſe Commiſſioners in the general was clearly favourable to the adoption of Mr. Lacam's plan; but in one important particular it was deciſively hoſtile, viz. that of the ſoundings in the entrance into the new Channel, which, whether from error or deſign, were certainly not ſtated correctly. In conſequence of which, Lord Cornwallis, underſtanding that there was not a depth of water ſufficient for a large ſhip, and more particularly that ſuch a veſſel could not enter Channel Creek from ſea, during the S. W. monſoon, without the moſt imminent
Appendix (F.) danger, decided againſt the adoption of Mr. Lacam's plan, notwith-
Appendix (G. 1, 2, 3.) ſtanding his earneſt repreſentations to the contrary. Such having been his Lordſhip's deciſion, he proceeded, agreeably to the orders he had received to that effect, to enquire what compenſation it was reaſonable to make to Mr. Lacam for the diſappointment of his proſpects. Accordingly, after the inveſtigation of Mr. Lacam's accounts by another Committee, and after having maturely reflected on its Report, Lord Cornwallis re-
Appendix (H.) commended that the Eaſt India Company ſhould grant to Mr. Lacam an Annuity of £.600. for his own life, and in the event of his deceaſe £.400. per annum for the life of his wife. But, as the Committee beg leave to preſs on the ſpecial attention of the Houſe, this compenſation was expreſsly ſtated by his Lordſhip to be awarded in conſideration of the manner in which the Petitioner had been originally treated by the Government abroad, and with no reference whatever to any ſuppoſed benefits which the Public had derived from his diſcovery of the new Channel, nor to any loſſes he might be ſuppoſed to have incurred from not having been

permitted

permitted to complete his works at New Harbour. On the contrary, his Lordſhip, miſled, as has been already noticed, by the groundleſs allegation that the paſſage into the new Channel was attended with the moſt imminent danger, conſequently pronounced the ſcheme to be viſionary and ill founded, and likely, inſtead of yielding affluence and credit to the Petitioner, to have been productive of bankruptcy and ruin.

The Committee have thought it right to be thus particular in pointing out to the Houſe the principles on which his Lordſhip proceeded in recommending it to the Eaſt India Company to ſettle on the Petitioner the above annuity, becauſe the ſtatement proves deciſively, that there was not in his Lordſhip's mind any idea whatever of remunerating the Petitioner for having rendered a great public ſervice, for which conſequently he remains wholly unrequited to the preſent day.

After Lord Cornwallis's deciſion, Mr. Lacam returned to England, where he has ever ſince been uſing his endeavours to overcome the obſtacles which have oppoſed the accompliſhment of the great object of his deſires. But the queſtion having been conſidered as concluded by the deciſion of the Bengal Government, there was a general repugnance again to take it into conſideration. At length, however, various ſucceſſive accounts having reached the Petitioner, wherein large ſhips, both in His Majeſty's and the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, were ſtated to have croſſed the Sea Reefs into the Petitioner's Channel, he was encouraged once more to renew his application to the Houſe of Commons. The above accounts were produced before Your Committee, who, conſcious of the extreme importance of this part of the ſubject, ſcrutinized them with the greateſt care, entering into the inveſtigation of this part of the ſubject with the fuller confidence, becauſe they had the advantage of including among their Members ſome profeſſional gentlemen of acknowledged ſkill and experience in Naval affairs; and it is with no ſmall ſatisfaction they ſtate to the Houſe, that the moſt deciſive proofs were exhibited, both by written and printed documents, and by the oral teſtimony of ſeveral Captains of Eaſt Indiamen, that ſeveral large ſhips had within the laſt few years paſſed into the new Channel by the track recommended by the Petitioner, and had thereby proved beyond contradiction the fallacy of the grand objection which had been urged againſt him. Appendix (L.)

The particulars of the above inſtances will be found in the Appendix. But particular inſtances are leſs neceſſary, becauſe it is diſtinctly ſtated in evidence to Your Committee, that, in exact conformity with the opinion delivered in 1783 by a Member of the Committee, (as has been already noticed) the old Channel is at length almoſt utterly diſcontinued, and the public have been driven into the uſe of the paſſage diſcovered by Mr. Lacam, and which was clearly laid down by him in Charts long ago publiſhed. The Committee will therefore here only remark, that, in their judgment, theſe accounts ſettle the point which has been ſo long at iſſue, and, by eſtabliſhing the practicability of the Petitioner's track, eſtabliſh alſo the utility of his diſcoveries. Appendix (K.)

On the whole, Your Committee now feel themſelves warranted in ſpeaking of the Petitioner's plan as one of which time and experience have at length developed the value, and which has been thereby reſcued from unmerited reproach.

But though the Public have even already obtained great benefit from his labours, he himſelf has hitherto reaped nothing but diſappointment and loſs. While therefore the Committee anticipate with great ſatisfaction, the advantages which they truſt both the Eaſt India Company and the Nation at large will receive from the full accompliſhment of the Plan which the Petitioner above 30 years ago began to execute, and of which 23 years ago a Committee of the Houſe of Commons expreſſed themſelves in terms of ſtrong approbation, they truſt they may recommend the Petitioner to the Houſe, as a man whom meritorious and valuable ſervices, as well as undeſerved ſufferings, powerfully recommend to the equitable conſideration, and approved liberality of Parliament.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A. 1.)

REPORT made in 1783 from the Committee to whom the Petition of Benjamin Lacam, ſole Proprietor of New Harbour in Bengal, was referred—with Appendixes.

REPORT, &c.

The Committee, to whom the Petition of Benjamin Lacam, ſole Proprietor of New Harbour in Bengal, was referred;—have, purſuant to the Order of the Houſe, examined the Matter of the ſaid Petition.

Report of the Committee of 1783.

YOUR Committee having heard the oral evidence, and read the ſeveral papers laid before them, have found it neceſſary to divide the general contents of the ſaid evidence into three principal heads; in doing which they will ſtate to the Houſe the whole of the oral evidence adduced to them; and with reſpect to the written evidence, will, in general, uſe the preciſe expreſſions of the ſeveral documents from which they have collected the information they now report to the Houſe, referring to ſuch of the papers as they ſhall judge expedient to annex hereto by way of Appendix.

To render the ſame as clear and intelligible to the Houſe as poſſible, they will arrange the ſeveral matters under each diſtinct head, as nearly as may be, in order of time, ſo as to give a complete narrative of the whole, as the ſame appeared to them.

The firſt head of evidence reſpects the dangers and difficulties attending the Entrance of the Hughly river in Bengal, by the old channel or track now in uſe.

The ſecond head reſpects the advantages that are likely to ariſe from the uſe of the new channel or track explored by the Petitioner. And,

The third head reſpects the ſeveral circumſtances of a Grant obtained by the Petitioner from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an Harbour and Refitting Station in a part of the ſaid new channel and track, called Channel Creek, and known by the name of New Harbour.

To the firſt point, viz. the dangers and difficulties attending the Entrance of the river Hughly by the old track, Your Committee examined,

Captain John Hicks; who ſaid, He had been eighteen or nineteen years in the ſea ſervice in India, ten of them as Commander of Merchant ſhips, and during the laſt war, as Captain of the Eaſt India Company's ſhip of war the Reſolution; that the great difficulty and danger of navigating the entrances of the river Hughly ariſes from the want of ſufficient depth of water; that he had entered it two or three times in a year, always with Pilots on board, and nevertheleſs ſounded all the way; that he has found at low water a quarter leſs four fathom in the track now in uſe, for a great extent, and farther than a ſhip could go in one tide; that for this reaſon it is at all times extremely dangerous for ſhips of war to attempt getting into the Hughly river, and that it is utterly impracticable except at high water; that if a line of battle ſhip were to attempt the paſſage, ſhe would at low water ſtrike, even in the beſt part of the Channel, for at leaſt twenty-eight miles together; that ſince he knew the Channel, its depth of water is decreaſed at leaſt a fathom, and therefore it is not now navigable for a fifty-gun ſhip without extreme difficulty and danger; that although it may be poſſible for a line of battle ſhip to be got into the River, by running her in with a flowing tide, he was of opinion ſhe never could be got out again in a ſtate fit to put to ſea.

Collingwood Roddam, eſquire, many years Commander of a ſhip in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company:

Thomas

Report of the Committee of 1783.

Thomas Newte, eſquire, Philip Bromfield, eſquire, alſo many years Commanders of ſhips in the ſame ſervice; John Richardſon, eſquire, Commander of the Britannia ſhip of war in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and Commodore; and John Wilkinſon, eſquire, upwards of ten years Commander of a country ſhip in India; confirmed the foregoing evidence of Captain Hicks: And added, that ſcarce a year paſſes without many ſhips being loſt in attempting to navigate by the old Channel into the ſaid river Hughly.

Captain Newte further ſaid, That the water in the old Channel is ſo ſhoal, that the Eaſt India Company's ſhips, when laden, are obliged to ſail for many miles in water not above a foot deeper than what the ſhips draw.

Captain Bromfield further ſaid, That no part of the old Channel where Indiamen uſually lie, is ſafe or convenient in the South-weſt monſoon:—And,

Commodore Richardſon further ſaid, That there is never more than a quarter leſs four fathom water in that part of the preſent track called The Eaſtern Brace, at high water and ſpring tides.

Your Committee then examined Captain Robert Preſton, one of the elder Brethren of the Trinity Houſe; who ſaid, He had been ſeven voyages to Bengal, three of them as Captain of a ſhip in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, in one of which he was caſt away in the Bengal river; that ſhips entering the Hughly river make Point Palmiras, and from thence, to get up to their ſtation by the old track, they muſt paſs over the two Sands, called The Braces; that the paſſage over theſe Braces is exceedingly dangerous; that veſſels are frequently at a loſs to know whether they are over them or not, and that he has known many ſhips loſt there; that after having paſſed the Braces, the paſſage all the way to the river is very dangerous; that ſhips uſed to lie at Ingellee, though now they cannot get up thither for want of water, but are obliged to lie at the Barrabulla Buoy, which is at leaſt one hundred and thirty miles from Calcutta; that this circumſtance ſubjects the Eaſt India Company to an enormous expence and extreme riſque, in conveying the cargoes to the Indiamen; that, owing to the badneſs of this ſtation, the Company's ſhips are frequently obliged to depart before they have completed their cargoes, or taken in their water; that a year never paſſes without frequent inſtances of parts of cargoes being left behind, and other parts being damaged, by the Indiamen being obliged to lie in this improper ſtation; that the ſtores for Saint Helena, which are always ſhipped the laſt of all, are particularly liable to be left behind; and being eſſentially neceſſary to the inhabitants of that Iſland, the diſappointments thereby occaſioned, are productive of very bad conſequences and great inconveniencies; that many ſhips have been loſt by being driven out to ſea from thence, before they were prepared for their departure; that he thought it would be attended with the utmoſt difficulty and danger to attempt getting a line of battle ſhip into the river Hughly by the Channel now in uſe, which is amazingly changed, by reaſon of the Sands, from what it was when Admiral Watſon paſſed it; that the riſque now would be immenſe, for a ſhip of above twenty feet draught to paſs Ingellee; and ſuppoſing a large ſhip had paſſed Ingellee, there are many more almoſt inſurmountable difficulties before ſhe could get up to Calcutta, where it has been intended to conſtruct Docks; that, upon the whole, the old Channel up to the river Hughly, is now ſo dangerous, and daily becoming worſe, that it will be abſolutely neceſſary, both for the King's ſervice and the Company's, to explore and bring in to uſe a new track; and that he was convinced neceſſity will drive the public to it at laſt, if it does not induce them to do it immediately.

Your Committee then examined Captain John Lewis, commander of the Valentine Eaſt Indiaman; who ſaid, that in his laſt voyage homewards he quitted his pilot in the entrance of the Bengal river the ſecond of May 1782; that there is not now water enough for any of the Company's ſhips to lie at Ingellee, which obliged him to take in his cargo at Cudgeree; but that he could not complete his lading there for want of water at that place alſo, and that he filled up at the Barrabulla; that for ſeveral days during the time he laid there, he could not take in any lading, owing to the badneſs of the ſtation, and that many times the ſloops that brought the remainder of his cargo were obliged to bear away for Ingellee creek in great diſtreſs; that the water for a ſhip lying there, is obliged to be filled ſeveral miles above Calcutta; and that he got his ſupply on board with extreme difficulty, and at a very great expence, leaving ſeveral of his butts behind, which could not be brought on board on account of the badneſs of the weather—that after he had completed his cargo, he had very great difficulty in getting to ſea—that he loſt two anchors

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and two cables by lying at the Barrabulla, and ruined a third new cable in going out; that he turned out of the road, and that the pilot veſſels of every kind which were ordered to attend him, were obliged to bear away in diſtreſs; that he ran for Balaſore Roads, and as no pilot veſſel could keep company with him, he ſent his pilot on board a country ſhip there. Report of the Committee of 1783.

Captain Martin Waghorn, in His Majeſty's ſervice, being then examined, ſaid, That when he was Commander of the Aſhburnham Eaſt Indiaman, he experienced very great difficulty in taking in his cargo, water, and ſtores, at the Barrabulla, in the year 1777—that ſome of his cargo being damaged in coming down to the ſhip, was obliged to be returned, and was loſt in going back—that it is a very bad place for a large ſhip to lie at to take in her cargo, there being ſcarce water ſufficient for her to ſwing clear of her cable—that he was late in the ſeaſon, and that in going to ſea his ſhip ſtruck two or three times when there was a quarter four fathom water; and that at paſſing the Eaſtern Brace at high water, the beſt depth he had was half three fathom.

The dangers and difficulties of navigating up to the Hughly river being well known, and your Committee having reported, very fully, the evidence they have received relating thereto, from Gentlemen whoſe names are a ſufficient ſanction to their teſtimony—your Committee will next proceed to the ſecond head, under which they have reſolved to claſs the matters of their Report; viz. the advantages propoſed to the Eaſt India Company and the Public, from the uſe of the new paſſage up to the river Hughly by Channel Creek, and from a refitting ſtation, begun to be eſtabliſhed in that creek by Mr. Lacam, at New Harbour.

To explain to your Committee the ſituation both of the old channel and the new one propoſed to be brought into uſe, the Petitioner laid before them certain plans, charts, and ſurveys, on which the ſoundings of the two channels were marked; and informed the Committee, that theſe plans, charts, and ſurveys, were engraved from an original, which, as far as it related to the object of his preſent application to Parliament, had been made in India by himſelf—that he had alſo taken all the ſoundings as there ſet down, and that he had compared theſe plans, charts, and ſurveys, with thoſe made by Plaiſted, D'Anville, and Richie, the Eaſt India Company's Marine Surveyor, which he alſo produced to your Committee, and with which he had found his to agree.—And he further informed your Committee, that he had endeavoured to obtain every information reſpecting this matter that he could; with which view he had written to Sir John Clarke, Commander of His Majeſty's ſhip the Dolphin, requeſting his opinion of the intended ſcheme.—And it appeared to your Committee, that Sir John, in a letter in reply, dated the 1ſt of January 1776, copy of which is in the Appendix, No. 1, ſaid, He had cauſed a curſory ſurvey to be taken of Channel Creek, and the works carrying on there by Mr. Lacam; and thought New Harbour would anſwer every purpoſe that could be expected from it, ſo far as clearing and heaving down Merchants ſhips of any burthen; that he had cauſed a ſketch to be taken of the entrance into the Creek and Paſſage, cloſe up to the wharf, which both ſerved to confirm his opinion of the utility of the undertaking, for the buſineſs of clearing and heaving down ſhips in the Merchants ſervice: And he further ſaid, he thought a ſcheme, of ſuch benefit to the public, could not be too much encouraged in a commercial country.

The above-named Captain Hicks being examined to this point, ſaid, That he could not ſpeak to the difficulties of navigating the new Channel, having never paſſed that way in a ſhip; but that the advantages it has over the old one are, that it appears by the plans, charts, and ſurveys, the exactneſs of which he could not doubt, that there is a greater depth of water throughout, and no bar—that a line of battle ſhip could get to ſea from a part of that Channel, where ſhe might lie in ſafety, with any wind; whereas by the old channel, a line of battle ſhip could not be got out to ſea at all, even with a fair wind, nor an Indiaman in leſs than four tides, from a place of ſafety, even with a fair wind.

This evidence was confirmed by the ſaid Captain Newte; who added, that he thought the new Channel more eaſy of acceſs than the old one, and a ſafer paſſage to the Hughly river; and that it affords places of ſecurity for ſhips to lie in.

The ſaid Captain Bromfield confirmed all the foregoing evidences reſpecting the new Channel; and added, that he had ſounded it all the way in a ſloop, from the entrance to Mud Point, at low water—that in the middle he found five, ſix, or ſeven fathoms water—that there was water enough to have worked a line of battle ſhip

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down at low water—that the harbour called New Harbour is ſo ſecure, that a ſhip may lie there as ſafely as at Blackwall, and that the tides are moderate and eaſy there, compared to what they are in the old Channel—that with reſpect to water, he had no doubt but a ſhip might proceed to ſea from this new Channel even in a South-weſt monſoon; and that New Harbour is as healthy a place as any other, and more ſo than Culpee.

The Committee then aſked Captain Hicks, Why the new Channel is not made uſe of? who ſaid, It has but very lately been known to be navigable for large ſhips; and that it was explored by Mr. Lacam, the Petitioner, a few years ago.—And being further examined, he ſaid, That it is with extreme difficulty, and very conſiderable danger, that any veſſel can be got out of the river Hughly through the old Channel, in the South-weſt monſoon; and that they never could return by the ſame Channel, but muſt go to ſea, and return by the Braces; whereas a line of battle ſhip might be brought out from New Harbour in that ſeaſon without any material difficulty, and return in again, if forced to put back by ſtreſs of weather, as he firmly believed, from the ſurveys and ſoundings he had ſeen and heard mentioned, the truth of which he could not doubt—that the new Channel, in which there is not more force of tide than in the Thames at Blackwall, is not liable to be choaked with ſand, as the river diſembogues more to the Weſtward, and in the old Channel or Paſſage.—And being aſked, whether if a Light-houſe were built at the place marked in the ſurvey Light-houſe Point, and a floating light ſtationed at the tail of Saugur Iſland, at four fathom water, a veſſel could go up the new Channel with ſafety by night as well as by day? he ſaid, That in caſe of neceſſity it may be attempted, but in the old Channel it could not.

Commodore Richardſon being then further examined, confirmed the evidence of Captain Hicks, reſpecting the comparative healthineſs of the two ſtations of New Harbour and Culpee; and added, That he thought the former as proper a place for a ſhip to refit at as any in Bengal, if not the moſt ſo. And being aſked, What the quality of the water is at New Harbour? he ſaid, The only water there for uſe is Tank water; that he had very often taken in water there, and had at one time three hundred ſail of boats of his own, that have frequently paſſed through Channel Creek; that whenever they wanted water, they took it at New Harbour; that he never felt any bad effects from it, nor heard any complaints of it. And being aſked, Whether he ever knew any Indiamen take in water there? he ſaid, They never have uſed that Channel.

Your Committee then examined the ſaid Captain Preſton to this point; who ſaid, That the approach to New Harbour is not attended with a fiftieth part of the danger that the old one is; that, admitting the ſoundings to be as repreſented on the charts upon the table, he looked upon the new Channel to be a very proper and commodious one for ſhips of any burthen, which may get into it at all times of the year, and may come out of it when they could not from Culpee by the old Channel. And being aſked, What is the diſtance from Calcutta to New Harbour, where the Eaſt India Company's ſhips might lie to take in their cargoes? he ſaid, It is ſixty miles in a ſtraight line, which may be eighty or ninety miles by water; and that ſhips might lie there at all ſeaſons in ſafety to take in their cargoes, as they would be ſheltered from all winds, and in no caſe ſubject to the inconveniencies of the rapid tides which prevail at Cudgeree, Culpee, and Fulta, and every part of the Hughly river, there being no ſuch tide at New Harbour; that he judged this to be the caſe from the ſituation of Channel Creek, never having been in it himſelf. And being aſked, Whether he knew any place in India where Docks might be conſtructed ſo well as at New Harbour? he ſaid, Certainly not; and that another advantage is, that ſhips might get out of New Harbour in the month of April, when they could not get to ſea from the Barrabulla, and by that means might ſave their paſſage to Europe or other parts, for the year, which, by the impediments of the old Channel, they would otherwiſe loſe. And he concluded with ſaying, That this paſſage is undoubtedly the key of the Bay of Bengal; that, upon the whole, he thought the propoſed plan for bringing the new Channel into general uſe, is an object of the utmoſt importance to the Public and the Company; and that it deſerves the moſt ſerious and immediate attention of the legiſlature.

In this concluſion, Captain Hicks entirely concurred with Captain Preſton; and added, That from the old Channel no ſhip can poſſibly go to ſea without a deficiency of a fortnight's water; and that many actually do go, wanting a great deal more.

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All the ſaid witneſſes being further examined, concurred in ſaying, That the ſelf-evident advantages of uſing the new Channel and new Harbour, are, that a ſhip of war could not get from Madras to Bengal, at the latter end of September in leſs than a week or ten days; that it would require about twenty days at the tenth of October, or leſs, for a Merchantman; from Madras to Bombay, at the end of September, not leſs than two months, and ſix or ſeven weeks at the middle of October; and from Bombay to Madras in the month of February, ſix or ſeven weeks; that in June or July, during the South-weſt monſoon, two months would be an extraordinary good paſſage from Madras to Bombay; whereas from New Harbour to Madras, the paſſage in December would not be more than five days, in January ten or twelve, and at the beginning of February a fortnight; and in June and July, during the South-weſt monſoon, the paſſage from thence to Bengal would be about five days. And they concluded with ſaying, That a man of war might proceed to ſea from New Harbour at all times of the year, ſuppoſing that the ſoundings, as expreſſed in the chart, are accurate.

The ſaid Captain Preſton being further examined, ſaid, That the King's ſhips in every part of India might be ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions from Bengal; that if they were to be ſerved with theſe proviſions at New Harbour, inſtead of the method now in uſe, the ſaving to Government would be immenſe, as they could be victualled at New Harbour as ſafely as at Portſmouth; beſides which, the freight and charges of conveying the proviſions to the ſhips, which now are very high, would be moſt exceedingly reduced; that, as the matter is now conducted, he was of opinion that a full quarter of the year is annually loſt, by ſhips of every denomination being obliged to leave the Coaſt and go to Bombay during the monſoon to refit, whereas they might remain the whole of thoſe three months upon their ſtation, by means of going into New Harbour. And being aſked, Whether if New Harbour had been eſtabliſhed, and in uſe, Sir Edward Hughes could have refitted there inſtead of going to Bombay as he did? he ſaid, He might; and that the advantage of ſo doing would have been the ſaving of at leaſt ten weeks time, and of courſe that he would have been at his ſtation upon the Coaſt the latter end of December.

Captain Hicks being further examined, confirmed the whole of Captain Preſton's laſt evidence; and added, That he pledged himſelf to prove, that the freight and charges of conveying proviſions to the fleet now in India under Sir Edward Hughes, muſt amount to at leaſt forty thouſand pounds ſterling a year. And being aſked, Whether any, and what part of that ſum would have been ſaved, by the fleet being victualled at New Harbour? he ſaid, That the fleet going to New Harbour once a year, would, no doubt, bring away ſix months dry proviſions, which would be the means of ſaving a net twenty thouſand pounds; that it would require ſix ſhips, of at leaſt five hundred tons burthen, to carry proviſions to this fleet; that the freight of each of theſe veſſels, in time of war, would not be leſs than fifty thouſand rupees a month, or five thouſand pounds ſterling, as the Merchant who ſupplies the proviſions muſt ſend them to ſea to find the fleet, wherever it may be at the time; that as Government does not advance any money at Bengal, he was very certain the Merchants will not ſend their proviſions for leſs profit than a third of the freight, which is ten thouſand pounds on the ſix ſhips; that he was ſure it could not be done for leſs, and was well convinced the expence does really amount to a great deal more; and that he had often known ſix thouſand rupees a month paid for freight of a ſhip to carry proviſions to the Company's ſhips, and taken for ſix months certain.—And being aſked, What would be the expence of freight for victualling ſhips, if they took in their proviſions at New Harbour? he ſaid, Very little more than putting them on board the proviſion ſhips, as now done; becauſe the ſame boat that brought the proviſions to the laſt-mentioned veſſels at Calcutta, would carry them alſo to the ſhips themſelves at New Harbour; beſides which, the victuallers are frequently loaded at Cudgeree, which is more chargeable than it would be to ſhip the proviſions at New Harbour; and that, in his opinion, all ſorts of proviſion would in time be cheaper at New Harbour than at Calcutta.

Captain Bromfield being again examined, was aſked, Whether a large ſhip could lie ſo cloſe to a wharf, if one were to be conſtructed on the bank of the river at New Harbour, as that a crane tackle would plumb to the hatchway? to which he replied, That he was ſure ſhe might, becauſe he had ſounded cloſe to the bank.—And being aſked, What would be the expence of bringing proviſions from Calcutta to New Harbour?

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Harbour? he ſaid, About eight ſhillings per ton; but that on Rice the expence would be leſs, as it would be brought from the adjacent country, and neighbouring gunges, or markets; and that great quantities of Rice paſs through the Harbour to go up to Calcutta, to be ſold there.—And being further examined, he ſaid, That ſuppoſing a refitting ſtation was eſtabliſhed at New Harbour, he ſhould go thither to repair a ſhip in preference to any other place in India, becauſe he ſhould get materials for ſhip-building cheaper there than any where elſe, and plenty of fire-wood; which latter is ſo ſcarce at Bombay, that veſſels going there to be repaired, are obliged to carry it with them.

Commodore Richardſon being then aſked, Whether, as the fleet under Sir Edward Hughes had been detained upon the Coaſt till the monſoon broke up, it could, in its crippled ſtate, have got to New Harbour to be refitted? he ſaid, It might have got thither much ſooner and better than to Bombay.—And being aſked, Whether ſhips, when their maſts and yards are gone, can go to windward as well as they can go to leeward? he ſaid, They undoubtedly could not; but that they would have more beating to windward in going to Bombay than to New Harbour.—And the whole of this evidence was confirmed by the ſaid Captains Newte, Hicks, and Roddam.

Your Committee then examined Major James Rennell, who had been many years employed in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and is now their Surveyor General in India; who being aſked, Whether he had ever ſounded New Harbour at low water, in ſpring tides? ſaid, He had never either ſurveyed or ſounded it himſelf; but that the whole of the lower part of the Bengal river had been ſurveyed and ſounded under his directions; and that the whole of the country, as well as the ſea coaſts, had been ſurveyed by him, or by people employed by him, from the year 1764 to the year 1777.—And being aſked, If he knew Channel Creek? he ſaid, He did, from having been in the upper part of it, and from examining the ſurveys, and converſing with the Surveyors.—And being deſired to examine the plans, charts, and ſurveys which had been produced to your Committee by the Petitioner, and give his opinion of them; he ſaid, That, as far as he could judge, the chart made by Mr. Lacam, the Petitioner, was an accurate one, and correſponded, with reſpect to the depths of water in Channel Creek marked on it, with that which had been made under his (the Witneſs's) own direction, by Plaiſted, and Richie, the Eaſt India Company's Marine Surveyor, whoſe plans and ſurveys were undoubtedly to be depended on, except that on Mr. Richie's chart there is a ſhoal marked nine miles eaſt of the ſouth head of Saugur Sand, which does not appear on Mr. Lacam's.—And being aſked, Whether he knew any thing of a paſſage up to the Hughly river, by the weſtward of Saugur Sand? he ſaid, He knew of one to ſeawards, but had not heard of any being explored for going in—That Captain Richie had told him it was a moſt excellent paſſage out, and that he had buoyed it for that purpoſe; but that the buoys broke looſe during the South-weſt monſoon.—And being aſked, Whether the climate of Bengal is healthy in the months of November, December, and January? he ſaid, It is more ſo during thoſe months than it is in the wet ſeaſon; but that, on a compariſon with many other countries, he held it to be unwholeſome for European conſtitutions.—And being aſked, Whether it is uſual for people to go to the ſea coaſt during the above-mentioned months, for the benefit of the air? he ſaid, Yes, to a place called Beercool.

Robert Sanderſon, eſquire, being then examined, ſaid, He had reſided in Bengal near ſixteen years, as a Free Merchant, and arrived in England three years ago. And being aſked, Whether he knew any thing of New Harbour, and what was his opinion of it? he ſaid, He thought ſo favourably of it, that he wiſhed to have been concerned in it with Mr. Lacam; and propoſed it to him in the year 1776, as ſoon as he had got his Grant—And being aſked, Whether any thing had occurred to him ſince, that had induced him to alter the opinion he formerly entertained of that place, conſidered as a refitting ſtation for capital ſhips? he ſaid, No, but that every thing that had come to his knowledge ſince, had ſtrengthened the good opinion he had of it.—And being aſked, Whether he knew any thing reſpecting the healthineſs of the place? he ſaid, He had known Mr. Lacam go there himſelf when he was very ill, and return very well—That he apprehended it is like all other woody countries in a hot climate, unwholeſome till it is cleared; but that the land round New Harbour is cleared to the extent, as he has been repeatedly informed, of about two hundred acres; and that he apprehended it to be perfectly habitable, and was certain of its being ſo in a degree quite ſufficient for ſhips to repair at it.—And being

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being aſked, Whether he believed, if the lands were cleared to a conſiderable extent all round it, the place might be rendered yet more wholeſome; and that during the months of November, December, and January, the crews of ſhips might remain there without prejudice to their health? he ſaid, He certainly thought ſo, and that they might now, and that the clearing of the adjacent country muſt neceſſarily go on by veſſels reſorting to the Harbour, if only for the purpoſes of getting water and fire-wood; and that beſides theſe articles, they might be ſupplied with Rice, Salt, and Lime, as cheap at New Harbour as at any other place in Bengal.

Your Committee examined Captain Waghorn, before mentioned, to this head of inquiry, who being aſked, Whether, in his opinion, it would be dangerous for the Britiſh fleet to leave the Bay of Bengal ſo long as the French or Dutch ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of the Port of Trincomalé? he ſaid, It will. And being aſked, Whether he ſhould give the preference to New Harbour or to Bombay, as a refitting Station? he ſaid, To be early in the ſeaſon at his ſtation on the Coaſt, he ſhould prefer New Harbour, which, during the months of November, December, and January, in which months only it would be that ſhips would have occaſion to go there, that place would be healthy, and that if neceſſary, ſhips might be ſupplied there with water and proviſions from Calcutta.

Robert Sanderſon, eſquire, being further examined, ſaid, That the proportion of the concern he meant to have taken with Mr. Lacam, as before mentioned, was one-ſixth, for which he would have given five thouſand pounds—that at the time of making this offer, about thirty thouſand pounds had been laid out on New Harbour; and he calculated, that to complete the propoſed works, with one dry Dock, and all neceſſary buildings, would coſt the further ſum of twenty-five thouſand pounds—that Mr. Halhed was in treaty with Mr. Lacam at the ſame time, and offered the like ſum for a ſixth of the concern—that he was induced to relinquiſh the ſcheme for two reaſons: the one, that the Governor General and Council refuſed granting a perwannah, or protection, for the labourers neceſſary for carrying on the works; that nobody ever carries on any conſiderable work in Bengal without being furniſhed with ſuch a perwannah, as the labourers are otherwiſe conſtantly liable to be taken away, by order of the Government, to be employed elſewhere, or by other perſons having perwannahs; and that both Salt Works and Lime Works were then, and are now, carried on in the neighbourhood of New Harbour—that the other reaſon was that Mr. Lacam was deprived of his Grant, which of courſe put an end to the negotiation between them—that he did not immediately declare off, preſuming that the Grant would have been reſtored to him; but that not being done, Mr. Lacam's credit was ſo much affected by it, that he conſequently became incapable of proceeding in the undertaking. And he concluded with ſaying, that from what he knew of Mr. Lacam, and the progreſs he had made, he had not the leaſt doubt of his being capable of completing his Works at New Harbour, had not the impediments reſpecting his Grant been thrown in his way, and ſtopped his proceedings.

And your Committee find, that in conſequence of the repreſentations and applications made by Mr. Lacam to the Governor General and Council, they ordered Captain Richie, their Marine Surveyor, to make an exact ſurvey of the ſhores and ſands in the mouth of Channel Creek, to the greateſt extremity of Mr. Lacam's propoſed Harbour, and to deliver in a draft of it to the Board, with ſuch remarks as might occur to him on the navigation of it.

On the 22d of May 1776, the Report made by Captain Richie was read at the Board, and a copy of it is in the Appendix hereunto annexed, No. 2.—This Report ſpoke ſo fully in favour of the undertaking, that the Board, immediately on reading it, determined to give Mr. Lacam the Grant of the ſaid Harbour, referred to under the next head.

Mr. Lacam having applied to Captain Farmer, of His Majeſty's ſhip Seahorſe, he received a letter from him, extracts from which are in the Appendix, No. 3.—In this letter Captain Farmer repreſented New Harbour as a fit place for Docks, by which the neceſſity of ſending ſhips to Bombay might be avoided—he ſtated all the great and important benefits that would ariſe from uſing the Harbour; and concluded with ſaying, that a refitting Harbour for the Britiſh Navy in the mouth of the Ganges, was an object of the utmoſt importance to all India in caſe of a war.

On the 12th of February 1777, Captain Auguſtus Savage addreſſed a letter to the Secretary to the Court of Directors; a copy of which is in the Appendix, No. 4; wherein he ſaid, That having been deſired by Mr. Lacam to examine his plans, and

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the Channels leading to New Harbour, he had accordingly ſounded, in a very particular manner, the whole Channel about ſeven miles to the Southward of Saugur Iſland —that he found this paſſage to have by far the greateſt depth of water, and that the width of the river in all parts is ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips in the Navy—that learning from various reports that it was not poſſible to enter this Channel from ſea, he had made a ſecond inveſtigation, and went out of ſight of land—that Mr. Lacam had conducted the veſſel he was in, and thoſe in company, into Saugur Road, during the courſe of a dark night, guided by lead and line only, the leaſt water being four and half fathom, though they entered the ſhoaleſt part at low water; by which it was proved that there is more water upon the ſmall entrance of the Hughly river at low water, than over the Eaſtern Brace in the old Channel at high water—that from the tail of the eaſtern ſea reef into Balaſore Road, and thence to Ingellee, is 130 miles, while this paſſage to New Harbour makes only a run of 38; and muſt prove a conſiderable reduction of the Company's riſque, as well as a ſecure ſtation for large ſhips of the Royal Navy.

On the 18th of November 1777, ſix Captains of ſhips in the Company's ſervice addreſſed a letter to Mr. Lacam, copy of which is in the Appendix, No. 5; wherein they declared their approbation of his ſcheme for ſhips going up to the river Hughly by the new Channel, inſtead of the old one over the Braces—a copy of this letter Mr. Lacam ſent to the Committee of Revenue at Fort William, on whoſe proceedings it is entered.

A ſummary of the advantages and benefits to ariſe and reſult from the plan of changing the entrance into the Ganges or Hughly river, was preſented by Mr. Lacam to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company; and a copy of it is hereunto annexed, No. 6.

On the 7th of January 1777, Mr. Lacam tranſmitted to the Court of Directors a liſt of the veſſels on the eſtabliſhment at New Harbour, by which it appeared that the whole number comprized 483 tons; and by a tide table, copy of which is hereunto annexed, No. 7, it appears that the greater riſe of water there was 23 feet 2 inches, and the leaſt 7 feet 4 inches.

The Grant of New Harbour to Mr. Lacam being forcibly cancelled, as will hereafter appear, he brought his action for damages againſt the Company in the Mayor's Court at Calcutta. In the ſworn anſwers to this action the Governor General, Mr. Haſtings, as defendant, declared, that it (meaning the eſtabliſhment at New Harbour) ſtruck his attention as a matter which might be of general and public utility, and increaſe the foreign trade to and from the port of Calcutta, by removing the inconveniencies attending the pilotage of ſhips round ſeveral beds of ſand, which would be avoided by the Channel which Mr. Lacam propoſed to them; from which expectation, and his application being made, it met with the hearty concurrence of the defendant (Mr. Haſtings) and, as he believed, of the ſeveral other Members of the then Council; who, from ſeeing the project in the light above propoſed, gave directions to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue for making or iſſuing the above-mentioned grant to Mr. Lacam.

Similar declarations were given in upon oath by Mr. Barwell and Mr. Francis, at that time Members of the Council.

On the 25th of September 1782, the Governor General and Council wrote to Sir Edward Hughes, congratulating him on the repeated gallantry and good conduct with which he had maintained the honour of the Britiſh flag, in the action between him and the French on the 3d of that month. In this letter they acquainted him, they had the greateſt ſatisfaction in telling him that their Marine Surveyor, Mr. Richie, had lately aſcertained a Channel in the entrance of their River, which a ſquadron of the largeſt ſhips might enter with the greateſt ſafety, and through which they might proceed to a ſtation near Channel Creek, where they might paſs the monſoon with the moſt perfect ſecurity; that the ſeaſon is there healthy, and every advantage that any Harbour in India can afford, except that of a Dock, could be obtained there. They repreſented to him, that the paſſage from thence along the Coaſt of Coromandel, in the months of December, January, and February, is effected in a very few days; and that the conveyance of ſupplies by ſea from Bengal to Madras in that ſeaſon, could not be interrupted by the enemy, while his ſhips would be to Windward. They obſerved to him, that the exiſtence of the Britiſh intereſt was then at ſtake upon the Coaſt, and that his preſence, with the ſquadron under his command, was its beſt ſecurity; at the ſame time ſaying, that to any other Commander in Chief but himſelf, who had never made a diſtinction between the

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intereſts of the Company and thoſe of the State, they might have thought it neceſſary, on the then occaſion, to repreſent, in the moſt forcible manner, that the departure of the ſquadron from the Coaſt would infallibly endanger the Company's poſſeſſions in the Carnatic. They concluded with expreſſing a hope, that if His Majeſty's ſquadron ſhould paſs the monſoon on that ſide of India, they might be able to begin the next campaign very early in the year, with the reduction of Trincomalé, and ſuch other efforts as might terminate the wars in India; and that they conceived, with a little aſſiſtance from the forces under his command, a blow might be concerted and ſtruck againſt the vital intereſts of their enemies to the Eaſtward, which they conſidered as an argument of additional weight in favour of the principal object of that addreſs. It appeared, however, by Sir Edward Hughes's letter to the Admiralty, dated the 30th of that month, that he meant to leave the Coaſt and go to Bombay, where he ſhould uſe every poſſible diligence to get all the coppered ſhips in a condition to return early to the Coaſt.

The Preſident and Select Committee of Fort Saint George, in their letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 31ſt of October 1782, acquainted them, that the Secretary to that Board had received a letter expreſs from the Secretary to the Governor General and Council, acquainting him, for their information, that Mr. Richie, the Marine Surveyor, who was poſſeſſed of particular charts of the new Channel for the entrance of the Bengal river, who had repeatedly ſurveyed it, and was well acquainted with the navigation of the Roads, would undertake to conduct His Majeſty's ſhips ſafely to a proper anchoring place in the River, and that he had therefore been directed to proceed in the ſhip Britannia, with letters to Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, by which the Governor General and Council meant to recommend to him to paſs the approaching monſoon in Bengal: and that this letter gave them the ſatisfaction to find that the Governor General and Council concurred with them in opinion, againſt the Admiral's carrying the ſquadron to the other ſide of the Peninſula.

The Governor General and Council, in their Secret Department, acquainted the Court of Directors by letter, dated the 10th of November 1782, that the Harbour of Trincomalé is a place of ſo much importance during the monſoon, when ſhips cannot with ſafety lie off the Coaſt, that the French, by making themſelves maſters of it, had not only avoided the diſagreeable and ruinous neceſſity of being obliged to return to the iſlands with a ſhattered fleet, but were able to weather the monſoon in a ſituation where they might greatly moleſt the trade, if not entirely command the Coaſt—that, in order to prevent this inconvenience as much as poſſible, and to afford the ſhips of His Majeſty's ſquadron a ſecure place to anchor in during the preſent ſeaſon, they had written a preſſing letter to the Admiral, urging the expediency of his coming to Bengal, which was then a Windward ſtation; and that they had ſent Mr. Richie, the Marine Surveyor, to Madras, to conduct His Majeſty's ſhips from thence into the River; which he had readily undertaken to perform.

The Petitioner, Mr. Lacam, then produced to your Committee ſeveral original letters to himſelf, from perſons whoſe knowledge of the ſubject gives the utmoſt weight to the opinions they ſeverally expreſs, of the extreme utility and beneficial conſequences to be expected from the undertaking of Mr. Lacam to eſtabliſh New Harbour.

Sir John Clavering, in a letter, dated Calcutta the 20th of November 1776, ſaid, He had peruſed the letter addreſſed by Mr. Lacam to the Earl of Sandwich, and the Lords of the Admiralty; and that he wiſhed they might have leiſure to give that attention to the ſubject (New Harbour) which it certainly deſerved: and that the Works at New Harbour had his ſanction and good opinion, as an uſeful and a public Work.

Sir Edward Hughes, in a letter dated Madras, 7th July 1776, after thanking Mr. Lacam for the plan of New Harbour he had ſent him, ſaid, That a ſecure careening Harbour muſt be a very great acquiſition, and that the riſe of three fathom water is a very deſirable circumſtance on many occaſions.

Robert Gregory, eſquire, late Chairman of the Court of Directors, in a letter, dated London, the 7th March 1777, told Mr. Lacam (then in Bengal) that he might be aſſured of every ſupport in his power to carry his plan of New Harbour, in Channel Creek, into uſe, as he thought the Public would reap great benefit from it.

Sir William James, baronet, in a letter, dated Gerard-ſtreet, 20th April 1777, told

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told Mr. Lacam, That he thought his undertaking at New Harbour a very laudable one, and that he ſhould, from motives of regard to the intereſts of the Public and the Company, give it every ſupport in his power.

Nathaniel Smith, eſquire, at preſent Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, in a letter to Mr. Lacam, dated Bloomſbury-ſquare, May 20th 1778, told him, That the idea he had of the great utility of his undertaking (at New Harbour) to the navigation in general; and the good opinion he had of the activity, experience, and integrity of Mr. Lacam, would make him earneſt and attentive to the meaſure as a public concern, and to his intereſt as a deſerving individual.

Sir Hyde Parker, in a letter, dated Newman-ſtreet 10th Auguſt . . . . . , ſaid, He had not the leaſt doubt of the utility of Mr. Lacam's project.

Your Committee having required the attendance of Sir George Pocock, knight of the bath, from whom they expected to derive information on the ſubject of New Harbour, he addreſſed a letter to Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, baronet, the Chairman; wherein, after excuſing himſelf for not attending agreeably to the ſummons, on account of indiſpoſition; he ſaid, That with reſpect to New Harbour, it appeared to him a meritorious undertaking of Mr. Lacam, and that it will certainly be uſeful for the ſafety of His Majeſty's ſhips, as well as others bound to Bengal, and proceeding to the Hughly river.

Your Committee come now to the laſt head of their inquiry, viz. The circumſtances that attended the granting of the property of New Harbour to the Petitioner, Mr. Lacam, and the Grant being afterwards cancelled without his conſent, by order of the Governor General and Council in Bengal.

Mr. Benjamin Lacam, the Petitioner, having, in the courſe of his buſineſs, while employed in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company at their Preſidency of Fort William in Bengal, as Muſter Maſter, and while engaged in his buſineſs as a Contractor for Chunam, made ſuch obſervations on Channel Creek, as induced him to think a commodious Harbour and refitting Station for ſhips, might be formed and conſtructed there, at a certain place, ſince called New Harbour, came to the reſolution of endeavouring to carry a deſign for that purpoſe into execution. With this view he applied to the Committee of Revenue at Fort William, on the 13th of February 1774, for their orders that a Pottah (or Grant) might be granted to him, for one hundred beagahs of ground in Channel Creek. In conſequence of this application, and the Dewan's informing the Committee, on the 16th of the ſame month, that the ground had been meaſured agreeably to the orders given to him, that Committee ordered the Pottah to be granted to Mr. Lacam accordingly, at the rent which had been ſettled for waſte land in the Collector General's Cutcheree.

On the 4th of October 1775, Mr. Lacam addreſſed a letter to the Board of Inſpection at Fort William; wherein he ſtated, that from the knowledge he had in the courſe of his buſineſs obtained of Channel Creek, and its advantageous ſituation for the accommodation of ſhipping in diſtreſs, and for ſhifting their cargoes with expedition in order to ſave the ſeaſon, he was about eſtabliſhing a wharf for that purpoſe with godowns, cranes, mooring chains, and every other convenience which a place ſo well formed by nature deſerved; and that as it might prove beneficial to the Company's ſhips, when requiring a quick diſpatch, or to ſhips of war, when heaving them down might be eſſential to the ſervice, without taking them up the River, he hoped for ſuch aſſiſtance from that Board, as the nature of the undertaking might appear to merit: and ſuggeſting, that if any meaſures could be taken to promote the cultivation of the lands in that part of the country, nothing could be adopted more effectually to promote that great end, than an eſtabliſhment of that nature—he alſo informed the Board, that in March 1773, their Maſter Attendant, with the pilots, examined the place, and declared it capable of the improvements he propoſed, and that they would undertake to carry in the largeſt ſhip in the Britiſh Navy cloſe to the wharf.

In conſequence of this letter, the ſaid Board of Inſpection, on the 19th of the ſame month, ordered Mr. Lacam to be informed that they would always be ready to give encouragement to works of public utility; and that they deſired to know what aſſiſtance he required in the undertaking which he had in contemplation.

On the 2d of November following Mr. Lacam again adreſſed this Board, ſoliciting an order to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue for their aſſiſtance occaſionally, and that he might be permitted to purchaſe what mooring chains were then in the Company's

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Company's ſtores, as it would be at leaſt eighteen months before he could be ſupplied from England; and alleging that with theſe helps he hoped to be able to accommodate the latter ſhip of the ſeaſon, ſhould the Board of Trade find any extraordinary diſpatch neceſſary—And he concluded with intimating his intention to lay before the Board of Trade the nature of his Wharf, with an offer of it for the uſe of the Company's ſhipping.

On reading this letter the Board ordered that inquiry ſhould be made of the Maſter Attendant, whether the mooring chains were wanted for the Company's uſe; and if not, that the Naval Storekeeper ſhould be directed to furniſh Mr. Lacam with what he might want, on his paying for them at the eſtabliſhed rates: and they further ordered Mr. Lacam to be aſſured of their protection, and that if he wanted any particular aſſiſtance he might apply to that Board.

On the 23d of February 1776, Mr. Lacam addreſſed a letter to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, in their Public Department, ſtating, that he had cleared the whole ſpace of ground granted to him, and cut down all the jungle (or underwood), and that he hoped to have one Pier ready in the month of March following—that ſhould he be ſucceſsful in that point, he would then engage to clear an Europe ſhip for ſea in twenty days after her arrival at New Harbour, as far as the Company are concerned in loading and unloading; and would ſubject himſelf to a penalty in caſe of failure. The advantages he ſuggeſted to ariſe therefrom were, the avoiding of demurrage on the Company's ſhipping, and the riſque and danger of detaining the latter ſhips of the ſeaſon—that ſhips might heave down with the greateſt diſpatch, which if done only to clear their bottoms might, in time of war, prove the means of ſaving a rich cargo—that ſhips might lie at mooring chains in New Harbour ſecurely land-locked in every quarter—that every article, and even their ballaſt, might be taken out with ſafety, and the hold ſmoked, if neceſſary, by which the vermin might be deſtroyed, and the goods would not be ſo liable to damage; and that no weather whatever could poſſibly retard the buſineſs of loading and unloading. In confirmation of theſe aſſertions, he encloſed a letter to himſelf from Sir John Clarke, one of the oldeſt Commanders in the Britiſh Navy (copy of which is in the Appendix); and he requeſted that Board to order their Maſter Attendant to ſurvey the Channel up to his Works, which might prevent any deception, and induce the Board to afford him the aſſiſtance he ſolicited; which was, for the Board's order to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue to extend his tract of land at New Harbour to four hundred Beagahs; and to include ſuch Nullahs as might fall within the boundaries of his Grant, provided the ſaid tracts ſhould not interfere with the navigation of the River, and that the Nullahs which fell within the Grant ſhould appear to be totally unnavigable, and of no uſe whatever to the Company.

On reading the above-mentioned letter from Mr. Lacam, and the one from Sir John Clarke encloſed therein, the Board ordered their Secretary to repeat their approbation of Mr. Lacam's ſcheme, and to acquaint him, that they meant to afford him every reaſonable aſſiſtance whenever he ſhould ſtand in need of it.

The Board, on the ſame day, wrote to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, directing them to grant him the poſſeſſion of the four hundred Beagahs of jungle ground near the mouth of Channel Creek, on the terms uſually ſtipulated for ſuch land, and to cauſe the boundaries to be fixed by proper land-marks.

In March 1776, the Governor General and Council, at the requeſt of Mr. Lacam, forwarded to Europe his addreſs to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, with a ſurvey of New Harbour, and mentioned them in their general letter ſent by the ſame ſhip.

On the 1ſt of April 1776, the Provincial Council of Revenue at Calcutta wrote to the Governor General and Council, acknowledging the receipt of their orders of the 29th of February, and acquainting them that Mr. Moore, a Member of their Board, had, at the requeſt of Mr. Lacam, been down to New Harbour, to put him in poſſeſſion of the additional tract of jungle ground of which he deſired to have a Grant; but that Mr. Moore had reported, that in its preſent ſtate, the land being almoſt impenetrable, and very much infeſted with tigers, it was not practicable for him to meaſure it; and therefore he only allotted to Mr. Lacam the land in extent, which the tenor of Grants of that nature obliged him to ſubmit to admeaſurement when it ſhould be practicable.

At the ſame time they obſerved to the Governor General and Council that their orders on this ſubject reſpected land only; whereas Mr. Lacam's addreſs to them

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ſpoke both of land and water; and that it was principally from a ſole and uninterrupted privilege on the latter that he expected a reimburſement of the heavy expences which ſo extenſive a work muſt be attended with. Not deeming themſelves authorized to act in the affair beyond the ſpirit of their orders, they recommended Mr. Lacam's letter to Mr. Moore on the ſubject to the conſideration of the Governor General and Council, and requeſted their further directions; and accompanied their letter with a plan of the premiſes given to Mr. Moore on his arrival at New Harbour, which pointed out the tract of ground granted to Mr. Lacam, and the water which was neceſſary for the completion of an Harbour.

Mr. Lacam, in the letter to Mr. Moore above referred to, ſaid, That he readily ſubmitted to the mode which he (Mr. Moore) had propoſed for adjuſting the future admeaſurement of the land to be allotted to him—he preſented him with a plan of that part of Channel Creek which contained the land for which he had requeſted a Grant, extending from the point marked D. to the point marked G. which he believed would be about 400 Beagahs; but ſhould there be more than that quantity, as it was neceſſary for the completion of his plan, he declared he would hold himſelf accountable for the whole when it ſhould be aſcertained. He alſo acquainted him, that the plan ſhewed, by the red line communicating with the two points D. and G. acroſs the water, the boundary of the Harbour.—He then obſerved, that as Mr. Moore's letter to him ſpoke only of a grant of land, if it did not include the tract of water alſo, his ſcheme of an Harbour muſt be incomplete, becauſe it was principally from a ſole and uninterrupted privilege in that tract of water, that he expected a reimburſement of the very heavy charges expended on the undertaking; for that, ſhould it ſtill be open to all veſſels which might chooſe to anchor there free from Harbour charges, his intention and deſign would thereby be overthrown; and that he could not then engage for the reception of the King's or the Company's ſhips, as the Harbour might be ſo filled that he could not provide them a ſafe anchoring-place.

In conſequence of theſe letters and repreſentations, the Governor General in Council made the order before mentioned to Captain Richie, to make the ſurvey of the ſhores and ſands in the mouth of Channel Creek.

On the 17th of April, Mr. Lacam addreſſed a letter to the Governor General and Council, aſſuring them, that it never was his intention to interfere with the free paſſage of boats or veſſels up or down Channel Creek; and that the red line from point D. to point G. was only to denote that any veſſel anchoring there more than two tides ſhould be ſubject to pay Harbour charges, for which they were entitled to every aſſiſtance the place would afford; and that, as he was to pay the Company for the water as well as the land, he hoped it might appear reaſonable that he ſhould derive advantage from it.

Mr. Lacam having in the ſaid letter offered to explain any thing reſpecting his Harbour and Works, was accordingly called in and examined; after which the Board agreed that he ſhould be permitted to occupy the ſpace included in the chart, between his propoſed wharf and the red lines running from point D. to point G. in any way that ſhould not obſtruct the free paſſage of the Channel; and that he ſhould be allowed ſuch a rate for Harbour-charges as ſhould thereafter be ſettled by the Governor General and Council, on all veſſels which ſhould anchor within the ſaid line longer than two tides, provided that liberty be allowed to all veſſels to paſs and repaſs, and anchor during two tides within the line. The Board alſo reſerved to itſelf the right to confirm or repeal their Grant, upon receiving the report and ſurvey to be made by Captain Richie, if the ſaid Grant ſhall be then judged either not prejudicial or hurtful to the free navigation of Channel Creek.

On the 22d of May 1776, the report before-mentioned, made by Captain Richie, was read at the Board; and they immediately reſolved, That the Grant made to Mr. Lacam, in conſultation the 18th inſtant, ſhould be confirmed under certain conditions, ſpecified in a letter to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue; and directed Captain Ritchie to aſſiſt in cauſing the proper land-marks to be affixed on the ſhore, to aſcertain the limits of his Grant.

The letter to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue above referred to, encloſed a copy of the temporary Grant made the 18th ult. to Mr. Lacam, for his Harbour in Channel Creek. The Board then direct the Committee to cauſe a Pottah (or Grant) to be drawn out and delivered to Mr. Lacam, to confirm the ſame under certain conditions and explanations. In this letter the Board deſcribed the limits of the intended Grant; directed that he ſhould have 400 Beagahs of land on any part

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of the ſhore within the extremities of the lines on the Eaſtern bank of Channel Creek, with the property of the Nullahs and Creeks lying within the ſaid lines, as far as his Grant, according to thoſe directions, ſhould extend.

On the 5th of June 1776, Mr. Lacam addreſſed a letter to the Governor General and Council, propoſing that the following allowances ſhould be inſerted in his Grant as Harbour charges, to be paid to him at New Harbour, viz.

On veſſels with three maſts, of any burthen -	A. R^{s} 100
D^{o} with two maſts - - - - - - -	50
D^{o} with one maſt - - - - - - -	10

At the ſame time deſiring that directions might alſo be inſerted reſpecting foreign ſhips. In conſequence of this, the Board, on the 10th of that month, agreed to the rates propoſed by Mr. Lacam, and reſolved that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted in his Grant, that he was not to permit foreign veſſels to anchor within the limits of his Harbour without the expreſs licence of Government; and that he ſhould be informed the Board did not mean to preclude foreign veſſels from the benefit of uſing his Harbour, but merely to reſerve to itſelf a right to forbid his receiving them whenever they ſhould think it neceſſary.

The Board alſo, on the ſame day, ſignified to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, their pleaſure reſpecting the Harbour rates and foreign veſſels.

In purſuance of theſe directions, which appear to have been well conſidered by the Governor General and Council, the Grant to Mr. Lacam, under the Company's great ſeal, was made out and delivered to him, and an exact copy of it is in the Appendix, No. 8.

Captain Richie, agreeably to the inſtructions he received, gave Mr. Lacam poſſeſſion of the land and water comprized in his Grant, and Mr. Lacam gave a receipt for it, expreſſing that it was read to him at the flag-ſtaff, in the preſence of Captain Farmer, Commander of His Majeſty's ſhip Seahorſe.

In further proof of the advantages likely to ariſe from the propoſed eſtabliſhment at New Harbour, Mr. Lacam tranſmitted to the Governor General and Council extracts from the letter before mentioned, addreſſed to himſelf from Captain Farmer, of His Majeſty's ſhip Seahorſe, copy of which is in the Appendix. The very high terms of recommendation uſed by Captain Farmer, induced the Board to order Captain Richie to make further ſurveys of the entrance to Channel Creek, and to report his opinion where it might be proper to erect a Light-houſe.

In conſequence of Mr. Lacam's obtaining, by the ſaid Grant, the full and entire right to New Harbour, he proceeded with unremitting diligence to erect the ſeveral works neceſſary to his ſcheme and undertaking; and the report of Captain Farmer, having encouraged him to eſtabliſh a Dock, he applied to the Governor General and Council on the 13th of Auguſt 1776, ſtating his intention ſo to do, and requeſting that he might be allowed to employ the labourers he then had in his pay at New Harbour, where he made Chunam (or Lime) for the Government by contract, in conſtructing the Dock; at the ſame time alleging, that the quantity of lime taken of him being much leſs than he contracted for, and could make, the labourers would quit the place for want of work, and that they, being inured to the ſpot, were fitter for his purpoſe than any he could procure elſewhere. He alſo repreſented to them, that the low price of timber at that time was very favourable to his undertaking, and that there were ſome Gentlemen ready to unite with him in the proſecution of his plan, the moment they ſhould have reaſonable aſſurances that want of hands would not utterly impede its ſucceſs. This requeſt being taken into conſideration the 29th following, was refuſed.

In the month of September 1776, complaint was made to the Governor General and Council, in their Revenue Department, that a tax of 10 rupees and a maund of rice was levied on all boats paſſing to and from the Sunderbunds through Channel Creek, under pretence of a Grant to Mr. Lacam to raiſe a toll on one-maſt veſſels anchoring in Corellia Creek. A copy of this charge was by order delivered to Mr. Lacam; and he, on the 29th of that month, addreſſed a letter to the Board denying the fact; aſſuring them, he had cautiouſly avoided giving room for any complaint; and ſaying, that all his people were ready for examination.

On the ſecond of October, the complaint came to be heard before the Board. During a long hearing various charges were brought againſt Mr. Lacam, for levying Harbour charges on boats and one maſt veſſels anchoring within the limits of his Harbour. He admitted his having ſo done if they remained more than two tides,

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tides, but denied having ſwerved from the terms, or exceeded the powers veſted in him by his Grant, to which he appealed for his juſtification; and alleged, that by the words of that he was expreſsly entitled to an Harbour rate of 10 rupees on one-maſt veſſels, if they remained in New Harbour beyond the two tides in the Grant limited.

At the end of the hearing the Board made a Minute, ſaying, that as the right expreſsly claimed by Mr. Lacam, under colour of his Grant, to levy a toll on all boats whatſoever anchoring beyond a certain time with the limits of his Grant, was itſelf the ſubject of the Board's conſideration, it ſeemed immaterial to examine any evidence to diſprove abuſes in the exerciſe of ſuch a right, as it did not depend on the Board to give redreſs to the parties pretending to have been aggrieved thereby—that, nevertheleſs, the Board conſidering that certain charges, affecting the character and conduct of Mr. Lacam, had been allowed to appear on their proceedings, permitted him to produce, and enter on the ſame proceedings, any evidence he might think neceſſary for the refutation of ſuch charges, leaving it to his option to act accordingly. This Mr. Lacam availed himſelf of, and delivered in the affidavits and juſtification, copies of which are in the Appendix No. 9, 10, and 11. The Board then made remarks on Mr. Lacam's anſwers; declared, that they did not mean to give Mr. Lacam any powers that ſhould authorize an incroachment on the ancient trade of the country, or his taking toll on boats—that their orders to the Committee of Revenue reſpecting his Pottah ſtill expreſſed the ſame intention; but that, by a moſt unpardonable informality in that Committee, they had introduced into a Deed of Government, which always ought to be moſt correct and preciſe, an *et cætera*, which had furniſhed Mr. Lacam with a pretext to levy a tax on the ancient trade of the country, and to apply a Grant, allowed him by the ſpecial indulgence of Government, to a purpoſe not avowed by him, nor admitted by the Board. And the Board therefore declared its opinion, that Mr. Lacam's conduct in levying a tax on boats was not warranted by his Grant; and they immediately reſolved that the Pottah ſhould be cancelled.

The Board, the ſame day, wrote to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, encloſing them the above reſolution, directing them to cancel the Pottah accordingly, and give Mr. Lacam a new one, defining the veſſels on which he was to exact a toll; namely,

On three-maſt ſhips - -	A. Rs 100
On veſſels with two maſts - -	50
On ſloops or other veſſels with one maſt, employed in trade, which run on a keel, and were conſtructed for ſea - -	10

They further directed, that it ſhould be expreſsly declared that no toll or fee, or charge of any kind, or under any pretext whatſoever, ſhould be levied on boats, or on any veſſels of whatever denomination, which were not comprehended under the above deſcription, on forfeiture of the Grant, for any notorious miſconſtruction of that clauſe—adding, that the veſſels were to be allowed to remain twenty-four hours within his limits without being ſubject to the tolls.

Purſuant to theſe orders the Calcutta Committee of Revenue wrote to Mr. Lacam, acquainting him therewith, and ſaid, that obſerving from their own proceedings, and his letters on the ſubject, that the Pottah had not been framed according to the ſpirit and meaning thereof, they had thought proper to reſolve that it ſhould be cancelled, and a new one granted him, defining more clearly the veſſels on which he was thenceforward to exact a toll—the Committee therefore deſired that he would return his former Pottah for that purpoſe, and that in the mean time he would deſiſt from collecting any toll or duty on boats that were not properly conſtructed for the ſea.

Mr. Lacam, in his addreſs to the Committee of Revenue of the 4th of November 1776, expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at the application for his Grant being delivered up to be cancelled, and another ſubſtituted of a different nature, the particulars of which he was not acquainted with; and he urged, that were he to acquieſce in any alteration in the orginal Deed, might it not be a tacit acknowledgment of the authority of the Government to alter his Pottah in any manner they pleaſed? becauſe, a Grant once altered might ever be liable to freſh amendments, and ſo by degrees the whole property of New Harbour would be rendered precarious—at the ſame time he declared the utmoſt readineſs to ſign any ſeparate regulations which might be deemed

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deemed of general utility to the people employed in the inland ſervice, as well from his own deſire of affording relief to thoſe people, as from the Board's recommending a better explanation of the eighth article of his Grant—he acquainted them, that it appeared, on the oaths of ten people, that the ſum of 400 rupees was the extent of what had been received for Harbour rates at New Harbour, from the commencement of the Grant to the 20th of October then laſt paſt; from whence he inferred, that five months producing only that ſum, the product of the year could not be very capital; but that, ſince he had given orders for boats to remain there four tides, and to have the free uſe of the ſhore, and wood and water *gratis*, no Harbour rates had been received: and he repreſented, that as he had eſtabliſhed this regulation without any objection being made to it by that Board, he hoped it would be ſufficient to convince the unprejudiced, that his plan was not to extort money from the labouring poor, but to ſecure his right and property in the ſaid Harbour.

In his addreſs to the ſame Committee, of the 30th of June 1777, he informed them, that it had been unanimouſly agreed, at a meeting of his creditors, to allow him a letter of licence for eighteen months, and to hold his property in their hands on mortgage during that time; but that as the Governor General and Council had declared his Grant of New Harbour cancelled, his creditors refuſed to accept that place as a part of his property, unleſs he could obtain a new Grant, ſuch as the Board might admit: and that his creditors further declared, he ſhould alſo aſſent to the word *boats* and the *et cætera* being left out of the new Grant; to all which he agreed—that in lieu of theſe the terms of the Grant ſhould be, "Harbour rates to be taken only on veſſels conſtructed for the ſea;"—but that on examining the alteration inſerted in the new Grant he found, to his very great aſtoniſhment, a new clauſe, impoſing a forfeiture of all his Works, which had never before been mentioned to him or his creditors—the clauſe in queſtion was as followeth, *viz*;

"It is expreſsly declared, that no toll or fee, or charge of any kind, or under "any pretext whatſoever, ſhall be levied on boats, or on any veſſels, of whatever "denomination, which are not comprehended under the above deſcription, on "forfeiture of his Grant for any notorious miſconſtruction of this clauſe." Mr. Lacam therefore refuſed to exchange his Grant for the new Deed, giving as a reaſon, that the admitting of the above clauſe of forfeiture depreciated the property; that it would prevent any man from purchaſing ſhares in New Harbour; and alleging that it was well known he was then on the point of diſpoſing of two-ſixth ſhares of the concern, for as much money as would have diſcharged near two-thirds of his debts; and that conſequently he was not in a ſtate of deſperation, till denied the aſſiſtance which had poſitively been promiſed to his Works, and his right and property therein declared void and cancelled.

Mr. Lacam then proceeded, in the ſaid letter, to urge the impoſſibility of carrying on his Works, and of eſtabliſhing and preſerving his Harbour, without proper powers and regulations—that whether a veſſel came from Madras, or up the Country, her wants would be the ſame—that ſhe would occupy the ſame ſpace—that when the country traders came to know that they had an unqueſtionable right to moor in any part of his new Harbour for an unlimited time, and that in caſe he ſhould happen to miſconſtrue any part of the article reſpecting them, he muſt forfeit his own Grant, he muſt be involved in perpetual ſcenes of confuſion; and that it would be an act of folly for any man to think of building Docks and eſtabliſhing Works under ſuch circumſtances. He further urged, that the lands about New Harbour being cleared, and the country freed from tigers, the country boats would naturally be invited to that ſpot, where they might be ſecure from the dangers which infeſt every other part of the River; by which means his little tract would be conſtantly filled with country boats and veſſels; yet he had nevertheleſs offered to give up this point, when before the Board on the 4th of October preceding. He ſtated, that he conſidered his Grant as a ſolemn right and deed, legally executed, after many months deliberation; after the premiſes had been regularly ſurveyed by the Company's Surveyor, Captain Richie, who, in his report on that ſubject, obſerved to the Board, that it was not poſſible for an individual to proceed in a Work of that nature unleſs he held an excluſive right to the Harbour. Mr. Lacam further obſerved upon the clauſe of forfeiture, that it left the Government ſole judges in their own cauſe—that for a ſingle inſtance of miſconſtruction, whether wilful or proceeding from erroneous judgment, he ſhould be liable to ſuffer a loſs of all his property, without even a right to appeal to the Court of Judicature—he declared, that in the courſe of

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near ſeventeen years reſidence in India, thirteen of which were ſpent with credit in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, in offices of great truſt, and during which time he had never received the ſmalleſt cenſure, either public or private, he had not remitted to England £. 600; and that all he ſtood poſſeſſed of was engaged in his undertaking at New Harbour. And he concluded with declaring, that he had not done any thing to forfeit the favour and protection of the Government, nor the friendſhip of ſociety—that his credit, for the ſeventeen years paſt, had never been ſullied by the ſmalleſt blot till the preſent event—that he had paid a large ſum of money to his creditors within the laſt twelve months prior to his misfortunes—that he had proved, by fair ſtatements, that at the rate he was on the point of ſelling part of his Works, he ſhould that day have been an independent man—that on the contrary he had fallen a ſacrifice to miſrepreſentation—that he had been four months in the hands of the Sheriff—and that every branch of his buſineſs was totally ſuppreſſed—and he cloſed with ſaying, that when his Harbour received its unmerited blow, he fell with it.

The Court of Directors, in their letter to the Governor General and Council of the 23d of December 1778, ſaid, That they had attended to the repreſentations of Mr. Lacam, ſetting forth the diſtreſs to which he was reduced by their (the Governor General and Council) determination concerning Harbour rates, and that part of Channel Creek which is included within his Pottah; that, upon the fulleſt conſideration, they were convinced of the impropriety of ſuffering a toll to be impoſed on boats; and directed that Mr. Lacam ſhould be informed thereof, and reſtrained from collecting ſuch toll—they further directed, that if Mr. Lacam inſiſted on the toll, his right ſhould be tried in the Supreme Court of Judicature; and in the meantime that no toll ſhall be collected—that if the Court ſhould decide againſt Mr. Lacam's right to collect a toll on boats, the Governor General and Council ſhould make a ſtrict inquiry whether Mr. Lacam had expended any, and what, ſums of money, in conſequence of his ſuppoſing himſelf entitled, by the terms of his Pottah, to a toll on boats; and if they found that the charges had actually been incurred by him on that account, the Court declared it to be their pleaſure, that the Board ſhould make him ſuch compenſation for the ſaid charges, as the juſtice of the caſe might require.—And,

The Court of Directors, in their general letter to the Governor General and Council, of the 27th May 1779, ſaid, That if the undertaking at New Harbour ſhould be found capable of anſwering the purpoſes ſtated in Mr. Lacam's papers, they would by no means have it diſcouraged; but that, on the contrary, they wiſhed it to be duly and vigorouſly proſecuted, under proper regulations, and rendered as beneficial as poſſible to the Company, and conſequently to the Community in general.

On the 28th of July 1779, Mr. Lacam addreſſed the Governor General and Council, ſaying, That as all paſt matters were referred to the Court of Judicature, and could not be decided before the October following, he hoped the Board would not ſuffer that circumſtance to retard the eſtabliſhment of a Plan which was declared to be neceſſary for the accommodation of His Majeſty's ſhips in the Bay of Bengal. And on the 23d of December following, he addreſſed them again by letter, wherein he ſaid, That as ſoon as he was acquainted with their diſapprobation of the receiving of toll on boats at New Harbour, he had immediately put a ſtop to it, and that if any mode could be adopted to keep that part of the Harbour clear, where the neceſſary Works were to be erected, he would moſt cheerfully ſign to a clauſe for aboliſhing Harbour rates entirely on all veſſels of every denomination.

An addreſs to the Court of Directors accompanied this letter to the Board, and was by them forwarded home. In this addreſs he recapitulated the hardſhips he had undergone, in conſequence of his Grant having been forcibly taken from him; and mentions his propoſal to aboliſh Harbour rates entirely.

On the 20th of March 1776, the Governor General and Council, by their general letter to the Court of Directors, acquainted them with the nature, extent, aud object of Mr. Lacam's Grant and New Harbour, and recommended the Works there to their conſideration.

By their general letter of the 12th of September 1776, they acquainted the Court of Directors, that the Harbour propoſed to be formed by Mr. Lacam in Channel Creek, for the accommodation of ſhips, whereof they had before tranſmitted the Plan, being a Work intended for the public good, they thought it might

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be uſeful to procure an accurate ſurvey of that part of the Creek which was allotted for it, and the opinion of an experienced perſon on its ſituation and convenience for the purpoſe propoſed; that Mr. Richie, who was appointed on this duty, had delivered in a full report of theſe particulars, which they thought worthy of the peruſal of the Court; that they, in conſequence, had confirmed the Grant to Mr. Lacam, and had approved of the following eſtabliſhment of rates for Harbour charges, which he had ſubmitted to their conſideration, viz.

On three-maſt veſſels - - - -	A. Rs 100
On two-maſt veſſels - - - - -	50
On one-maſt veſſels - - - - -	10

And by their general letter of the 14th of January 1780, they acquainted the Court of Directors, that having furniſhed Mr. Lacam with a copy of the Court's orders, contained in the 132d and 133d paragraphs of its general letter of the 23d of December 1778, reſpecting the tolls collected at New Harbour, they begged leave to refer them to his reply; by which it appeared he voluntarily aboliſhed the ſaid toll; and further propoſed, if any mode could be adopted to keep that part of his Harbour clear where the Works were to be erected, to aboliſh Harbour rates on veſſels of every denomination.

Mr. Lacam being, by the embarraſſment occaſioned in his circumſtances, by the cancelling of his Grant as before ſtated, diſabled from carrying on his ſuit in the Court of Judicature againſt the Governor General and Council, for recovery of the Grant and Damages, left India and came to England. After repeated applications to the Court of Directors for redreſs, that Court reſolved, on the 29th of May 1782, that the claim of Mr. Benjamin Lacam, under the Pottah for New Harbour in Bengal, of the 1ſt of June 1776, to collect tolls from the boats employed in the inland trade, appeared not to have been in contemplation of the contracting parties, or the ſubject matter of the contract; that when Mr. Lacam ſo interpreted the Grant, and inſiſted on the tolls, the Governor General and Council declared the Pottah void, as not being authorized by their inſtructions to the Revenue Committee, by whom the Pottah was granted; that the clauſe of forfeiture, propoſed by the Governor General and Council, in the ſecond Pottah tendered to Mr. Lacam, appeared to have been liable to ſolid objections, and particularly would have made his property in the Harbour granted inſecure, and conſequently unſaleable. That the compromiſe propoſed by Mr. Lacam, of relinquiſhing all tolls, being conditional, and requiring regulations which intrenched upon the free navigation of Channel Creek, could not be rendered effectual by any leſs authority than the authority of Parliament—that the embarraſſment to Mr. Lacam in the ſale of his property, and the conſequent loſſes, were the unavoidable conſequences of a diſputed right—that the orders of the Court of Directors, dated 23d December 1778, to try the right of Mr. Lacam to the tolls on boats and other veſſels, in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and if the right ſhould be decided againſt Mr. Lacam, directing the Governor General and Council to compenſate any loſſes he had incurred, in confidence of his being entitled to ſuch toll, were juſt and liberal—that although Mr. Lacam filed a bill in the Supreme Court, and anſwers were given in by the Governor General and the Members of the Council, upon oath, no deciſion had yet been made—and that, therefore, the Court could not accede to the propoſal made by Mr. Lacam, to purchaſe his intereſt in New Harbour.

A copy of theſe Reſolutions was, by order, delivered to Mr. Lacam; and he afterwards preſented to the Houſe of Commons the Petition on which your Committee now report.

Your Committee, thinking it neceſſary to make a particular inquiry into the conduct and character of the Petitioner, found, from the following public teſtimony, that he was conſidered as a faithful, active, and meritorious ſervant of the Company.

The Governor General and Council, in their general letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 16th of May 1775, ſay, That Mr. Benjamin Lacam, who had ſerved the Company as Muſter-Maſter on the fortifications at Bengal for 13 years paſt, finding his conſtitution much impaired, from the nature of the ſervice, and that he was unable, from long illneſs, to attend to the duties of his office with that zeal which the ſervice requires, had obtained their leave to reſign it—that he had ſince delivered in a Petition to the Court of Directors, which made a number in that Packet, and that, as they found Mr. Lacam had been four times recommended

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to the favourable notice of the Court of Directors, as a perſon well deſerving an appointment on their liſt of covenanted ſervants, and knowing him to have enjoyed the reputation of a man of great integrity and honour, and that he had executed the duties of the appointments which he had held at different times under the Company, with credit and univerſal approbation, they begged leave to recommend the merits of his Petition to their favourable conſideration.

And your Committee cannot cloſe their Report, without doing Mr. Lacam, the Petitioner, the juſtice to declare, That they find, from peruſing the public documents produced to them, that in all his tranſactions with the Government of Bengal he was candid, honourable, and ſubmiſſive; and in his dealings with individuals, equitable, liberal, and inoffenſive: and your Committee collected from the united teſtimony of all the Witneſſes examined, as well as from the opinions expreſſed by ſeveral of their own Members, well acquainted with Mr. Lacam, his circumſtances and ſituation; that he has always been eſteemed a man of great ingenuity, indefatigable induſtry, and unimpeached integrity; to which your Committee think it right to add, That he appears to them deſerving of the countenance and ſupport of this Houſe, and of his Country, as having devoted his knowledge, his experience, his fortune, and many years of his life, to the completion of an undertaking from which the Eaſt India Company and the Nation may expect to reap moſt important and permanent advantages.

Appendix, N° 1.

To Mr. Benjamin Lacam.

Appendix to the Report of the Committee of 1783.

I HAVE cauſed a curſory ſurvey to be taken of Channel Creek, and your Works carrying on there; and think it will anſwer every purpoſe you can expect from it, ſo far as clearing and heaving down Merchant ſhips of any burthen: but I would not recommend your putting yourſelf to any additional expence (ſhould any be required) to prepare for the reception of men of war of the line, and that for two reaſons; firſt, that ſuch ſhips will never come to Bengal by choice for refitting, on account of the hazard they run in coming up even ſo high as Channel Creek. Secondly, at Bombay there is a Dock which will receive ſhips of any rate, where Sir Robert Harland's ſquadron were repaired in the beginning of the year 1773; and you know how much a ſhip may ſuffer by accidents, to which the operation of heaving down ſubjects her to the riſk of; and how much ſhe muſt ſuffer by the ſtrain, ſuppoſing even no accident at all ſupervenes. I have cauſed a ſketch to be taken of the entrance into the Creek and Paſſage cloſe up to your Wharf; which both ſerve to confirm my opinion of the utility of the undertaking, as I obſerved to you before, for the buſineſs of clearing and heaving down ſhips in the Merchants ſervice; but accident only, I am convinced, will bring a ſhip of the line of battle to you. I wiſh you every kind of ſucceſs, and think a ſcheme of ſuch benefit to the Public cannot be too much encouraged in a commercial country.

Dolphin, at Ingerlee,
January 1ſt, 1776.

(Signed) *J. Clarke.*

Appendix, N° 2.

REMARKS upon the North End of Baratulla River, conſidered as a place of ſhelter for Ships, and alſo as a refitting Harbour.

1. BARATULLA River, commonly called Channel Creek, is the Eaſtern outlet of Hughly river; it begins in the latitude 22, and falls into the bay of Bengal, a little to the Eaſtward of Sagor, in the latitude 21. 32. north. This River underwent a general ſurvey, among the other Rivers of Bengal, from the year 1767 to 1770: and at that time I had remarked, that the Northernmoſt reaches of it made the ſafeſt anchorage for ſhips about the wild and open entrance of Hughly.

2. Having now ſurveyed and examined this place with great care, I cannot find any reaſon to alter my opinion. It is true, there is no great ſcope for a large fleet to moor in; but if the room that there is were well occupied, it might become exceedingly uſeful upon occaſions. Its greateſt advantage, however, is that of being ſecure from every wind, and the water never being agitated any thing worth notice; for the tides in it are ſtrong, and they are alſo irregular in their motions, occaſioned by the ſudden bending of the River at nearly right angles. In ſome parts of it mooring chains would be abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially in the bight before Mr. Lacam's Works, for there it would be impoſſible to keep a ſhip's hauſe clear for two hours, particularly upon the ſpring tides. The particular object of my former remark concerning this place, is along the right-hand ſhore, juſt within the entrance, until near the point oppoſite to the flag ſtaff, for there ſhips might

might moor with their cables either to ſwing or underfour, and they would be very quiet. The bight alſo of the reach below the flag ſtaff, being a long and eaſy bending, with a good depth of water, is an excellent anchorage for large ſhips; the tides run tolerably true in it, as both the ebb and flood have one common Channel, which is certainly not the caſe to the Northward of Mr. Lacam's Works. Codallia Creek is an excellent Harbour for ſmall craft; it ſerves Mr. Lacam's purpoſe very well for the veſſels and boats employed about the ſhell lime buſineſs; but I doubt this conveniency has miſled him in every thing elſe, and made him overlook the moſt valuable parts of his Harbour as to other purpoſes. In the bight to the Northward of Codallia, there is a fine green bank, of conſiderable extent, and of an eaſy ſlope, with ſoft ground along the edge of it, and not more than two fathoms water at ſome diſtance from it; any where upon this bank he might have erected a wharf that would have ſtood many years, as the tides have an eaſy motion at this place; and I do not know that there can be uſe for a depth of more than ſix or eight feet at the jet of any wharf at low water; for if boats can come to it at all times, it is ſufficient for current buſineſs.—The notion of heaving down ſhips to a wharf in a high tide river, is abſurd to the laſt degree; and wherever the tide rites and falls greatly, ſhips can only be hove down by ſhips, ſo that both may riſe and fall together. It ſhould have been a hulk therefore that Mr. Lacam ought to have provided, if he meant to careen ſhips in his Harbour.

3. Of all the methods of repairing ſhips that can be practiſed, careening is the worſt, eſpecially for weak ſhips, and where a ſtrong tide runs. A temporary relief (it is true) from deſperate leaks may be had by this method, but the body of the ſhip will always ſuffer ſeverely for it. I believe very few people would chuſe to have their ſhips hove down, except only when there was no other poſſible method of repairing them. In Baratulla the ſpring tides riſe and fall at leaſt three fathoms: this is a change ſufficient for repairing any ſhip, either upon ways or in docks, throughout the year. The bank, which has been already mentioned, ſeems as if naturally intended for ways, and, provided the ground be tolerably firm, there cannot be a more convenient place to lay ſhips upon: at any rate, I conceive it would not be difficult to make good ways there.

4. A great riſe and fall of the tides is the very life and ſoul of the buſineſs of ſhip-repairing; and it is this circumſtance which makes the Royal Ports of England ſo very valuable. Is it then abſurd to think that Channel Creek might become very valuable to Bengal? Surely not; for I believe, that impartial inquiry would find it to be the only place about Hughly river where Docks could be made, in which large ſhips might be readily cleaned or repaired at all times of the year.

5. In Calcutta, as in other maritime places, there will always be a ſet of men who have an intereſt in oppoſing every attempt to refit ſhips at a diſtance from the place, and whoſe opinions, from their ſuppoſed knowledge of marine affairs, are apt to have an undue weight with the public: I mean the whole fraternity of Ship-jobbers and Contractors. Theſe are in every country the natural enemies of improvement, and the very peſt of public buſineſs. The opinions of all ſuch ought to be ſet aſide as a party concerned, and therefore it were much to be wiſhed that the opinions of ſome of the Commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips could be conveniently had, concerning Channel Creek conſidered as a refitting Harbour. Theſe are men reſpectable in their characters and office, they are the proper judges of this matter, and would neither miſlead the Government, the Public, nor any Individual.

6. I am aware, however, that ſome things which I have advanced concerning Channel Creek would, as topics of public converſation, be much controverted; and on this account I ſhall take the liberty of examining the matter a little more freely, in order to try if I can diſcover wherein the one place has the advantage of the other from Nature.

7. In Hughly river much buſineſs is done by ſhipping; but Nature has done little for their ſafety, and Art has done nothing to accommodate them in repairing, cleaning, or in rebuilding. Bengal is therefore obliged to ſend great ſums of money annually to other places, not only to repair the injuries of time, but alſo thoſe of common accident to their ſhips. Thus circumſtanced, the deſigns of the fair Merchant are often diſappointed: and once in the year His Majeſty's fleet is obliged to leave their ſtation. Could a remedy be had againſt all theſe evils at once, it would certainly become a public benefit. It is not certain that the induſtry of a private man (in Channel Creek) could complete an apparatus for repairing ſhips of all dimenſions without the aſſiſtance of Government; but ſtill I think it might be done without running into extraordinary expence, if the matter were carefully managed.

8. If Docks were made at Calcutta in the very beſt manner, yet the practice of buſineſs there is ſaddled with many natural difficulties, which Channel Creek is entirely free from. In the firſt place, except during the freſhes in the River, there is not riſe and fall of the tides ſufficient for docking large ſhips, unleſs the floor of the Docks was ſunk below the low water mark, and in this caſe there would be too much time waſted in pumping the remaining water out for buſineſs to go on briſkly; not to mention, that it would be hardly poſſible to keep the Dock clean. In a word, the want of a ſufficient riſe and fall of the tides, is an inſurmountable difficulty in repairing and cleaning ſhips, either in dock or upon ways; and in this article, Channel Creek has an advantage of the very utmoſt importance. The idea of having a beacon before Docks (I mean at Calcutta) with a backwater to raiſe the ſurface higher than the tides, is abſurd; becauſe the experience of every day tells us, that there is no backwater to be had in the dry ſeaſon, which is the only time

Appendix to the Report of the Committee of 1783.

it is wanted: as much, indeed, as will ſerve to clean the Works may be had any where, from the common flowing of the tides; and this is the only uſe that can be made of it.—There is not half the riſque of pilotage into Channel Creek that there would be up to Calcutta, ſuppoſing that ſhips of war of the greateſt ſize could be equally well docked at both places; and in this caſe too Channel Creek would have the preference. At Calcutta, ſhips are often torn from their moorings by the boar of the flood tide, even when they are ſecured in the beſt manner; but Channel Creek is free from any ſuch riſk. From Channel Creek, ſhips of war would ſoon put to ſea upon any emergency, but it is plain enough that they could not do ſo from Calcutta. A few ſhips of war moored in the North end of Channel Creek, would be eſteemed the guardians of Hughly river by their ſituation. As to Merchant ſhips, I need only obſerve, that wherever the moſt reaſonable terms were offered, the ſhips beſt accommodated, and the work beſt done, there it is moſt likely they would be ſent to repair; ſo that I ſuppoſe it would be a matter of no conſequence to a Merchant, whether his ſhip was repaired at Calcutta or in Channel Creek, provided there was good accommodations at either.

9. The Company's freight ſhips indeed are of a ſize that would probably prevent their coming up the River, provided they could be repaired in Channel Creek, becauſe it would be to run ſome riſque where there was no occaſion; and it has often happened, that theſe ſhips have wanted repairs, which could not be given to them at Calcutta.

10. Theſe are, I think, the natural advantages which Channel Creek has over Calcutta, when conſidered as a repairing Harbour for ſhips; and are not matters of mere opinion, but abſolute facts: but whether they are of conſequence enough to engage the attention of Government, ſo as to ſupport and encourage the providing a proper place for refitting ſhips there; or whether a property in the place, ſo as to ſecure the benefit to individuals who might be inclined to execute Works of that nature, can be given without invading the common rights of mankind, conſidering Channel Creek as a common thoroughfare for boats with the neceſſaries of life, as well as with the Company's inveſtment from the Eaſtern factories, are by no means queſtions for me to decide.

11. I conceive it would be difficult to perſuade any of the Commanders of the King's ſhips, that the bringing of their men in from ſea to breathe the air of a wild and luxuriant vegetation, would contribute much to their health; and I believe that no conveniency whatever would make them refit the ſhips at the expence of the health or lives of the people; therefore, the firſt thing to be done about Channel Creek, ought to be to deſtroy the jungle to ſome diſtance on all ſides, and to lay the country quite open towards Culpee.

12. The lands about the North end of Channel Creek are at preſent of no uſe to any one, but a little induſtry might make them valuable to the Company. It is only ten years ago that the lands about Culpee were in much the ſame ſtate; but they now wear a very different face, and the inhabitants, if we may judge by their habitations, are become a multitude.

13. It may be neceſſary to remark, that if Channel Creek ever becomes a place of reſort for great ſhips, care ought to be taken into whoſe hands the pilotage of the Harbour is committed; for tranſport buoys, warps, launches, and indeed all the apparatus of a cloſe Harbour, will be wanted occaſionally; and I believe it will not be uncharitable to ſay, that there is no man belonging to the Company's pilot buſineſs who ever has been practiſed in theſe matters: ſchooled in the long and open pilotage from the Road of Ballaſore to the River, with a ſloop before them to prick out the way, they have very little knowledge of governing ſhips in narrow paſſages; although they are taught to believe, that nothing can or ought to be done about the River but by them, and that their opinions, in all matters relative to it, ſhould be taken, and followed as fixed rules.

14. I muſt however beg leave to obſerve, that the Maſter of one of the ſhips of war is the fitteſt perſon to be Maſter of the New Harbour, and to have charge of the pilotage of ſhips of war in particular, if any ſhould ever go in there; as the ſafety of the ſhips, and uſe of the Harbour, will depend greatly upon the knowledge and dexterity of the perſon who conducts them in and out.

15. At preſent the Bar in the Channel near Kidgeree is a great impediment to large ſhips being brought farther up than Kidgeree Road, but there is great hopes that the enſuing freſhes will partly remove this difficulty; I believe alſo that the ſame Bar affects the Middle Channel below, as it certainly prevents a great body of the ebb tide from going down that way, which was formerly its natural tract.

16. It is curious enough to obſerve the ideas which the country people entertain of the ſinking of the Wharf in Channel Creek: "Mr. Lacam," ſay they, "having erected a very tall flag ſtaff, "and hoiſted colours upon it, within the diſtricts of Gangee Saub, without firſt making the proper "oblations, &c. to that Deity, he in a rage at once ſent the whole work to the bottom of the river, "as a chaſtiſement for ſo great a piece of preſumption."

Appendix, N° 3.

To Mr. Benjamin Lacam.

1. ACCORDING to your requeſt to me, under date the 21ſt June, I have been to examine New Harbour; and find it in every reſpect to anſwer the deſcription given by Mr. Richie, the Company's Surveyor, in his report and plan to the Governor General and Supreme Council, which I have ſeen.

2. At the entrance from the Hughly river there is a ſufficient depth of water for any ſhips in His Majeſty's Navy, and when in, to lay in the greateſt ſafety, it being land-lock'd from all winds; and, as I am informed, the tides riſe upwards of twenty feet in the month of May, before the rains ſet in, I have no doubt of the ſituation being well caculated for Docks; the advantages of which muſt appear in a very ſtriking light to every one who conſiders the inconvenience this ſide of India labours under, from the neceſſity of ſending all the ſhipping to dock at Bombay, as they cannot return with any degree of certainty or ſafety in leſs than eight months, during which time, ſhould a war break out with any European power, it might prove fatal to this extenſive country.

3. From New Harbour I proceeded down to the Southernly part of Sauger Iſland, and found plenty of water for ſhips of any burthen, with an extenſive and ſafe Harbour between Sauger and the Eaſternly ſhore; ſoundings from five to ten fathom at low water: and from Mr. Richie's information to me, there is a good Channel out, and by far the ſafeſt and ſhorteſt way for ſhips to get to ſea in the N. E. monſoon, as they may lay in Sauger Harbour with the greateſt ſafety, and puſh out to ſea in a few hours, clear of every danger from the Sand Heads. The frequenting this paſſage out, will naturally induce all Maſters of veſſels, when there is a Dock at New Harbour, to endeavour at getting in the neareſt way from ſea; and as this is much the ſhorteſt entrance into the Ganges, together with ſo ſecure an Harbour as Sauger for ſheltering ſhips in bad weather, I think it reaſonable to conceive it muſt be preferred, when properly known; but it will be neceſſary to erect a Light-houſe on the Eaſternly ſhore, at the entrance of Channel Creek, and a Floating-light upon the outermoſt end of Sauger Sand. Aſſiſted by ſuch aids, the paſſage, according to the ſurveys laid down, ſeems to me to be free from all myſtery, a ſimple ſtrait line both in or out, being a run of about fifteen miles from the open ſea till a ſhip ſhuts in the Eaſternly ſhore. A Light-houſe on Point Palmiras would anſwer many good purpoſes for ſhips bound to this Port: it would alſo enable ſhips to take their departure; and by that means, ſtretch with a degree of certainty acroſs the Sand Heads for Sauger Channel, avoiding entirely the riſque and danger of the Braces and Long Sand; with this additional benefit attending, that ſhips may come in with any draught of water required; which is not the preſent caſe, for only two fathom is laid down on the Eaſtern Brace, while there is no leſs than four fathom the other way. But the many fatal accidents that have happened on theſe Sands, within the courſe of ten years paſt, are ſufficient, I ſhould ſuppoſe, to ſet this matter forth in its cleareſt light; only I would obſerve to you, that it would be unſafe to bring line of battle ſhips over the Braces, for the afore-mentioned reaſons; but if the ſoundings may be depended upon, as laid down in the ſurvey up the Sauger entrance, I ſee nothing to fear, as ſuch ſhips may anchor in every part of the Channel at low water. Mr. Richie gives it four fathoms, which, with ſtrap and lead, is 26 feet; and even this water they only paſs for a ſhort diſtance, when they may run into ten fathom if they chuſe it.

3. I ſhould not have enlarged ſo much on this ſubject, if there were any fixed rules up the preſent paſſage, by which a Pilot or Commander would judge of their ſituation with any degree of certainty; but experience convinces me there is not; for the Pilots declare, that the very frequent ſhifting of the Sands render it dangerous to proceed without a ſloop to run a-head. I am informed that the Company's ſhips frequently paſs over the Eaſtern Brace with only two feet water to ſpare at the greateſt height of tide, and are often known to touch. If this happens to Merchant ſhips after the ſetting in of the rains, nothing but ſome very extraordinary event could juſtify bringing line of battle ſhips into the ſame danger, and eſpecially after the rains, which is the moſt likely ſeaſon to expect the approach of an enemy.

4. Ships coming from the Eaſtward, which is commonly the caſe during the months of November, December, January, and February, muſt find the moſt capital advantages from the uſe of Sauger Channel, leading to your Harbour, as it ſaves them a run of more than one hundred miles before they can be eſteemed out of danger from the Sands, while by running up this new Channel they are immediately ſecured.

5. I ſhould think myſelf deficient to the ſervice I have the honour to belong to, had I not inveſtigated every part of this ſubject; and more ſo, as you have thought proper to make a public application to me.

6. It would have given me infinite ſatisfaction during the 26th and 27th of June, which was the time I remained in Sauger Harbour, had the weather permitted me to run out to ſea, as then I ſhould not have depended on any reports or ſurveys of this Channel; but in the preſent caſe, what I have ſeen of Mr. Richie's repreſentations, appear to be laid down with ſo much exactneſs, that it would be highly injurious to that Gentleman to doubt any part of his report, and conſequently, his account of the outer paſſage may be relied on; which of courſe gives your Harbour a capital preference

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preference for ships in the Royal Navy, because they can run out to sea on the shortest notice, without waiting for spring tides to carry them over sands, shoals, &c. I only had this benefit by remaining in Sauger Harbour for two days in blowing weather, that it shewed me the effects of strong winds from the S. E. quarter, and convinced me that no sea could be thrown into this place, which might ever prove inconvenient to shipping.

7. Ships of 74 guns will be the outside of what you have occasion to calculate for. Let that be your guide.

8. I have enlarged on every benefit accruing from your Works, because they struck my observation, and I considered them as helps to induce you to go through in completing a refitting Harbour for the British Navy, in the mouth of the Ganges, as an object of the utmost importance to all India in case of a war.

(Signed) *George Farmer.*

Fort William,
the 12th July 1776.

Appendix, N° 4.

(Copy.)

Captain SAVAGE's Report of New Harbour in Bengal; dated 12th February 1777.

To Peter Michell, Esquire, Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors.

Sir,

HAVING received a letter from Mr. Benjamin Lacam, expressing a desire that I should examine his Plans, and the Channels leading to New Harbour, I left Calcutta for that purpose on the 26th December 1776, with four of Mr. Lacam's vessels; and spreading them at proper distances, sounded, in a very particular manner, the whole Channel, about seven miles to the Southward of Sauger Island. And I think it necessary to inform the Honourable Court of Directors, that this passage has by far the greatest depth of water, and that the width of the River in all parts is sufficient for the largest ships in the Navy. On the 4th of January I returned to Calcutta; but learning from various reports, that it was not possible to enter this Channel from sea, I commenced a second investigation on the 24th of January, and went out of sight of land. Mr. Lacam conducted the vessels into Sauger Road during the course of a dark night, guided by lead and line only, the least water four fathom and a half, and we entered the shoalest part at low water; by which means it is proved that there is more water to be had up the small entrance of the Hughly at low water, than over the Eastern Brace at high water; and it also is to be observed, that from the tail of the Eastern Sea Reef into Balasore Road, and then to Ingellee, is one hundred and thirty miles, while this passage makes only a run of thirty-eight, and must prove a considerable reduction to the Company's risk, as well as a secure station for large ships in the Royal Navy.

The commodious situation of Sea Reach for large ships to lay in safety, and take in their cargoes, I consider as a matter of great consequence, both to the Company and the Nation; because ships lying at this place have ten fathom at low water; but at Ingellee, where they are entirely exposed, there is only twenty feet at low water; and the risk of a ship being there loaded is very great, especially at the seasons which the latter ships are dispatched.

I think it my duty to make known these facts, for the benefit of the Honourable Company; and on behalf of a man who has been six years in making himself master of this important subject.

The journals and proceedings on this affair shall be laid before the Court, on my arrival in England.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
(Signed) *Augustus Savage.*

Calcutta,
the 12th February 1777.

A true Copy.
B. Lacam.

Appendix, N° 5.

To Benjamin Lacam, Esquire.

Sir,

WE have had the pleasure to receive your's; and have examined the plans, correspondence, and extracts, relative to New Harbour; of which we entertain the highest opinion.

Considering the immense consequence of the safe navigation of the Honourable Company's ships to and from this Port, and the risque of bringing them up through the present Channel over the Braces, together with the prospect of there being hereafter less water at Ingellee, from its having decreased of late years; we are confident in the preference that is due to your scheme of bringing them to New Harbour, so far as we are enabled to judge from the several plans, with the soundings, &c. which you have laid before us.

The

The diſpatch of our ſeveral ſhips ſo ſoon after their arrival, prevents us from having it in our power perſonally to examine the ſame on the ſpot, as we earneſtly wiſhed to have done; and more eſpecially, as there appears to be accommodations for very capital ſhips in His Majeſty's Navy, which may be of great moment to theſe Kingdoms, and to our Nation in general.

We moſt heartily wiſh you ſucceſs in bringing this new Navigation into uſe, and are

Sir, &c.

(Signed) *Wm Smith*,
David Arthur,
Thos Newte,
Robt Maw,
James Ogilvie,
Wm Applegarth.

Calcutta, the
18th November 1777.

Appendix, N° 6.

(Copy)

Mr. BENJAMIN LACAM's Summary of the Benefits reſulting from a Plan of ſhifting the Entrance into the Ganges. January 1780.

1ſt. THE new Channel reduces the run into the Ganges from the tail of the Eaſtern ſea reef 130 miles to 38 only, furniſhing a larger draught of water at low tide than is to be had on the Eaſtern Brace at high water. Vide Reports of Farmer and Savage; alſo the Surveys of Howe, Plaſted, and Richie.

2d. The extenſion of Light-houſe Point into the Bay, far to the Southward of the Barrabulla, is an object of the higheſt importance, as admitting of the beſt defence from batteries near the open ſea, which uniting with the fire of guardſhips to be ſtationed within the boom, may perform eſſential ſervice, and make a noble defence, even when deprived of the aſſiſtance of His Majeſty's ſhips, and attacked by a ſuperior force.

3d. The importance of docking and refitting the Royal Navy near the open ſea.

4th. The advantageous ſtation for guardſhips to moor in ten fathom water, ſecured from effects of gales of wind, and at the ſame time within 31 miles of the extremity of the Eaſtern ſea reef.

5th. By diſputing the point with an enemy in Sauger Roads, they are cut off from proviſions of all kinds, and deprived the benefit of freſh water; add to which, the war cannot affect the inhabitants, or interfere with the collection of the revenue.

6th. The loading of the Eaſt India Company's ſhips in a ſafe and commodious Harbour, where they are ſecured both from an enemy and the conſequences of bad weather, by which the riſque of the Company's *uninſured* property is greatly reduced.

7th. No foreign Pilots being acquainted with the new tract, an enemy muſt labour under every diſadvantage in forcing a paſſage.

8th. During the S. W. monſoon, and after theſe Plans are eſtabliſhed, there is another very capital advantage reſulting from them in time of war: as our fleet meeting with a ſuperior force, can always make their retreat good by running for this Port, without waiting for ſecondary aids; I mean after the Maſters belonging to His Majeſty's ſhips have been made perfectly acquainted with the Navigation.

9th. The diſtance from Kegeree out to five fathom at low water, is upwards of forty miles, and the greateſt part of the courſe is about S. S. W. But the new Channel has only 15 miles to run before you get 5½, and the courſe being S. S. E. the wind at S. W. lays you out with your ſtarboard tacks on board, cloſe under the lee of Sauger Sand in ſmooth water, and the flood tide giving about two points weſting, will give the ſhip her due courſe good of S. S. E. on the flood tide. Vide Directions for the Pilot, publiſhed by Sayer and Bennet, in Fleet-ſtreet.

New Harbour,
Bengal, January 1780. *Benjamin Lacam.*

Appendix to the Report of the Committee of 1783.

Appendix, N° 7.

NEW HARBOUR TIDE TABLE, May 1776.

RISE and FALL of the TIDES on Full and Change, at New Harbour in Bengal, 1776.

	RISE - - - and - - - FALL	
	Feet	Inches.
May ye 17th	20	6
ye 18th	19	4
ye 19th	17	
ye 20th	17	6
ye 21ſt	13	4
ye 22d	11	10
ye 23d	10	2
ye 24th	8	6
ye 25th	7	4
ye 26th	8	2
ye 27th	10	
ye 28th	11	8
ye 29th	12	6
ye 30th	14	2
ye 31ſt	16	4
June ye 1ſt	19	2
ye 2d	21	3
ye 3d	22	10
ye 4th	23	2

A true Copy.
B. Lacam.

Appendix, N° 8.

A POTTAH is hereby granted unto Benjamin Lacam, Merchant, of the town of Calcutta, in the kingdom of Bengal, for himſelf, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, for five hundred beager of jungle land, ſituated as follows: two hundred and fifty beager on the South-eaſt ſide of Baratulla River, or Channel Creek; and two hundred and fifty beager on the North-eaſt ſide of the ſaid Baratulla River, or Channel Creek, in the Sunderbunds, as deſcribed in the Draft or Plan hereunto annexed, ſurveyed by the ſaid Benjamin Lacam; being a part or parcel of the Honourable Eaſt India Company's new lands, commonly called the 24 Pergunnahs.

1ſt. That the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall hold the ſaid lands for the firſt ſeven years, entirely free of all rent.

2d. That the firſt year after the expiration of the ſaid term, the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall pay to the Honourable Eaſt India Company, for the whole five hundred beager, at and after the following rates:

	One anna per beager.
Second year,	Two annas per beager.
Third year,	Three annas per beager.
Fourth year,	Four annas per beager.
Fifth year,	Five annas per beager.
Sixth year,	Six annas per beager.
Seventh year,	Seven annas per beager.
Eighth year,	Eight annas per beager.

3d. That at the expiration of theſe fifteen years, the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall pay at and after the rate of twelve annas per beager for the whole five hundred beager of land, whether the ſaid lands be in a cultivated ſtate or not.

4th. That this Pottah or Grant ſhall commence from this firſt day of June in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, and in the 16th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.

5th. It being the intention of the aforeſaid Benjamin Lacam to eſtabliſh an Harbour for the reception of ſhipping in general, by the name of New Harbour, with docks, ways, wharfs, &c. in that part of the ſaid Baratulla River or Channel Creek adjoining to the land before mentioned,

as

as is more particularly deſcribed in the annexed Draft or Plan, approved by the Honourable the Governor General and Supreme Council, of the hereby granted premiſes, ſurveyed by the ſaid Benjamin Lacam: and he is hereby authorized to occupy, and to continue to occupy, the ſpace of water as is deſcribed and ſet forth in the Draft before-mentioned.

6th. The limits of the Grant of water made to the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, upon Baratulla River or Channel Creek, are drawn by a red line, from a point marked G. below Corelier Creek, at the diſtance of a mile and one quarter, bearing from the flag-ſtaff South-weſt and by South, to the ſhore North of Corelier Creek, at the diſtance of half a mile from the entrance of it: and by another line drawn from the point of the North-weſt bank of Corelier Creek, interſecting the former line, to a point above Corelier Creek, marked D. in the Plan, at the diſtance of two miles from it, appearing by the ſurvey aforeſaid.

7th. That the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, be allowed to occupy all the ſpace upon Baratulla River or Channel Creek, lying to the South-eaſt of the firſt line, and North-eaſt of the ſecond line.

8th. That the navigation within the ſpace, and the paſſage of Corelia Creek, be left free to all veſſels, boats, &c. to paſs and repaſs, and to anchor there during two tides, free of any charge whatever; but the aforeſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall be allowed to exact a Harbour charge at the following rates, on all veſſels, &c. which ſhall anchor within the ſaid limits, and remain there longer than two tides.

Veſſels three maſts, of any burthen - - -	A. R^{s}	100
Ditto two ditto ditto ditto - - - -		50
Ditto one ditto ditto ditto - - - -		10

9th. That the ſaid ſpace before-mentioned to be hereby granted for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an Harbour for the reception and accommodation of ſhipping in general, is meant to include the property of all Nullahs and Creeks lying within the ſaid lines before deſcribed in the Plan; and the property of all ſuch Nullahs and Creeks are accordingly hereby granted to the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, on the conditions already herein ſet forth.

10th. And it is further agreed, That the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, ſhall not accommodate with repairs or neceſſaries, foreign ſhips, or ſhips bearing any other colours but thoſe of our Sovereign Lord the King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, without previouſly obtaining the expreſs conſent, approbation, and permiſſion of the Honourable the Governor General and Supreme Council, or the Repreſentatives of the Engliſh Government, ſo ſoon as the ſaid Benjamin Lacam ſhall receive intelligence thereof: nor ſhall the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, transfer, make over, ſell, or give in charge, the whole or any part of their property herein to any perſons whomſoever, not being ſubjects of Great Britain, on pain and penalty of the forfeiture of his or their ptoperty, in the ſtate the ſaid Works may be in at the time of ſuch offence.

(Signed) (L. S.)

Appendix, N° 9.

" WHEREAS we the head Sircar and Segaree, with the people belonging to New Harbour, " do ſolemnly ſwear and make oath to the under-mentioned articles being all true. So help " us God.

1ſt. " That Mr. Lacam, nor we his Servants, have ſwerved from the tenor of his Pottah.

2d. " That no Harbour rates have been taken from any boats paſſing or repaſſing.

3d. " That Harbour rates have only been taken from boats that have anchored two tides or " more within the limits.

4th. " That ſureties taken for toll demanded only on boats that had anchored two tides or more " within the limits, were ordered to be releaſed, and no more to be taken.

5th. " That though the Grant ſpecified only two tides, orders had been ſent to permit boats to " remain four tides within the limits, without ſubjecting them to the toll as ſpecified in the " Grant, with directions to give the crews of ſuch boats the benefit of wood and water *gratis* for " that period.

6th. " That the ſum collected for Harbour rates does not exceed four hundred rupees, reckoning " from the date of the Grant to the 20th October 1776.

(Signed)

" *Noyan Clumd Dutt,*
" *Nocum Podea,*
" *Ram Mangee,*
" *Suntoſs,*
" *Satew Kiſtna,*
" *Chunde Churan Boſs.*
" *Nocoo Hurcairah,*
" *Muluck Chundro,*
" *Pretaram,*
" *Goolamee Baungee.*

" The above particulars being tranſlated into the Bengal language by the Committee's Moonſhee, " it was laid before them on the 15th day of November 1776, and all the witneſſes ſeparately " examined and ſworn before the Committee; as appears by the following teſtimony:"

By

Appendix to the Report of the Committee of 1783.

By order of the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, the 15th of November 1776.

The above-mentioned ten perſons appearing before the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, are ſeverally ſworn to their knowledge of their reſpective marks and ſignatures, and to the truth of the purport of the above Bengal paper, which has now been read and explained to them before the Committee.

(Signed) *John Perring*, Secretary.

Appendix, N° 10.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, Governor General, and Members of the Council of Revenue.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

HAVING received an extract from a Petition delivered by Mr. J. Levett, which ſeems to allude to my eſtabliſhment of Works in Channel Creek, I beg leave to inform your Honourable Board, that I have cautiouſly avoided giving room for complaint; that all my people are ready for examination; and that I flatter myſelf it will eaſily appear from what motives a repreſentation of this kind is ſet forth by Mr. John Levett.

I believe there never was an inſtance of any public Work of a nature like mine, but what, from various cauſes drew forth the ill-will of ſome men, but particularly thoſe more or leſs concerned for ſimilar plans. I find myſelf at this time conſidered as an enemy to Mr. Levett's trade, and charged with facts of a moſt dangerous nature; but in conſequence of a letter received from Mr. Levett ſome time ago, ſetting forth, that Harbour rates had been taken from boats that did not remain the limited time, I ſent an European to make inquiry; when it appeared, by the certificates of the Managers belonging to this Gentleman, that they never had ſet forth the complaints which their Maſter had repreſented, but were ſtrangers to the nature of my Grant; on which I directed my people not to demand the Harbour rates of any boats or veſſels, till they had made known to them the time allotted for anchoring there free of all rates.—In my reply to Mr. Levett's note, I very earneſtly ſolicited the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny, and offered him my aſſiſtance; but have not heard any thing further, only that reports are ſpread of boats being ſtopped and obliged to anchor at New Harbour, in order that I might benefit by the rates. I can prove to the ſatisfaction of your Honourable Board, that no foundation exiſts for ſuch complaints, but that I have never ſwerved from the tenor of my Pottah or Grant in any degree whatever.

When Major Watſon applied for land to eſtabliſh Docks, the Aude Ganga Nullah was given up to him, though it was the only Paſſage from the Preſidency to all the Eaſtern factories, and in the rainy ſeaſon admitted boats of large burthen; yet on this occaſion many of the Merchants intereſted themſelves in favour of the plan. To avoid the hardſhip ſet forth by the Natives, I commenced my Works in the heart of a jungle, which never yielded one anna to the Company, but has been dreaded by all paſſengers, from being the greateſt neſt for tigers; and I can prove, that upwards of four hundred people have loſt their lives by anchoring within the borders of my limits: but now, after eſtabliſhing a village, clearing the lands, and deſtroying the tigers, my Pottah is conſidered as a hardſhip on the public. Many men tried the lands before me, but found the taſk too hard; and after ſix years labour in exploring the channels and country, at my own riſk and expence, digging tanks of freſh water in different parts where it was required, and riſking my life by three ſevere fits of illneſs brought on by my labours at this work, it is indeed, Honourable Sir and Sirs, a very unmerited fate, to be ſet forth as an oppreſſion. That the Mangees and Dandies prefer going into New Harbour, cannot be doubted, becauſe they may land with ſafety and dreſs their food, beſides the advantage of getting freſh water, together with any aſſiſtance their ſituations may require; and as theſe people, from their particular caſt, wiſh to eat on ſhore, it is natural for them to ſuppoſe they have a right, or if not, that their Maſters ſhould pay for any aſſiſtance they may be able to obtain.

I take this opportunity to ſolicit the favour of your orders to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, for granting me a Pottah for the ſmall iſland of Coadjundeep, on the ſame terms eſtabliſhed for granting the Honourable Company's jungle lands. This iſland may be ſerviceable for erecting Landmarks to ſhipping entering the River; and alſo to admit of tanks being dug for the ſupply of freſh water; it is alſo my deſign to erect convenient Bungalows for the reception of the ſick.

I am now, Honourable Sir and Sirs, going down the River to mark out the Dock at New Harbour; and it would be giving ſome encouragement to the plan, if I could be ſupplied, for three months only, with 1,000 Coolies, to help me through with the heavy part of the excavation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) *Benj. Lacam.*

Fort William,
September 29th, 1776.

Appendix, N° 11.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, the 15th October 1776.

Appendix to the Report of the Committee of 1783.

READ the following reply from Mr. Lacam:

I ſhall not trouble this Honourable Board by a nice examination on the different evidence produced in the courſe of this inquiry; but in general terms beg leave to obſerve, that I believe my people innocent; that they will be ready for examination on Wedneſday, and I flatter myſelf prove themſelves ſo.

Mr. Cotes poſitively denies, that, to his knowledge, boats paſſing or repaſſing are ſtopped at New Harbour, and a tax collected; and that he knows of no proofs of it. Mr. Levitt called this Gentleman his evidence. The veſſel in queſtion, ſaid to be Mr. Cotes's budgerow, is named the Kiſtna: ſhe is from 20 to 30 tons burthen, was built at Maſulipatam, near a river of that name, and came here laſt ſeaſon with a ſmall cargo for this place. The encloſed note from Mr. Cotes will prove that he had received one from me, and that his Serang was to come to my houſe for ſome purpoſe reſpecting the veſſel, as will appear on the proceedings, in my laſt queſtion to the Serang.

I was at Hughly when Mr. Cotes's note came; but called twice at the houſe where I was informed Mr. Cotes lived, as a perſonal interview might have convinced him of the neceſſity there was for making his Serang prove his charge againſt my people, in order that I might remedy ſuch irregularities in future; but I did not ſee Mr. Cotes.

In the two Petitions delivered by Mr. Petrie, it appears, that boats had been ſtopped in their paſſage through Channel Creek. This, Honourable Sir and Sirs, I conceive to be an act of oppreſſion, and deſerves the ſevereſt puniſhment. The men accuſed are on their way to the Preſidency, and muſt anſwer to that charge themſelves.

By the extract of a Petition from Mr. Levitt, he poſitively charges the loſs of one voyage in the ſeaſon to the detention of his boats; and further adds, "that one of his people, who was confined three weeks, is dying of a Sunderbund's fever, which he got during his confinement." But when the man made his appearance before the Board, the fact ſpoke clearly in the man's looks; and on being aſked the cauſe of his illneſs, he replied, "that, his ſickneſs was not very ſevere, that it was a diſorder in his bowels." In another part of Mr. Levitt's Petition he charges the Gaut people with exacting one maund of rice for every boat that paſſes, beſides the Harbour rates: but, notwithſtanding the number of evidence who have been produced on this occaſion, none of them tended to prove ſuch an aſſertion, except one, who mentions to have given five ſeer of rice; which I conſider as a robbery, and the receiver ought to be puniſhed accordingly.

By the evidence of Mr. Fenny it appears, that Mr. Levitt wrote to me about eight or nine o'clock at night, and received a ſatisfactory anſwer in the morning. This evidence in another part ſays, that this delay was twenty-four hours. The note was received after ten o'clock at night, and anſwered immediately; conſequently could not be more than half the time, as the evidence ſaw Mr. Levitt read it the next morning. This note, when produced to your Honourable Board, will render the matter very clear, and prove that I wiſhed for an immediate inveſtigation of facts, in which I offered Mr. Levitt every aſſiſtance in my power; I could do no more. But from this I conclude, that if Mr. Levitt wiſhed to remove the evil complained of, he had an open field before him; and if the Dandy ſet forth to be dying had expired from other cauſes before the day of inquiry, this Gentleman, by his repreſentations, muſt have thrown an odium on me for ever, by bringing me concerned with others in the death of an individual.

Mr. Levitt then obſerves, that there is no proper anchorage for boats between Codally creek and the Hughly river, except my tract at New Harbour: but every man in this country muſt know the moſt violent winds are from the S.W. quarter, and conſequently in that ſeaſon a S.W. ſhore muſt be the ſafeſt. Again, when the N° weſters ſet in, that ſhore of courſe has the ſame benefit. A reference to the ſurvey will make this appear in very ſtriking lights.

I do not mean by theſe obſervations any more than to prove, that a weather ſhore is the ſafeſt ſhore all the world over; nor do I from this draw a concluſion, that boats ſhould be interrupted from coming within my limits, and anchoring there, if they like it, during two flood tides and two ebb tides; on the contrary, I wiſh rather to encourage the labouring poor employed in the river ſervice; ſo far am I from being actuated by motives of private intereſt, that I will readily give up a part of my right, by ſuffering them to anchor within the limits of my Grant the time above-mentioned, and to have the uſe of the ſhore and freſh water gratis.

I hope the Honourable Board will be convinced, that I have done every thing in my power to avoid complaints and troubling them; but while your attention is required on this ſubject, ſuffer me to requeſt your ordering me ſuch a ſatisfaction for theſe illiberal attacks as may appear reaſonable to your Honourable Board.

(Signed) *Benj. Lacam.*

Appendix (A. 2.)

Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell, Chief Engineer at Bengal, to Benjamin Lacam, Eſquire.

Grafton-ſtreet, 30th April 1785.

Sir,

I AM much obliged to you for your papers and plans for eſtabliſhing a new Harbour in the Bay of Bengal, which I have peruſed with great ſatisfaction.

The more I conſider the general ſtate of public affairs at home and abroad, and the advantages which the Nation will derive from a Harbour ſo well ſituated for docking and refitting the King's ſhips, as well as thoſe of the Eaſt India Company; the more I am convinced of the utility of ſuch a plan at this juncture, as by that means, the very ſerious difficulties experienced during the courſe of the laſt war, in affording early protection to the Company's poſſeſſions on that ſide of the Peninſula, will be completely and happily removed.

The great labour and expence you have ſo long and zealouſly undertaken, for the purpoſe of collecting every neceſſary information, which could tend to promote a work of ſuch national importance, does you infinite honour, and gives you, in my opinion, the higheſt claims to particular encouragement and ſupport.

I am, with great regard,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,
Archd. Campbell,
Major Genl.

Benj. Lacam, Eſq.

The Right Honourable Lord Macartney, to Benjamin Lacam, Eſquire.

Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, 18th April 1786.

Sir,

I have been favoured with your letter on the ſubject of your projected eſtabliſhment of a careening Harbour in the Bay of Bengal, upon the national policy and public utility of which you are pleaſed to aſk my opinion, as far as it ſhall tend to counteract the operations of an enemy's fleet in the Indian ſeas in times of war, and contribute to the preſervation and ſupport of our own. In my humble opinion, ſuch an eſtabliſhment is a neceſſary one, and would be of great national importance to the preſervation of our Settlements, and the protection of our Commerce in India. The want of a proper refitting ſtation in the Bay, and the conſequent abſence of our fleet during the late war, was very ſeverely felt, and might have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences. So much impreſſed do I feel with the utility and importance of your project, that had I remained in India, I ſhould certainly have thought that my duty required me to give you every aſſiſtance in my power, towards the accompliſhment of the undertaking.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,
Macartney.

Benj. Lacam, Eſq.

Sir Richard King's Letter to Benjamin Lacam, Eſquire.

Sir,

Having been favoured with your plans and papers relating to a Refitting Harbour in Hughly river, I very readily concur in opinion with thoſe better judges you mention on the ſubject, that your undertaking is highly meritorious, and if Docks ſhould be made at New Harbour capable of receiving a ſhip of 74 guns, ſuch Harbour may be of the utmoſt conſequence to His Majeſty's ſervice, and to the protection of the Eaſt India Company's poſſeſſions on that ſide of India. In the late campaign in India, the want of a Northern Harbour was much regretted by every thinking perſon converſant in marine affairs.

I wiſh you ſucceſs equal to your laudable undertaking, and am,

Sir,
Your very obedient ſervant,
R. King.

Titchfield, 16th July 1784.

Benj. Lacam, Eſq.

Note from Sir Charles Middleton to Mr. Lacam; dated 25th December 1804.

Sir Charles Middleton is much obliged to Mr. Lacam for the paper he has been ſo kind as to ſend him.

Sir Charles remembers the particulars very well, and has always been ſorry that Mr. Lacam's labours have not been rewarded according to their merits.

The proofs in their favour have been ſo many as not to be contradicted.

Appendix (B.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you, the printed copy of the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, to whom my Petition, as ſole Proprietor of New Harbour, in Bengal, was referred; and I flatter myſelf, that the public advantages of ſuch an undertaking will appear in the ſame light to your Honourable Court, as it did to the Honourable Committee.

It gives me the deepeſt concern, that the letter which I had the honour to preſent under date the 2d of July, ſhould have occaſioned the Reſolution which the Honourable Court paſſed in conſequence, on the 9th of the ſaid month: I beg leave to aſſure you, that I wrote it in conformity to the opinion of your Solicitor; and in purſuance of very reſpectable advice, ſtrictly in obedience to ſeveral former Reſolutions paſſed by your Honourable Court; to try the validity of my Grant, and my claim to damages in a Court of Law; and in full compliance with the firſt Reſolution of your Honourable Court, paſſed on the 16th of January laſt, from which I concluded, that it would have met with your entire approbation.

The Reſolution of your Honourable Court, paſſed on the 9th of July, ſeems to expreſs, that it was underſtood, that the Claim upon the company for damages, was to be given up, and that I was to bear the whole loſs myſelf, which has ariſen by the Company declaring my Grant cancelled: this is a circumſtance, I ſolemnly declare to your Honourable Court, never was propoſed to me by any Member of the Honourable Committee, nor do I believe any one of its Members had the moſt diſtant idea of it.

When I attended Mr. Smith at Drapers Hall, on the 1ſt of July, I pointed out to him the objectionable parts of the leaſe which he had prepared; and he promiſed me they ſhould all be corrected. I alſo ſtated to him the neceſſity of Council to examine the Deed on my part; and concluded by aſking him, in what manner I was to be indemnified? It was Mr. Smith's opinion, that a letter ſhould be preſented to your Honourable Court on the following day; and as he ſeemed averſe to any other mode of indemnification than what might be obtained from a Court of Law, I therefore made the propoſal. As this meaſure therefore originated with him, I ſhall rely on the candour of your Honourable Court, to exculpate me, ſhould the proceeding have appeared in any degree reprehenſible.

My propoſition to try in the Courts at Weſtminſter, my right for recovery of the damages and loſſes ſuſtained, proceeded from an anxious deſire to cloſe the long depending ſcene of this buſineſs, and put a final concluſion to all differences: but ſhould your Honourable Court adopt any other mode of redreſs, which will enable me to pay my creditors, and proſecute my works, my ready acquieſcence to your pleaſure, will beſt evince the ſincerity of my intentions.

Under theſe circumſtances I hope to be juſtified by every Member of your Honourable Court, from any intention to offend, or wantonly to meet the Company in a Court of Law, the line having been drawn by Mr. Smith your Solicitor, who informed me there was no other way to ſettle the matter, I naturally concluded that your Honourable Court preferred that mode of deciſion.

Your Honours, perhaps, have not been informed, that although His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to recommend my Petition to the conſideration of Parliament; yet in the very firſt inſtance the Honourable Committee of the Houſe of Commons informed me, that Parliament could not aſſiſt me in the recovery of my loſſes, becauſe the revocation of my Grant was a breach of the laws of this country, and therefore I muſt apply to the Courts below, as in the Caſe of Gregory Cogemaul in 1772.

No leſs than ſixty-ſix Gentlemen hold claims upon me, to a very conſiderable amount; their forbearance ſince the year 1776, will beſt evince the ſentiments they hold of my conduct; and the encloſed paper, ſigned by forty-five of them, and approved of by all my creditors in London, will ſatisfy your Honourable Court, that the intention of ſending me to England, was to obtain redreſs for my ſufferings and loſſes, from an act of the Governor General and Council of Bengal, not juſtified by the laws of this country.

It is neceſſary I ſhould acquaint this Honourable Court, that previous to the revocation of my Grant, my property in New Harbour ſtood valued at £. 30,000; but when the Grant was declared to be void, the veſſels, implements, and ſtores provided for the completion of the work became uſeleſs, and after laying expoſed four years in the wet dock, were ſold at a very conſiderable loſs; this, with the intereſt of the money, are the conſequent loſſes ſuſtained. And I truſt to the equity of your Honourable Court, to ſee the impropriety of making an individual bear the loſs ariſing on an act, in which it is univerſally admitted he had no part.

Your Honourable Court will not, I am confident, be ſurprized at my exertions to recover the property of my creditors, to whom I ſtand ſo much indebted for my preſent liberty; and alſo in the large amount of £. 20,000, beſides the ſum of £. 11,650 intereſt of money ariſing on my bonded debt, which my creditors moſt generouſly gave up to me at Bengal, in order to relieve the burden of my embarraſſments.

It would be a very ill return for the marks of ſanction and approbation which my plans have met with in this Country, as well as the teſtimonies from India, if I were to impoſe on the Public and the Company, by declaring, that my circumſtances were ſuch as to enable me to proſecute the undertaking at New Harbour, without being firſt indemnified for all my loſſes and intereſt of money, which has ariſen from the time my Grant was declared to be void and cancelled. It would be a line of conduct ſo totally different from that which I have practiſed under your Government at Bengal, for twenty years paſt, that I hope no Gentleman of candour would even ſuſpect me of it: for it is abſurd to ſuppoſe, that a man, whoſe private property has been wreſted from him near ſeven years, who has ſpent near two years of that time in the Sheriff's cuſtody at Bengal, and ſtands indebted £. 20,000 to his creditors, ſhould ſuddenly be reſtored to opulence again, merely by taking a leaſe for the ſame property which he had before by Grant, in perpetuity; and that he ſhould by that means be enabled to pay all his creditors the large amount of their claims, and find a capital to proſecute the dry docks and other works at New Harbour.

If, therefore, the ſecurity of your territorial acquiſitions depend upon ſuch an eſtabliſhment as New Harbour is declared and proved to be, I truſt your Honourable Court will ſee the propriety of loſing no more time in the proſecution of it, ſo far as the Company are concerned; but place me in the ſame ſituation which I ſtood previous to the act of revocation: and with reſpect to my own exertions, I pledge myſelf to the Public, to complete New Harbour, for the reception of His Majeſty's Ships, in eighteen months after my arrival at Bengal.

I have been no leſs than five times recommended to your favourable notice, for ſervices done the Company at Fort William, in checking abuſes. To this fact I beg leave to appeal to your Honourable Court, collectively and individually; becauſe ſome Gentlemen ſit there, who know well in what manner my ſervices were performed in India: to the truth of which I need only appeal to the documents laid by your Honourable Court before Parliament. By them it appears (though not mentioned in the Report) that the amount of the checks, collected in my office, with intereſt of money thereon, exceeds the ſum of £. 160,000.; and that I faithfully executed the offices for which I was appointed, by laying all theſe tranſactions before your Government at Bengal, and alſo before your Honourable Court.

Every man, Honourable Sirs, expects to reap the benefit of his labours, and moſt men take care to be paid in part beforehand; but I relied on the iſſue of my plans for reward, and the ſacred quality of the Eaſt India Company's ſeal, for ſecuring my property. And it is a fact, that neither threats nor entreaties, money nor intereſt, have ever influenced my conduct, or led me, for a moment, to ſlacken my zeal, or to ſwerve, in a ſingle inſtance, from the ſtrict line of duty to the Company.

I truſt your Honourable Court will bring this matter to a ſpeedy concluſion; for near two years have been loſt in fruitleſs remonſtrances, ſince my arrival: whereas, had the buſineſs been ſettled at firſt, I might have returned in time to have prepared New Harbour for the reception of Sir Edward Hughes and Sir Richard Bickerton's fleets in September laſt. A meaſure which would have given a decided ſuperiority to the Britiſh flag in thoſe ſeas; relieved all your poſſeſſions on the Coaſt of Coromandel from the dangers of an enemy; and have opened all your ports for the tranſportation and importation of grain and other commodities, inſtead of having fifteen ſail of Indiamen blocked up in the Ganges on demurrage. Theſe ſhips would have ſailed in January or February laſt, with every proſpect of ſecurity on their ſide, and prevented, what is now likely to happen, the probability that many of theſe ſhips will loſe the ſeaſon for making their paſſage to England.

There is now ſufficient time, previous to the ſailing of the next fleet, for preparing the further ſupply of ſtores neceſſary to complete New Harbour: and two perſons are, at this time, in treaty with me, to go out and execute the dry docks, piers, and jetties. In order, therefore, to avoid either expence or delay in aſcertaining the indemnification required, I beg leave to propoſe that it may be ſettled by arbitration.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
your faithful,
moſt obedient, and
moſt humble ſervant,
Benjamin Lacam.

Cecil Street, London,
Sept. 1ſt, 1783.

Appendix (C. 1.)

Paragraphs for the General Letter to Bengal, propoſed by the Honourable Court of Directors, previous to the Inveſtigation of the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India.

HAVING taken into conſideration the applications made to us, by Mr. Benjamin Lacam, concerning New Harbour in Bengal river, and alſo the ſtate of his claims, and the object of making a Dock or Docks at New Harbour, we have ſettled a draft of a leaſe to be granted to him for the purpoſe of making a Dock or Docks, and Harbour for ſhips.

We

We have determined that the ſaid leaſe be dated and executed by you under the Company's ſeal, within twelve months from the 19th October laſt; and for the purpoſe of putting an end to further diſputes and altercations in this buſineſs, an approbation of the draft of the leaſe has been ſigned in triplicate by our Secretary by our order, on behalf of the Company, and alſo by Mr. Lacam, which copies herewith are tranſmitted; and we direct, that you make ſuch alterations in, or additions to, the covenants and agreements in the leaſe, as may appear to you to be neceſſary and proper, to make it more explicit and explanatory, and the better to forward the ſpirit and object of the leaſe, in reſpect to ſuch checks and controul as may be proper to protect the public intereſts, and at the ſame time to ſecure to Mr. Lacam the ſupport of Government in executing the Works, and ſuch *future* advantages as the proprietor of a Public Work ought to enjoy. We further direct that you cauſe the plan to be annexed to the leaſe, to be examined to ſee whether it is correct, and if it ſhould not be ſo, you will take particular care that it be corrected and made perfect. Mr. Lacam has agreed to accept the leaſe, ſo added to or altered, and to execute a counterpart thereof; and alſo to ſurrender and give up his old Pottah in conſideration of this new leaſe, and we ſhall tranſmit the ſaid agreement by the ſhip whereon Mr. Lacam takes paſſage.

Appendix (C. 2.)

To the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Gentlemen,

We now return you thoſe parts of the propoſed paragraphs, N° 89, to which we are prepared to give our approbation. We ſhall enter without loſs of time on the conſideration of the remainder, and requeſt that you will tranſmit to us ſuch information as your Records afford, on the ſubject of the claims of Capt. Campbell and Lieut. M'Adam and alſo the Pottah referred to in the propoſed leaſe to Mr. Lacam.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Sydney.
W. W. Grenville.
Mulgrave.

Whitehall, Dec. 28th, 1785.

Appendix (C. 3.)

To the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Gentlemen,

As material doubts have occurred to us in the conſideration of the papers relating to the Dock and Harbour, propoſed to be formed in Bengal by Mr. Lacam, and the leaſe you have granted to him for that purpoſe; we ſhould be glad to have an opportunity of conferring with your Secret Committee upon the ſubject, any morning that may beſt ſuit your convenience, and ſhall therefore for the preſent poſtpone delivering to you our ſentiments upon the inſtructions you propoſe to ſend to your ſervants at Bengal.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Henry Dundas,
Walſingham,
W. W. Grenville,
Mulgrave.

Whitehall, January 19th, 1786.

Appendix (C. 4.)

We ſend you encloſed an application from Mr. Benjamin Lacam, concerning New Harbour, in the Bengal river, the ſtate of his claims, and the object of making a Dock or Docks at New Harbour, and direct that you take the whole into your immediate conſideration, and adopt ſuch meaſures as may appear moſt conducive to the public good, and beſt calculated to put an end to all further diſputes and altercations in this buſineſs.

Before we had determined to refer the whole matter to be decided upon the ſpot, we had it in contemplation to grant him a new leaſe, a copy whereof is encloſed. It is further neceſſary to inform you, that Mr. Lacam had agreed to accept the leaſe, with ſuch corrections, alterations, or additions, as you might think proper to make therein, and to ſurrender his old Pottah in conſideration of this new leaſe; but you are to obſerve that theſe papers are tranſmitted merely for your information; we leave the matter entirely to your adjuſtment, in full confidence that your deciſion will *be juſt and equitable.*

Appendix (C. 5.)

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, to the Court of Directors; dated 6th April 1786.

As we wiſh to take further time to conſider of the ſubject of Mr. Lacam's plan, we have poſtponed a part of your draft, N° 140, and given our approbation to the other paragraphs therein contained.

To the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Gentlemen,

HAVING taken into conſideration the ſubject of Mr. Lacam's plan, we return you that part of your draft, N° 140, which relates thereto, with a ſhort additional paragraph, agreeing in opinion with you, that the matter ſhould be adjuſted by the Governor General and Council.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Whitehall, 18th July 1786.

W. Pitt,
Henry Dundas,
Mulgrave.

Paragraph alluded to in the above Letter.—Public Department.

If the idea is to be at all adopted, it may be matter worthy conſideration, how far it ought to be executed by ourſelves, or by an individual; but if any conſideration of political expediency ſhould lead you to ſuperſede the propoſition of Mr. Lacam, you will pay a due attention to what juſtice to him may ſuggeſt.

Appendix (C. 6.)

To the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As we apprehend that the paragraph added by your Right Honourable Board, to the draft of ours, N° 140. countenances an undertaking by the Governor General and Council, which may be attended with an enormous and indefinite expence, and perhaps in its completion may be dangerous to the Company's poſſeſſions. We have the honour to ſubmit the accompanying addition, which we hope will meet your approbation: we requeſt your anſwer by to-morrow noon, that the diſpatches by the Intelligence may be ſigned, and that veſſel diſpatched without delay.

We are, with the greateſt reſpect,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
your moſt obedient humble ſervants.

Eaſt India Houſe, the 19th July 1786.

(Signed) By order of the Court of Directors,
Thomas Morton, Secr.

Paragraph alluded to in the above Letter.—Public Department.

If you ſhould conſider this as a Work which ought to be executed by ourſelves, you will ſtate all your reaſons for our conſideration, together with an eſtimate of the expence and eſtabliſhment, but not take any ſtep towards the Work, till you receive our further orders.

Appendix (C. 7.)

To the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your letter, containing your reaſons for an addition to draft N° 140. We are always happy to concur with you in any ſuggeſtion which marks an attention to economy, and have therefore added ſome words to our former amendment, but feeling as we do, a perfect conviction that your Government on the ſpot, muſt in every view be the moſt competent judges of the expediency and utility of the propoſed Work; we cannot concur with you, that it ought to be again referred home for your deciſion, as ſuch a reference would lead to a delay of years whereas the Work, if at all expedient, and capable of being executed at a moderate expence, cannot be too ſoon begun.

As to this Work being perhaps in its completion dangerous to the Company's poſſeſſions, we have only to remark, that it never can be more ſo when executed by yourſelves, and under your power,

power, than when executed by an individual, and of courſe his property. But this, like every other part of the ſubject, is, in our opinion, more fit to be conſidered and decided upon the ſpot, than at home.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Whitehall,
20th July 1786.

W. Pitt,
Henry Dundas,
Mulgrave.

Paragraph alluded to in the above Letter.

If you ſhould conſider this as a Work which ought to be executed by ourſelves, you will report to us your reaſons, together with an eſtimate of the expence and eſtabliſhment; and if either immediately or conſequentially it ſhould lead to a burthenſome expence, the preſent embarraſſment of our affairs, will undoubtedly form an eſſential part of your conſideration; or if upon full conſideration of all the effects of ſuch an eſtabliſhment, it ſhould appear to you, that its completion may be dangerous to the Company's poſſeſſions, inſtead of adding to their ſecurity, you will report to us your reaſons for ſuch opinion, as well as what compenſation you may think reaſonable to be made to Mr. Lacam, for the diſappointment of his proſpects, and the reſignation of his preſent claims.

Appendix (D.)

Extract Bengal General Conſultations; 22d September 1788.

Read a Memorial from Mr. Benjamin Lacam:

To the Right Honble. Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council.

Memorial of Benjamin Lacam, Proprietor of New Harbour, in Bengal.

Moſt Humbly ſheweth unto your Lordſhip,

1. THAT in October 1770, your Memorialiſt took poſſeſſion of the land now called New Harbour, and from repeated inveſtigation of the Channels leading thereto from the ſea, he was well convinced, that during the North-eaſt monſoon, line of battle ſhips might be ſafely conducted into the ſaid Harbour, where he afterwards did propoſe making dry Docks for their accommodation.

3. That in February 1774, your Memorialiſt obtained a Pottah for one hundred beagahs of ground, from the Committee of Revenue, with the view of carrying his plan into effect; and in October 1775, had ſo far advanced in the neceſſary preparations, as to be able to communicate his plan to the Governor General and Council.

4. That on the 19th October, the 2d and 30th of November 1775, the Governor General and Council ordered letters to be written to your Memorialiſt, wherein they directed him to apply to their Board for any aſſiſtance which he might require, in the further proſecution of his Works; and at the ſame time aſſured your Memorialiſt of their protection.

5. That the Governor General and Council appeared to be well ſatisfied with the exertions of your Memorialiſt, and, at his particular requeſt, iſſued their orders to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, for enlarging the power of his Grant; alſo to the Maſter Attendant, for making a ſurvey of the Harbour, and a Report thereon.

6. That on the 13th of March 1776, Mr. Moore, a Member of the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, arrived at New Harbour, and offered to put your Memorialiſt in poſſeſſion of 400 beagahs of land, but refuſed to grant any part of the tract of water, alledging, that no order had been iſſued from the Governor General and Council to the Committee for that purpoſe.

7. That your Memorialiſt did explain to Mr. Moore the neceſſity of granting him the tract of water, as appears by his letter entered on the proceedings of the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, for the 1ſt of April 1776, of which the following is a true extract:

8. "The plan alſo ſhews, by the red lines communicating with the Harbour, the tract of water "required, but as your letter to me of this morning only ſpeaks of a Grant of land, I beg leave to "obſerve, that ſhould the Grant not include this tract of water alſo, my ſcheme of an Harbour muſt "be incomplete; becauſe it is principally from a ſole and uninterrupted privilege in this tract of "water, from whence I can expect to derive a reimburſement of the very heavy charges expended "on this undertaking; for ſhould it be open to all veſſels that may chuſe to anchor there, free of "Harbour charges, my intention and deſign is hereby overthrown, and I cannot then engage for "the reception of either King's or Company's ſhips, as the Harbour might be ſo filled, that I could "not provide them a ſafe anchoring place; therefore, ſhould you not be empowered to include "this tract of water in my poſſeſſion, I requeſt that you will make my ſentiments known to "the Committee, that through them they may be laid before the Governor General and "Council."

9. That the Calcutta Committee of Revenue did, in their letter to the Governor General and Council, under date the 1ſt of April 1776, repreſent the whole of this matter very fully to the Board.

10. That

10. That the Governor General and Council ſuſpended their final reſolutions, and on the 18th of April 1776, your Memorialiſt received the following letter from the Secretary:

11. In reply to your application of this day, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Honourable the Governor General and Council permit you to occupy the ſpace of water at New Harbour, which is included in your Chart, between your propoſed wharf and the red lines running from point D to point G, in any manner that ſhall not obſtruct the free paſſage of the Channel; and you will be allowed to exact ſuch a rate for Harbour charges, as ſhall hereafter be ſettled by the Board, on all veſſels which ſhall anchor within the ſaid line, and remain there longer than two tides; but liberty is to be allowed to all veſſels to paſs and repaſs, and to anchor there during two tides, free of any charges whatſoever. However, the Board think it proper, and accordingly reſerve to themſelves the right of confirming this Grant, on receipt of the Report and Survey to be made by Captain Richie, if they ſhall find it not prejudicial to the free navigation of the Channel, or to repeal it, if they ſhall think it may impede the ſaid navigation.

(Signed) *J. P. Auriol,*
Council Chamber, 18th April 1776. Secretary.

12. That the Report made by the Company's Marine Surveyor, did coincide ſo fully with the ſpirit of your Memorialiſt's plan, that the Governor General and Council reſolved unanimouſly to confirm the Grant; but as the Surveyor referred one queſtion to the Board, as a matter upon which he could not decide, your Memorialiſt begs leave to enter the paragraph in this place, becauſe he conſiders that the object of diſpute was pointed out by the Surveyor, and very particularly explained to the Governor General and Council previous to the execution of the Grant.

Extract Report from the Committee of the Houſe of Commons (See page 26, 10 para.)

13. "Theſe are, I think, the advantages which Channel Creek has over Calcutta, when conſidered as a repairing Harbour for ſhips, and are not matter of mere opinion, but abſolute facts; but whether they are of conſequence enough to engage the attention of Government, ſo as to ſupport and encourage the providing a proper place for refitting ſhips there, or whether a property in the place ſo as to ſecure the benefit to individuals, who may be inclined to execute Works of that nature, can be given without invading the common rights of mankind, conſidering Channel Creek as a common thoroughfare for boats with the neceſſaries of life from the Eaſtern factories, as alſo the Company's inveſtment, are by no means queſtions for me to decide."

14. That on the 29th May 1776, the following Letter was written to the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, from the Governor General and Council:

Gentlemen,

15. Encloſed we tranſmit you a copy of a temporary Grant, which we made on the 18th ultimo, to Mr. Lacam, for his Harbour in Channel Creek; the perſon whom we employed in ſurveying this Creek, having now delivered in his Report of the ſame, we have agreed to confirm the Grant, under the following conditions and explanations. We therefore direct, that you cauſe a Pottah to be drawn out accordingly, and delivered to Mr. Lacam.

16. 1ſt. The limits of the Grant propoſed to be made to Mr. Lacam upon Channel Creek, are to be drawn by a line from a point of land below Corelier Creek, at the diſtance of a mile and a quarter from it, to the ſhore North of Corelier Creek at the diſtance of half a mile from the entrance of it; and by another line drawn from the North-weſt bank of the mouth of Corelier Creek, interſecting the former line to a point on the North ſhore of Channel Creek, at the diſtance of two miles from it.

17. 2d. That Mr. Lacam be allowed to occupy all the ſpace upon Channel Creek, lying to the South-eaſt of the firſt line, and North-eaſt of the ſecond line.

18. 3d. That the navigation within this ſpace, and the paſſage of Corelier Creek, be left free to all veſſels, boats, &c. with the reſervation mentioned in the former Grant of the 18th of April.

19. 4th. That a grant of 400 beagahs of land be made to Mr. Lacam, on any part of the ſhore within the extremities of the lines, on the Eaſtern bank of Channel Creek, together with the property of all Nullahs and Creeks lying within the ſaid lines, as far as his Grant, according to theſe directions, ſhall extend.

20. We deſire that you will cauſe land-marks to be affixed on the ſhore of Channel Creek, to aſcertain the boundaries of this Grant; and inſtruct Captain Richie to this effect, he being directed to aſſiſt you in putting Mr. Lacam in poſſeſſion of his Grant.

(Signed) *Warren Haſtings.*
Fort William, 29th May 1776. *John Clavering.*

21. That in conſequence of theſe orders, your Memorialiſt was put into full poſſeſſion of New Harbour; that Captain George Farmer, of His Majeſty's ſhip Seahorſe, was then upon the ſpot, and joined in opinion with the Marine Surveyor, on the practicability and national utility of refitting the Britiſh fleet there in time of war.

Report from the Committee of the Houſe of Commons (See p. 27.)

22. That the reports and opinions of Captain Farmer and the Marine Surveyor being known to the Governor General and Council, and to many people in the Settlement, it gave great encouragement to the plans of your Memorialiſt, who had at that time prepared ten veſſels of different burthens ſuited to the buſineſs of the Harbour, lime wharfs at different parts of the ſea coaſt, a large wet dock near Calcutta, with workſhops and warehouſes, together with teak, timber, and plank, mooring

mooring chains, anchors, and every kind of implement to be had in this country, while no time was loſt in ſending orders to England for the iron and braſs work required in the conſtruction of the dock gates; and as your Memorialiſt had completed ſurveys of the different Channels leading to the Harbour, he flattered himſelf with the hope of very ſoon giving proofs of its public utility.

23. That in July and Auguſt 1776, applications were made by Gentlemen in Calcutta to purchaſe ſhares in the property of New Harbour and its dependencies, which your Memorialiſt valued at current rupees 300,000.; and meant to diſpoſe of four ſhares in the Work at 50,000 current rupees each.

24. That the Gentlemen who were in treaty to purchaſe ſhares in the Work, were apprehenſive of ſome difficulty in procuring labourers to work at the dry dock, and therefore propoſed that an application be made to Government, for granting Perwannahs to ſecure the workmen; the application was made on the 13th of Auguſt, and was refuſed on the 29th following, during the abſence of ſome of the Members of Council.

25. That in September 1776, complaint was made to the Governor General and Council, that a tax of ten rupees and a maund of rice was levied on all boats paſſing to and from the Sunderbunds through Channel Creek; on the 2d of October, the matter was heard before the Revenue Council, conſiſting of the Governor General, Mr. Barwell, and Mr. Francis, Colonel Monſon being dead, and General Clavering confined to his room by illneſs. Your Memorialiſt humbly begs, that the declaration of Mr. Francis, made in the Houſe of Commons on the 2d of March 1787, may be read in this place, as part of his Memorial, having encloſed a printed copy of the debate, marked N° 1.

26. That your Memorialiſt admitted Harbour rates to have been received from large boats and one-maſt veſſels in the Eaſtern trade, which had received their ſupplies of freſh water from his Works; and, as he conceived, fell within the deſcription ſpecified by the Board, in their orders to the Committee of the 29th May and 10th of June; the latter he begs leave to enter.

To Mr. Charles Goring, Preſident, and Members of the Calcutta Committee of Revenue:

Gentlemen,

27. Having fixed the rates of Harbour charges to be collected by Mr. Lacam, we deſire you cauſe them to be inſerted in his Pottah, as follows:

	Arcot Rupees.
On veſſels of any burthen, carrying three maſts - - - - -	100
D° - of any burthen, bearing two maſts - - - - -	50
D° - of any burthen, bearing one maſt - - - - -	10

28. We think it neceſſary to reſtrict Mr. Lacam from receiving or accommodating any foreign ſhips in his Harbour without our licence; you will therefore inſert a clauſe in the Pottah which is to be granted him to this effect.

(Signed) *Warren Haſtings,*
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monſon,
P. Francis.

Fort William, 10th June 1776.

29. That upon the Records of the Calcutta Committee, for the 10th day of October 1776, it doth appear, that the Members of it conceived the powers of the Grant to extend to all veſſels of any denomination employed in trade, becauſe in their Minute they wrote as follows:

30. "The Complainant is informed, that her complaint will be inquired into, and that if it appears "any injuſtice has been done to her, the tranſgreſſors will be puniſhed, and proper redreſs given "her; on the contrary, if it ſhall appear that her boat, by entering the Harbour, and remaining there "beyond the time limited, has been ſubjected to the Harbour charges, ſhe muſt accordingly "pay them."

31. Your Memorialiſt begs leave to obſerve upon this extract, that the Committee, in their inquiry, brought the witneſſes to their oath on points of evidence; but not one man was ſworn who appeared before the Governor General and Council, although the neceſſary people attended to adminiſter the oath to them.

32. That as the Governor General and Council had declared, they would be ſatisfied if the veſſels of the inland trade were exempted from Harbour rates, and the *et cætera* expunged from the Grant (to which the parties then in treaty to purchaſe ſhares in the Harbour declared their hearty concurrence) your Memorialiſt readily agreed to theſe alterations; but when the new Grant, with this alteration only, was tendered to him, he found, to his great aſtoniſhment, a new clauſe of forfeiture of the whole of his property in the ſaid Harbour, for any miſconſtruction; which clauſe alone prevented him from receiving the new Grant; and when the Honourable Court of Directors were informed of this circumſtance, they reſolved unanimouſly:

33. "That the clauſe of Forfeiture propoſed in the ſecond Pottah, tendered to Mr. Lacam, "appeared to have been liable to ſolid objections, and particularly would have made his property in "the Harbour granted, inſecure, and conſequently unſaleable."

34. That your Memorialiſt tried by every means in his power, to ſubmit himſelf to the Honourable Board; but, notwithſtanding, the Board reſolved to revoke and nullify the aforeſaid Grant; and your Memorialiſt was immediately thrown into the greateſt embarraſſment and diſtreſs, having

made promiſes to take up bonds which were due to the Governor General, Colonel Ironſide, and Mr. Palk; which he could have accompliſhed with great eaſe, out of the ſale of two ſhares in his Harbour, as the amount of the whole debt to theſe Gentlemen, principal and intereſt, to the 15th February 1777, was only current rupees 82,983; and the ſale of two ſhares in the Harbour, would have produced current rupees 100,000.

35. That immediately after the revocation of the Grant, your Memorialiſt received a letter from Mr. N. B. Halhed, declining the treaty for the purchaſe of a ſhare in New Harbour; and Mr. Sanderſon, who was at the ſame time in treaty for the purchaſe of one other ſhare, alſo declined his engagement; this Gentleman gave his evidence before a Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, in the year 1783, as to theſe facts, and has ſince depoſed upon oath before a Maſter in Chancery, as to the truth of theſe allegations; a copy of which affidavit your Memorialiſt begs leave to inſert; the original he has ready to produce.

In Chancery.

36. Robert Sanderſon, now of Pall Mall, in the pariſh of Saint James, Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, but late of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, Eſquire, maketh oath, and ſaith; That ſome time in or about the month of Auguſt or September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, he this Deponent entered into a treaty with Benjamin Lacam, then of Calcutta aforeſaid, but now of the City of London, for the purchaſe of one-ſixth part or ſhare of and in New Harbour, in the Bay of Bengal, at and for the price or ſum of five thouſand pounds; and that he this Deponent underſtood Mr. Nathaniel Braſſey Halhed, of Calcutta aforeſaid, was alſo at or about the ſame time in treaty with the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, for the purchaſe of one other ſixth part or ſhare in the ſaid Harbour, at and for the like price or ſum of five thouſand pounds; and this Deponent ſaith, he verily believes that the ſaid Benjamin Lacam had, at the time this Deponent and the ſaid Mr. Halhed were ſo in treaty with him for the purchaſe of ſhares in the ſaid Harbour, neceſſarily laid out and expended in the proſecution of his deſigns for the eſtabliſhment thereof, a ſum nearly equal to what the ſame was then valued at, namely, the ſum of thirty thouſand pounds. And this Deponent further ſaith, That he was induced for ſome time to ſuſpend cloſing the ſaid treaty with the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, on account of his having heard that the Governor General and Council had refuſed to grant protections to the labourers neceſſarily to be employed in carrying on the Works at the ſaid Harbour (which he underſtood they had promiſed to do); and that he this Deponent was afterwards induced totally to decline carrying the ſaid treaty into effect, on account of the ſaid Governor General and Council having declared the Grant of the ſaid Harbour to the ſaid Benjamin Lacam, void and cancelled, and not from any alterations in the opinion of this Deponent as to the value of the ſaid Harbour, or the practicability and utility of carrying the plan and deſign thereby intended into execution, or from any other motive or cauſe whatſoever.

Sworn 21ſt day of Auguſt 1786, at my Chambers in Symonds Inn, before me (Signed) *A. Popham.*

(Signed) *Robt Sanderſon.*

37. That in February 1777, your Memorialiſt was arreſted at the ſuit of Mr. Palk and Colonel Ironſide; that a meeting of his creditors took place ſoon after, when it appeared, that allowing the intereſt of ten per cent. upon his bond debt, brought up to the 15th February together, with all book debts, the whole amounted only to current rupees 176,676, and that a balance appeared in favour of your Memorialiſt, amounting to current rupees 2,49,243, allowing the property in New Harbour to ſtand rated at the ſum for which it had actually been in treaty for ſale in ſhares. The particular valuation of each article, your Memorialiſt begs leave to inſert:

New Harbour charges, general, from the 10th June 1770, to the 31ſt Dec. 1776		1,05,966	10 1
Lime Works on Sauger Iſland, as per Pottah		4,000	0 0
D° at Boxocally		2,000	0 0
D° at Nourdar		2,000	0 0
D° at Bogeltolly		2,000	0 0
D° Suckdertolly		2,000	0 0
10,000 maunds of lime, at New Harbour, 50 A R^s		5,000	0 0
40,000 of ſhells - - - - 25		10,000	0 0
44 Bengal boats at Culpa		9,000	0 0
The Amelia and Mary, pilot ſloops, complete		25,500	0 0
The Ann, Succeſs, and Elizabeth, barges		24,500	0 0
Henrietta yacht		4,000	0 0
Prince of Wales, Ponſbourn, Morſe, and Kitty		8,000	0 0
Implements for making lime		2,000	0 0
Dock-head Gunge and warehouſes, near Calcutta		27,000	0 0
To Batta, at 8 per cent. on the ſum of Arcot R^s 232,966 10 1		18,557	10 0
Current Rupees		2,5..524	4 1

No charge is made in this account for dry dock ſtores ordered from England, the Snow Floyer, bought for a floating light, and ſurveys of the Hughly river.

38. That

38. That the different heads and articles comprized in the general valuation, were materially neceſſary to the completion of the Work at New Harbour; and if the lime wharfs produced a larger quantity than might have been required at the dock-yard, there was always a certain ſale for that commodity, when the Company did not require it, for the uſe of their fortifications, which they have done to the amount of a lack of rupees per annum, for three years together; that your Memorialiſt meant, in the proſecution of the dry docks, to have prepared the whole of the timber work at the wet dock near his old dwelling-houſe, and that place was conſidered of great uſe in facilitating the object of his plan, as carpenters and other workmen could be had there to a conſiderable number, which could not be done at New Harbour, without great inconvenience and addition of expence.

39. That about the time of theſe unhappy differences with the Honourable Board, reports were ſpread at Calcutta injurious to the credit of your Memorialiſt, and particularly, that he was involved in debt to the amount of ſix lacks of rupees, and therefore was unable to proſecute his undertaking any further; whereas your Memorialiſt can prove by cancelled bonds, bills, and notes now in his poſſeſſion, that in the year 1775 he paid to his creditors, current rupees 1,95,660; and in 1776, previous to the revocation of his Grant, he paid current rupees 109,176, while the whole debt remaining againſt him was no more than current rupees 176,676, as before repreſented; and during a reſidence of near twenty years in India, he had not remitted £. 600. to England.

40. That your Memorialiſt was an old inhabitant in this Preſidency ſince the year 1762; that he never had been ſued before for debt, nor had occaſion to litigate any matter in the Courts of Law; that his conduct had been ſuch as to gain him the general approbation of five different Governments, under whom he had ſerved the Company, and who were pleaſed to ſolicit for him a mark of public favour from the Honourable Court of Directors, which was five times repeated to the Court; and your Memorialiſt is confident, that was the matter which has ſubjected him to his misfortunes, to come fully before your Lordſhip, it would give him the beſt claim to the confidence and protection of this Government.

41. That your Memorialiſt, wiſhing to avoid a repetition of all his ſufferings or a reference to a voluminous body of papers, ſhall only preſent a copy of his letter to the Governor General and Council of the 27th November 1778, which mentions the date of all the other letters, in caſe it might be thought neceſſary to refer to them. Marked N° 2.

42. That after your Memorialiſt had been in the Sheriff's cuſtody twenty-two months and nineteen days, he was enlarged; and then filed a Bill in Chancery againſt the parties who had revoked his Grant; that the ſuit was ready for hearing in the October term 1780; but being arreſted in September at the ſuit of Mr. Haſtings, it was totally out of his power to bring the equity ſuit to iſſue.

43. That the creditors of your Memorialiſt moſt generouſly united with many of his friends, in raiſing a ſum for his paſſage to England, where he waited upwards of ſix years ſoliciting redreſs.

44. That the Honourable Court of Directors did, on the 20th May 1782, reſolve, That the compromiſe made by your Memorialiſt, of relinquiſhing all tolls being conditional, and requiring regulations which intrenched upon the free navigation of Channel Creek, could not be rendered effectual by any leſs authority than the authority of Parliament; and alſo, that as no deciſion had been made by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal upon the caſe, the Court of Directors therefore could not accede to the propoſal of your Memorialiſt, to purchaſe his intereſt in New Harbour.

45. That in conſequence of the firſt reſolution, your Memorialiſt laid his caſe before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and it ſtands recorded on the Votes of the 6th day of February 1783, the 8th day of March 1785, and 2d of March 1787, accompanied by the repeated recommendations of His Majeſty.

46. That the objection of the Honourable Court of Directors to purchaſe the Harbour from your Memorialiſt, is declared to be in conſequence of the ſuit then pending before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal not having been brought to iſſue; therefore in July 1783, your Memorialiſt propoſed to have the matter decided before the Courts of Law in England, underſtanding from the Company's Solicitor that there was no other way to adjuſt the buſineſs of his claims upon the Company, which is fully repreſented in your Memorialiſt's letter to the Honourable Court of the 1ſt of September 1783: copy of which he begs leave to encloſe, having in the laſt paragraph of it propoſed the mode of arbitration. On the 30th of March 1786, the Court unanimouſly reſolved to adopt this meaſure, and that your Right Honourable Board ſhould finally decide upon the juſtice of his claims, to which your Memorialiſt immediately acceded, and has executed covenants with the Company to abide your award. Marked N° 3.

47. That every idea of coercive proceedings being therefore done away, your Memorialiſt begs leave to repeat his former propoſition, viz. That the Company do purchaſe his intereſt in New Harbour, at the rate it was in treaty for ſale before the revocation of the Grant, and allow ſuch intereſt upon the ſum as may be thought reaſonable; deductions being made for ſuch articles as have been ſold.

48. That your Memorialiſt having no other appeal than to the equity and juſtice of your Lordſhip in Council, moſt humbly begs leave to ſuggeſt, and he hopes it will be admitted, that he has not been the aggreſſor, but was encouraged to go on by the aſſurances of Government in the proſecution of his plan, and he entirely relied on thoſe aſſurances: had his plan been altogether a wrong meaſure, he muſt of courſe have fallen in the iſſue of it; but the revocation of his Grant, at the

the time he was on the point of realizing his property in the Harbour, was a blow againſt which it was impoſſible for him to ſtand; nor was the meaſure juſtified upon any principle of equity, becauſe in the Board's letter to the Committee of the 29th May 1776, in the 4th paragraph, they write;

Report from the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, page 47, Appendix.

49. "That the navigation within the ſpace and the paſſage of Corelier Creek, be left free to all "veſſels, boats, &c. with the reſervation mentioned in the former Grant of the 18th April," which reſervation ſtipulates, that ſome compenſation on Harbour charges was to be paid, after a certain period had elapſed, which matter only required regulations; but as the Governor General in Council did not charge your Memorialiſt with a breach of the 10th Article of the Grant, he begs leave to mention, that it was the only Article upon which any plea could legally be founded for the revocation of it.

50. That your Memorialiſt has, from the event of this act, loſt twelve years of the moſt important period of his life, has been cut off from his fortune and his proſpects, his credit, and for near two years left in Sheriffs cuſtody; while men who are perſonally and profeſſionally acquainted with the object in which your Memorialiſt has been long engaged, do not ſcruple to declare, that, during the late war, New Harbour might have proved of the firſt conſequence to the Britiſh intereſt in India; and in the courſe of the war would moſt amply have paid your Memorialiſt for all his toil and labour both in profit and credit.

Report from the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, page 48, Appendix.

51. That the effort which your Memorialiſt was making towards the completion of a ſecure Harbour and dry Docks, for the accommodation of His Majeſty's ſhips, was not a ſcheme projected for the expenditure of the public money, but was originally carried into great forwardneſs, and might have been finally accompliſhed as a private undertaking; not from the collection of Harbour rates, becauſe four hundred rupees was the whole amount collected in five months, as appears by the depoſition of ten witneſſes, who were ſeverally examined and ſworn before the Calcutta Committee of Revenue.

52. That your Memorialiſt has received letters from Lord Macartney, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Richard King, Captain Alms, and the late Commodore Johnſton, upon the ſubject of this buſineſs, which, with the Report of the Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and the Plans which relate to the object, he has now the honour to preſent to your Lordſhip; and he begs leave to offer his moſt zealous ſervices in the proſecution of the plan, if it ſhall be found proper to adopt; while in confidence he ſubmits himſelf, and the juſtice of his claims, to the candour and equity of your Right Honourable Board, for which, as in duty bound, your Memorialiſt ſhall ever pray.

Calcutta,
Sept. 18th 1788. (Signed) *Benjamin Lacam.*

Appendix (E.)

SURVEY REPORT of the Deputation on New Harbour, and the Paſſage to and from Sea; taken in the month of October 1788. By orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

1ſt OBJECT for Inveſtigation.

WHETHER the Channel from New Harbour out to ſea, and to the Harbour from ſea, is ſafe and practicable for the navigation of large ſhips, or by what means it can be made ſo?

1. IN proceeding to ſea from Lacam's or New Harbour, the firſt thing that ſtruck our notice, was the narrow Channel between the Walcot and Clives's Iſland, (*Vide Plan*) the major part of which is not quite two cable lengths in breadth, and three miles in length; and unleſs there is a fair wind to run over the flood (which would be the ſafeſt mode of conducting a large ſhip) through this long and intricate paſſage, they muſt be carried down with the ebb, by backing and filling, or kedging.

2. If a large ſhip was to enter this Channel at high water, it would be neceſſary to anchor in the place called the Pool, which is rather too confined for her to range round her anchor.

3. Should New Harbour be made a refitting Port, it would be neceſſary to lay moorings in this part of the Channel.

4. From the Pool, the Channel continues narrow to the lower end of the Laſcells, where ſhips muſt croſs a flat to Hicks's Point with the firſt quarter ebb; the Channel from thence is of a good depth, but narrow to the lower end of the Stark. From thence to Pocock's Point it is broad, and of a good depth for ſhips to anchor in.

5. From Pocock's to Newte's Point the Channel is intricate, and would require ſeveral buoys on the Crommelin and Pitt Shoals.

6. It would alſo be requiſite to have a buoy on the Eaſt ſide of The Richardſon, a little below Pallabanny Creek, where the paſſage is narrow.

7. From the lower end of The Richardſon to the lower end of The Higginſon, the Channel is about three quarters of a mile broad, and free from danger. The ground is a ſtiff clay, and the tides

tides appeared to run very fair; ſhips of the largeſt ſize might anchor here, and ride in ſafety at all ſeaſons.

8. Sidney's Point, bearing Weſt, is a good mark to croſs over to Brunſwick Iſland, a little above Pitt's Point. From thence the Channel is deep to a breach of Light-houſe Point.

9. This part of the Channel is bounded on the Weſt by Sauger Sand (which is very ſteep too) and will generally ſhew itſelf by breakers; and on the Eaſt ſide by a flat, which extends from Frederick's Iſland; here ſhips might wait an opportunity of a leading wind to run out over the laſt quarter flood.

10. Proceeding to ſea from this laſt anchoring ſtation, the courſe will be nearly S.E. and it would be proper to have a hard caſt now and then on Light-houſe Sand, to avoid a very dangerous middle ground, not noticed in Mr. Lacam's Chart, and upon which it will be neceſſary to lay a buoy.

11. On the ſhoaleſt part of this Channel there are three and a half fathoms acroſs, from thence it deepens gradually for ſeven miles, where there are four fathoms.

12. Having thus detailed the preſent ſtate of the Channel from New Harbour to ſea, we are of opinion that it is intricate and dangerous, but not impracticable; for even a ſhip of the line might proceed to ſea during the N.E. monſoon, waiting favourable opportunities of wind and tide for the more dangerous parts of the Channel. As an intervening calm on the middle of the flat, between Light-houſe Point and Sauger Sand, is the only probable circumſtance that can endanger a ſhip in going out at this ſeaſon of the year.

13. To enter Channel Creek from ſeaward in the N.E. monſoon, the obſtacles appear to us almoſt inſurmountable. Firſt, the very long flat of ten miles, the major part of which is hard ſand, and on the extreme towards ſea only four and a half fathoms, where we conceive an Indiaman would ſtrike by the ſwell on it, even in moderate weather; this would make it neceſſary for ſhips to wait without the Point of Light-houſe Sand (which is about ten miles from Light-houſe Point) for the flood tide, and as the firſt of it ſets due Weſt, it would be improper to weigh until the end of the firſt quarter, when it ſets about N.W.

14. The wind during the N.E. monſoon varies from this point to N.N.W.

15. We ſhall ſuppoſe a ſhip near the extreme of Light-houſe Sand in five fathoms, and a ſteady breeze at N.by E. enough to make her go three knots per hour cloſe hauled; weighing from this after the firſt quarter flood, there will be four hours to work in with, the latter part very weak; but as the ſhip will lay N.W.by W. which with the tide will be nearly a Channel courſe, it may be admitted (under ſuch favourable circumſtances) that a ſhip might come in with ſafety.

16. With the wind N.N.W. which frequently happens during the N.E. monſoon; the entrance to this Channel from ſea becomes more dangerous.

17. Weighing from the ſame place as ſtated in the former poſition, and at the ſame time of tide, after a board of two hours to Weſtward, a ſhip would be on or near Sauger Sand in four and a half fathoms (if the Pilot ſhould think it prudent to ſtand on ſo far) it would then become neceſſary to tack, and if the wind remained ſteady, ſhe would fetch acroſs the Channel in one hour, about ſix miles below Light-houſe Point.

18. The next tack (for there would ſtill remain a ſmall drain of flood) ſhe might fetch a-breaſt of that dangerous middle ground, not noticed in Mr. Lacam's Chart, as before-mentioned.

19. This is a ſituation, (*vide Plan*,) when no large ſhip could lay a tide.

20. Should the perſon in charge of the ſhip deludedly anchor, or heſitate running out to ſea immediately, the loſs of the ſhip would moſt probably be the conſequence. And ſhould the wind baffle veer to Southward, or ſhould it fall calm, any efforts to ſave her, we apprehend would prove ineffectual.

21. The dangers which muſt be encountered in entering Channel Creek from ſea (with a large ſhip) during the S.W. monſoon, appear to us ſo imminent, that we apprehend, no profeſſional man will ever attempt it by choice.

22. The great diſtance from Point Palmiras 73 miles, where a ſhip muſt take a departure, or Pilot, to the entrance of Lacam's Channel; the irregularity, and conſequently the difficulty and uncertainty of making the proper allowance for the tides, the frequent and hard ſqualls, which muſt render both the courſe and rate of a ſhip's going dubious, together with the very hazy and cloudy weather, appear objections ſo ſtrong, that we do not think the greateſt practical knowledge in the Pilots capable of ſurmounting them.

23. It muſt alſo appear that the South entrance of Channel Creek being ſo far to the Eaſtward of the paſſage frequented at preſent, it lays more expoſed to the high ſwell occaſioned by the S.W. winds, which we conceive muſt render it totally impracticable.

24. A ſhip, with the intended Light-houſe on Point Palmiras, bearing Weſt diſtant five leagues (which is rather more than it can be depended on to be ſeen in the S.W. monſoon) is as favourably ſituated as can be imagined, for running to the E. to make Lacam's Channel.

25. Her diſtance from the Weſtern edge of the Weſtern ſea reef will be ſixteen leagues. In the major part of this long track the Charts are very deficient in ſoundings, conſequently there will be no certain criterion to determine whether ſhe goes to Eaſtward or Northward of her proper courſe.

26. We therefore think it probable, what with the uncertainty of the tides, the frequent and hard ſqualls, and indifferent ſteerage, that the error might amount to a point and a half either way.

27. If ſuch error proves Eaſterly, it will only be miſſing both ſea reefs, by which the ſhip may be entangled among the ſands to the Eaſtward, from whence ſhe may eſcape; but ſhould the error prove Northerly, it is moſt probable the ſhip would be loſt on the Eaſtern Brace.

28. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that on approaching near the Weſtern ſea reef, there are the ſame depths, (if we may depend on Mr. Richie's Chart) from the extreme point of that ſand to where it commences to be the Eaſtern Brace. This is a very unfavourable circumſtance, for unleſs a ſhip is previouſly certain of her ſituation, the ſoundings on a cloſe approach are no guide.

29. The ſame objection is applicable to Mr. Richie's Channel, ſteering immediately from Point Palmiras.

30. It would require a very minute ſurvey to be able to ſtate the exact difference between Lacam's and Richie's Channels; but from what information we have been able to collect, together with the long experience of moſt of us, and the circumſtance of the Company's laden ſhips working out by the latter, it is certain proof that it has a greater depth of water, better anchorage, and much more room to work in than the former.

31. Mr. Richie's Channel has no communication with Mr. Lacam's, being ſeparated from each other by Sauger Sand.

QUESTIONS propoſed by the Deputation to the Pilots.

1ſt. DO you think it poſſible for a floating light to ride cloſe to the Weſtern edge of Sauger Sand in ſix and half fathoms water, on the place expreſſed upon the Chart by Mr. Lacam's mark and ſignature, as a guidance to you for piloting ſhips into Channel Creek, from ſea, during the South-weſt monſoon?

WE are unanimouſly of opinion that it is not poſſible.

2d. SHOULD the veſſel with the floating light be driven from her moorings or ſtation; what do you apprehend the conſequence would be to a ſhip intending to enter Channel Creek in the South-weſt monſoon, truſting to find this mark or light?

WE are of opinion, that it would be attended with the total loſs of both ſhip and crew.

(Signed) *Peter Gilbrith.*
William Green,
Edward Shouldom,
his
George × *Rees,*
mark.

2d OBJECT of Inveſtigation.

WHETHER New Harbour is a proper place for the reception of His Majeſty's and the Company's ſhips?

32. HEALTHINESS.—New Harbour in its preſent ſtate, overgrown with jungle *or bruſh-wood*, ſo far from being eligible for the recovery of health, muſt be highly prejudicial to European conſtitutions.

33. SOIL.—Reſpecting the dryneſs of the lands about New Harbour (by judging from the ſurface of the water) they appear high, with a firm dry ſoil, conſequently capable of much improvement.

34. WATER.—We found a tank (which had been formerly made by Mr. Lacam) diſtant 150 yards from the bank of the river. It was full of, we *conceive*, rain water, perfectly good and clear, ſome of it was bottled, corked, and ſealed upon the ſpot, and accompanies the Report.

Such water, as it is, may be had in any quantity, proportioned to the ſize of the tanks that may be made to contain it, and we think no ſoil can be more favourable, *being ſtiff clay*, to retain it, and preſerve it from the ſubtile particles of the ſalt water.

35.—TIDES and CAPACITY.—During our ſtay in the Harbour, which was on the neaps, the tides ſeemed to run regular, without any appearance of eddies, and we think it will contain twenty ſail of the line, together with the Company's annual ſhips.

36. In ſpeaking of the Harbour, we mean from the North entrance to Corelier Creek incluſively.

3d OBJECT of Inveſtigation.

WHETHER the place is proper and eligible for the conſtruction of dry docks?

37. WE are of opinion that dry docks, wharfs, and ſuitable buildings, may be conſtructed in New

New Harbour; but to determine upon the moſt proper ſituation for that purpoſe, will require a more minute inſpection and ſurvey than the time we ſpent there would admit of.

38. ARTIFICERS and LABOURERS.—There being no inhabitants at New Harbour, we could not gain any information on this head; but ſhould ſuppoſe an advance of wages might tempt artificers and others to engage in the work.

(Signed) *Cudbert Thornhill*, Maſter Attendant.
Cha. Gregorie.
D. Cumming.
Wm Agnew.
Archibald Blair.
John Buchanan.
George Allen.
John Blyth.
James Caldwell.
Home Popham.

Calcutta, 25th October 1788.

Compared,
C. Roberts.

(A true Copy)
E. Hay.
Sec. to the Govt.

Appendix (F.)

Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, appointing a Committee to inquire into Circumſtances, and to report Compenſation for the Diſappointment of Mr. Lacam's Proſperity.

Pub. Dept. BENJAMIN LACAM, Eſq.

Sir,

The Governor General in Council having fully and maturely conſidered the Reports of the Commiſſioners appointed to ſurvey New Harbour, and the paſſage from it to the ſea, as well as the entrance to it from ſea, your remarks upon theſe Reports, and the opinions delivered by Lieutenants Caldwell and Blair, upon the eligibility of conſtructing wet and dry docks at New Harbour, his Lordſhip has been pleaſed to decide againſt it.

Your propoſitions being thus ſuperſeded, the Governor General in Council, in conformity to the ſpirit of orders from the Company, dated the 21ſt of July 1786, being to take into conſideration and report to the Honourable Court of Directors, what compenſation ſhould reaſonably be made to you for the diſappointment of your proſperity, and the reſignation of your preſent claims, it has been determined to appoint a Committee to inquire into and report upon the circumſtances, the knowledge of which may enable Government to deliver their opinion, as required, to the Honourable Court of Directors. The Gentlemen appointed to be the Committee are Meſſrs. Briſtow and Evelyn, and Lieut. George Robinſon, to whom, as a foundation for them to proceed upon, you are deſired to ſtate clearly and explicitly all the grounds upon which you lay claim to indemnity or compenſation, together with your proofs and vouchers in ſupport of the ſeveral facts and aſſertions on which that claim reſts.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
E. Hay,
Sec. to the Govt.

Council Chamber, 16th January 1789.

Appendix (G. 1.)

To the Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

Memorial of Benjamin Lacam, Proprietor of New Harbour, in Bengal;

Moſt humbly ſheweth.

THAT your Memorialiſt is impreſſed with the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude to your Lordſhip, for the diſpatch, with which the object of New Harbour and the navigation of the Channels leading to ſea, have been purſued, in the late inveſtigation of them.

That, in conſequence of your Lordſhip's great indulgence, in permitting him to attend the deputation upon this ſurvey; your Memorialiſt felt it a duty which he owed to the Public, as alſo to thoſe Gentlemen who ſurveyed the place before, and much more to the high and reſpectable characters

characters who have riſked their profeſſional opinions upon the former reports and ſurveys, to be as particular as poſſible in remarking upon the preſent ſtate of New Harbour, and the Channels leading to it.

That on the 5th inſtant, about nine A.M. your Memorialiſt took the lead in the Ruſſell ſchooner, and entered the North end of Channel Creek leading to New Harbour, at low water neap tides, and ſounded in the moſt particular manner, had four fathoms on the ſand to the Northward of the entrance, which ſoundings increaſed regularly to 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 fathoms, as the veſſel drew towards the Southern point of land, called Frederick's Point.

That underſtanding it was meant your Memorialiſt ſhould point out the proper paſſage for all the veſſels to enter the Harbour, he hauled up with the Ruſſell's head to the North-weſt, and anchored in five fathoms at low water, leaving a ſpace between the Ruſſell and the ſhore of about 400 yards.

That the flood tide having ſet in, and there being very little wind, the other veſſels could not enter the Channel, and they anchored out in the Hughly river.

That at high water, with a light air of wind and tow boats a-head, the Juno, Intelligence, Charlotte, Viper, and Ranger, entered the North end of Channel Creek, but not through the proper Channel, which was to the Southward of the Ruſſell's ſtation, near Frederick's Point; they all paſſed over the Sand to the Northward of the Ruſſell, and conſequently had leſs than four fathoms water.

That about three o'clock in the afternoon all the veſſels anchored in New Harbour, which appeared to have a greater depth of water than it had when the laſt ſurvey was taken in the year 1776.

That the tank with freſh water was examined, which met with the approbation of the Committee, and that upon boring the ground ſeveral feet below the low water mark, and within a few feet of its ſurface, it appeared to conſiſt of a ſtrong blue marl, which is in all places preferred for aquatic works; ſome of the Gentlemen gave a preference to the old ſpot for conſtructing the dry docks, but upon being acquainted with Mr. Parlby's opinion, they admitted his arguments to have great weight.

That the paſſage to the South-weſt of the Tilghman, has always been liable to changes, but this circumſtance does not affect the proper channel to the North-weſt, which has for time immemorial been the common paſſage; and appears at preſent to be much wider than repreſented in Captain Richie's ſurvey.

That the bed of the river does not appear to have altered its original direction, but in ſome parts has leſs water, and in other parts more; that the diſtances for large ſhips to paſs in getting to deep water, are not ſuch as to preſent any danger, and that from five to ſeven fathoms may be had at low water ſpring tides, in all the reaches of the River.

That the ſpring tides in the river Hughly, are known to run at the rate of ſeven miles an hour, but in no part of this navigation does the force exceed that of the tides in the river Thames; and conſequently if by any accident a ſhip ſhould take the ground, ſhe may be got off without difficulty or danger.

That on Tueſday morning the 14th of October, the veſſels weighed from Sea Reach about half paſt five, and run againſt the flood tide, with the wind N. N. E. ſoundings on Sea Reach Sand a quarter leſs four fathoms at the firſt quarter of the flood tide; the Ruſſell being ſtationed to the Eaſtward, ſteered for Battery Point, and deepened water regularly to 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 fathoms. The Juno and Intelligence to the Weſtward between the Ruſſell and Sauger Sand, at equal diſtances, with their flags held up, as ſignals for having no ground at ſeven fathoms.

That at 8 o'clock the wind at N. E. going about ſix knots againſt the flood, and ſteering for Sayer's Point, the buildings on Sauger bore W. N. W. at half paſt eight Light-houſe Point bore Eaſt, deepened water to eleven fathoms. At nine A. M. a meſſage from Captain Thornhill to the Pilot to run a-head, and not to come too in leſs than three fathoms at low water, ſame time Light-houſe Point bore E. by N. ſounded 10 fathoms. The wind N. N. E. ſhoaled regularly to a quarter-leſs ſeven fathoms, and at ten A. M. rounded the edge of Light-houſe Sand, leaſt water a quarter-leſs 5 fathoms. At eleven received a note from Captain Thornhill, to deſire that the Ruſſell might work acroſs the Channel, immediately bore away South, and ſounded ten caſts 5 fathoms; five caſts 5 ¼, one caſt 5 ½, twenty caſts 5 ¼, bore away S. W. in ſoft ground, two caſts 5 ¼, one caſt 5 ½, five caſts 5 fathoms, two caſts ¼ 5, five caſts 5 ½, fourteen caſts ¼ 6, one caſt 6 fathoms, one caſt ¼ 6, thirteen caſts 6 fathoms, the higheſt land on Light-houſe Point bearing N. by W. ½ W. the Eaſtern extreme of the land N. ½ E. diſtance about 12 or 14 miles, ſeven caſts 6 fathoms, two caſts 6 ¼, four caſts 5 ½, on the edge of Sauger Sand, a very light air of wind E. N. E. hauled up head S. S. E. by the deep ſea lead, found we were driving to the Weſtward on the Sand of Sauger, ſix caſts ¼ 5, tacked with the veſſels head to the Eaſtwardin light airs, eleven caſts 5 fathoms, eight caſts ¼ 5, the ebb ſetting over the Sand in a courſe of S. S. W. by which the Ruſſell, ſhoaled to ¼ 4, and anchored at two P. M. nearly low water and ſpring tides.

That on Wedneſday the 15th inſtance, the Ruſſell with all the veſſels got under way at half paſt five A. M. and about the firſt quarter of the flood, ſtood to the Eaſtward, the wind about N. E. by N. ſoundings fifteen caſts ¼ 5, the Ranger to the Eaſtward about one mile and a half, eight caſts 5 fathoms, eight caſts 5 ½, ſix caſts ¼ 6. At half paſt 6 A. M. tacked in ¼ 6. and laid up N. by W. ½ W.

going

going at the rate of about four miles and a half per hour, ſix caſts ¼ 6, wind variable and ſqually, black to the Eaſtward N. E. and N, with every appearance of a gale of wind, and the flood ſetting ſtrong to the Weſtward, eleven caſts 5 fathoms, two caſts 5 ½; tacked and lay up N. E. after the Juno and the other veſſels, three caſts ¼ 6, ſqualls of wind and heavy rain. At nine A. M. in ſight of Light-houſe Point, and ſhoaled regularly to 4 fathoms on the hard edge of Light-houſe Sand, with the tree on Coja Deep in ſight, bearing N. by E. which fixes our ſituation on the tail of Light-houſe Sand, *vide* Log Book, tacked and ſtood to the Southward, wind N. E. deepened water regularly to 6 fathoms, running out to ſea in company with the Juno and intelligence, the Viper and Ranger being out of ſight to the Northward. At twenty minutes after twelve ſhoaled water ten caſts 5 fathoms, nine caſts 4 ½, four caſts 4 fathoms, two caſts 4 ¼, eight caſts 4 fathoms going over the tail of Sauger Sand, in the laſt quarter of the ebb on ſpring tides, ſeven caſts 4 ¼, ſeven caſts 4 ½, eleven caſts ¼ 5, ten caſts 5 fathoms, ſofter ground, and continuing the courſe about S. S. W. two caſts 6 fathoms, one caſt ¼ 6, one caſt 6 fathoms, one caſt 6 ¼, one caſt 6 ¼, one caſt 6 ½ ſoft ground, with clay, two caſts ¼ 7, three caſts 7 fathoms, very ſoft ground, two caſts 7 ¼, one caſt ¼ 8, eight caſts 8 fathoms, in the Eaſtern Channel, near the tail of Sauger Sand, hove too to ſpeak the Juno, then bearing from the Ruſſell S. E. both veſſels lay too waiting for the Intelligence; the Ruſſell was directed by Captain Thornhill to ſound along the edge of the Eaſtern ſea reef, the Intelligence on the edge of Sauger Sand, and the Juno in the center ſounding abreaſt up the Eaſtern Channel.

That within four miles of the buoy of Sauger middle ground, there is at low water ſpring tides 5 fathoms, and the breadth of the Channel to the Southward is not leſs than four miles, that the paſſage between the Gaſper and middle ground is about two miles broad, and at low water ſpring tide in the month of January has ¼ 4 fathom in it, with 5 ½ a little more to the Northward.

That your Memorialiſt does not perceive any material alteration in the Eaſtern Channel, except that the part near the extreme of Sauger Sand, which had only 6 now has 8 fathoms at low water ſpring tides; and he conceives, with the proper aſſiſtance of veſſels to attend line of battle ſhips, that they may be brought into this River during the North-eaſt monſoon with every proſpect of ſafety, by the way of the Eaſtern Channel, which he conſiders to poſſeſs great advantages over Channel Creek, becauſe there is a much larger ſpace for working large ſhips in the North-eaſt monſoon, and the ſtation of Sauger Road will admit of their being lightened to a certain draught of water, ſhould the Pilots find it neceſſary.

That in paſſing large ſhips up the Eaſtern Channel, there is to be had ſtations with a ſufficient draught of water (not leſs than five fathoms at low water ſpring tides) where they may be anchored in ſafety, and that theſe ſtations are not more than ten miles diſtant from each other; but your Memorialiſt believes, that between the Fairway and Kegeree, there is no proper anchoring place for line of battle ſhips, and he conceives the diſtance to be near thirty miles.

That the firſt ſurvey of New Harbour and Channel Creek was taken in the year 1770, and that no alterations have been made in the ſoundings on the Chart ſince the year 1776, yet your Memorialiſt now finds that no changes have taken place in that navigation, which can endanger the ſafety of veſſels paſſing up or down.

That during the 14th and 15th inſtant, while the Ruſſell was working between Light-houſe Point and the extremity of Sauger Sand, in the laſt quarter of the ebb on ſpring tides, the pilot who marked the ſoundings never had leſs than five fathoms in the proper Channel; and your Memorialiſt apprehends that more than four fathoms may be found all the way into Sauger Harbour, at the drieſt ſeaſon of the year.

That the principal cauſe of your Memorialiſt's return to this country, was to adjuſt his claims with the Honourable Company, for the conſequences which followed the revocation of his Grant for New Harbour, at the time that property was in treaty for ſale at the value of £. 30,000; that your Memorialiſt has no other claim upon the Honourable Company; and as in referring the ſtate of his claims, and the object of New Harbour, to the final determination of your Lordſhip; they declared that they left the matter entirely to your adjuſtment, in full confidence that your deciſion would be juſt and equitable; ſo your Memorialiſt ever has and ever ſhall equally confide in the dignity to which this appeal is made; and he is confident, that the more the object of his plan, with its political conſequences, ſhall undergo inveſtigation, the further it will riſe beyond the power of oppoſition.

That your Memorialiſt could not at this time have been in Bengal, had not ſome Members of the Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, appointed in March 1787 to inveſtigate his caſe, moſt liberally united with other Gentlemen in advancing the ſum of £. 1,330. that the Honourable Court of Directors did alſo advance £. 1,000; and by theſe aids your Memorialiſt was enabled to leave England; but having no means of exiſtence in this country, he begs leave to throw himſelf upon the conſideration of your Lordſhip for ſome ſupport, until the final adjuſtment of his affairs ſhall take place; for which, as in duty bound, your Memorialiſt ſhall ever pray.

(Signed) *Benjamin Lacam.*

Fort William,
26th November, 1788.

Appendix (G. 2.)

The Right Honourable Earl CORNWALLIS, K. G. Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Memorial of Benjamin Lacam, Proprietor of New Harbour, in Bengal.

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſt has been furniſhed with copies of the reports made upon New Harbour, and the channels leading thereto from ſea; he has alſo been permitted to take copies of the chart and plan which accompanied the reports, for which he begs leave to expreſs his beſt acknowledgments to your Lordſhip.

That while the veſſels were at anchor, at the North entrance of Channel Creek, on the 5th of October laſt, the riſe and fall of water, being neap tides, was no more than ſeven feet on board the Ruſſell ſchooner; on which veſſel your Memorialiſt was ſtationed; this riſe and fall of the tide was aſcertained by the pilot, Mr. George Rees, his maſter and mate; but your Memorialiſt was informed, that the Commiſſioners made a deduction of eleven feet in their ſoundings, though he aſſured ſeveral of them, that the riſe taken on board the Ruſſell, was no more than ſeven feet, and to this error he imputes the general eſtimation of their ſoundings, as marked in their plan and chart.

That in the fourth page of the printed directions, which accompany his charts, your Memorialiſt has declared, that, "The plan of New Harbour, as far as it relates to the *ſhores*, *ſands*, *channels*, and "*ſoundings*, was taken by captain Richie, Marine Surveyor to the Eaſt India Company" As many of theſe books were in circulation during the time of the ſurvey, he concludes, that moſt of the Gentlemen, if not all, had full time to peruſe them, and to be acquainted with the fact; yet your Memorialiſt finds in the plan, the following ſentence; "*Shewing the difference between it*," (meaning New Harbour) *at this time and Mr. Lacam's plans* when it is a well known fact, that Mr. Lacam did not make it, but that it was done by the public officer of government, Captain Richie, who has ever been eſteemed a ſurveyor of great accuracy and merit.

That your Memorialiſt begs leave to ſtate the objections which are made to the navigation of the channel from New Harbour to ſea, and your Lordſhip's permiſſion to remark upon them.

1ſt Objection.—"In proceeding to ſea from Lacam's or New Harbour, the firſt thing "that ſtruck our notice was the narrow channel between the Walcot and Clive's Iſland; *vide plan* "the major part of which is not quite two cables length in breadth and three miles in length; and "unleſs there is a fair wind to run over the flood (which would be the ſafeſt mode of conducting a "large ſhip) through this long and intricate paſſage, they muſt be carried down with the ebb by "backing and filling, or kedging. If a large ſhip was to enter this channel at high water, it would "be neceſſary to anchor in the place called the Pool, which is rather too confined for a large ſhip "to range round her anchor."

Anſwer to the 1ſt Objection.—That in reply to the firſt part of this objection, as to the length of this narrow channel, your Memorialiſt apprehends, that meaſured by a water line, the narrow part would not exceed fourteen hundred yards in length, and that below this diſtance, the width of the channel into the Pool, increaſes conſiderably beyond what is repreſented in the plan. As to the objection which ſtates the Pool to be rather too confined for a large ſhip to range at her anchor; your Memorialiſt conſiders it to be half a mile broad, and three quarters of a mile long; it contained, at very reſpectable diſtances, the Juno, Ruſſell, Charlotte, Intelligence, and Ranger, without the leaſt inconvenience; and there was full ſpace for double their number; conſequently there muſt be ſufficient room for a large ſhip to range at her anchor; becauſe in a cloſe harbour like the Pool, ſhut in by the land from violnt winds, and where very moderate tides are known to prevail, eight hundred yards in breadth and 1,300 yards in length muſt appear quite ſufficient for the range of a ſingle ſhip at her anchor, eſpecially as two hundred and forty fathoms (the length of two cables) is the utmoſt allowed in the royal ports.

2d Objection.—"From the Pool the channel continues narrow to the lower end of the "Laſcelles, where ſhips muſt croſs a flat to Hicks's Point, with the firſt quarter of the ebb."

Anſwer to the 2d Objection.—That this channel your Memorialiſt believes will meaſure four hundred yards, at low water; but he cannot conceive the ſecond part of the objection, viz. "where ſhips muſt croſs a flat to Hicks's Point," becauſe Hicks's Point is totally out of the track of a ſhip going to ſea, and the croſſing of this flat can only be neceſſary to veſſels which are bound up Codally Creek, as will more fully appear by a reference to the chart.

3d Objection.—"The channel from thence is of a good depth, but narrow to the lower end "of the Stark."

Anſwer to 3d Objection.—That this part of the channel is ſix hundred yards, for a ſmall diſtance, where it opens quite acroſs the river, from Mulgrave's Point to Hood's Point, a ſpace of one thouſand three hundred yards, with a great depth of water from ſide to ſide.

4th. Objection.—"From Pocock's to Newte's Point the channel is intricate, and would require "buoys on the Crommelin and Pitt Shoals."

Anſwer

Anſwer to the 4th Objection.—That the buoys recommended by the Commiſſioners will conſiderably aſſiſt this part of the navigation, and as it is chiefly propoſed to carry large ſhips through this channel to ſea in the North-eaſt monſoon, they will of courſe have leading winds, and may always fix the time of tide for moving, by which all theſe channels may be paſſed in ſafety.

5th Objection.—" It would alſo be requiſite to have a buoy on the Eaſt ſide of The Richardſon, " a little below Pattabunny Creek, where the paſſage is narrow."

Anſwer to 5th Objection.—That your Memorialiſt entirely agrees with the Committee in placing buoys, where they have recommended; and as the tides are very moderate, and the channel land locked down to the South end of Sauger, he apprehends the buoys will ride ſecurely, and remain for a conſiderable time without any additional expence.

6th Objection.—" Proceeding to ſea from the laſt anchoring ſtation (Sauger Harbour) the " courſe will be nearly South-eaſt; and it would be proper to have a hard caſt now and then on " Light-houſe Sand, to avoid a very dangerous middle ground, not noticed in Mr. Lacam's chart, " and upon which it will be neceſſary to lay a buoy.

" The next tack (for there would ſtill remain a ſmall drain of flood) ſhe might fetch abreaſt of " that dangerous middle ground not noticed in Mr. Lacam's chart, as before-mentioned.

" This is a ſituation (*vide plan*) where no large ſhip could lay a tide."

Anſwer to 6th Objection.—That your Memorialiſt has placed all the objections which relate to the middle ground, in one article; and he begs leave to declare to your Lordſhip, that this objection is quite new; that when he led the van in the Ruſſell ſchooner going out to ſea from Light-houſe Point, on the 14th of October laſt, with a Member of the Deputation on board the ſaid veſſel, they had no idea of any middle ground from the ſoundings, as will more fully appear by the table of ſoundings taken in the Ruſſell ſchooner, which your Memorialiſt has now the honour to preſent; (ſee laſt page) but as the Commiſſioners admit, that a large ſhip may be carried to ſea notwithſtanding the middle ground, during the North-eaſt monſoon; it is all that your Memorialiſt is anxious to eſtabliſh at preſent; as he is confident that His Majeſty's ſhips may be conducted into the River with more ſafety, through Richie's Channel; becauſe there is a great ſpace to work in againſt the Northerly monſoon; becauſe the tides are infinitely ſtronger, and becauſe they may be lightened in Sauger Road, ſhould the pilots think it neceſſary.

That the Commiſſioners have in two places mentioned their ſurprize, at not finding the middle ground noticed in your Memorialiſt's chart of this navigation; but he begs leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip, that it was impoſſible for him to notice a ſand in the year 1780 (the year he left Bengal) which then had no exiſtence, and never was diſcovered by any ſurveyor before October 1788.

7th Objection.—" On the ſhoaleſt part of this channel, there are three and a half fathoms " acroſs, from thence it deepens for ſeven miles, to where there are four fathoms."

Anſwer to the 7th Objection.—That your Memorialiſt has laid down four fathoms, on the flat at the South entrance of Channel Creek, which the Committee have reduced in their eſtimation to three and a half fathoms; ſhould there really be no more, the channel has loſt half a fathom in its depth; but your Memorialiſt feels himſelf called upon in a very particular manner, to ſatisfy your Lordſhip, that this channel was ever conſidered as a four fathom channel, and never was eſtimated at leſs by any former ſurveyor. Mr. Richie allowed that depth of water, as will appear by his ſurvey of it, entered in Major Rennell's book of charts, No. 19, a copy of which is encloſed.

Major Rennell, the Company's Surveyor General, who had no predilection for your Memorialiſt, declared at the bar of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons,

" That from the ſurveys and converſing with the ſurveyors, as far as he could judge, the chart " made by Mr. Lacam was an accurate one, and correſponded with reſpect to the depths of the " water in Channel Creek, marked on it, with that which had been made under his (Major " Rennell's) own direction, by Plaiſted and Richie, the Eaſt India Company's Marine Sur- " veyors, whoſe plans and ſurveys were undoubtedly to be depended on."

That during the time this buſineſs was before the Houſe of Commons in 1783—Major Rennell publiſhed a ſmall pamphlet, which was evidently written to injure the cauſe of your Memorialiſt, in his appeal to the equity of that Honourable Houſe; but when the Major came to that part of the ſubject which treats of accommodation for the Britiſh fleet in Bengal, he writes as follows:

EXTRACT from Major RENNELL's Pamphlet.

" In the North-eaſt monſoon, which blows from October to February, the weather is as re- " markable for its ſerenity and the ſea for its ſmoothneſs, as they are for the contrary qualities in " the oppoſite monſoon; and at this ſeaſon I make no doubt, but the paſſage by Channel Creek " (provided marks are placed) is preferable to the old one, for large ſhips particularly."

" In the North-eaſt monſoon, this paſſage appears to be a very proper one for entering the " River, particularly for ſhips of war, which cannot paſs the Braces with their guns and ſtores in; " but the buoys muſt not be laid till after the breaking up of the monſoons in October; from " that time the water will be ſmooth, and the ordinary track of ſhips is then along the bank which

" projects

" projects from the coaſt, between the arms of the Ganges, by means of a chaſm in the bank " about thirteen leagues to the Eaſtward of Sauger Sand; a ſhip may aſcertain her poſition mi- " nutely, and of courſe will be prepared to look out for the marks; beſides, this is a ſeaſon in " which the ſereneneſs of the weather will permit any error in the courſe to be corrected, pro- " vided it be obſerved in time, there being good anchoring ground all the whole way."

" One of the objections that lies againſt the new paſſage, as an inlet during the South-weſt " monſoon, is equally againſt it as an outlet during the ſame ſeaſon; that is, the buoys will not " remain."

" In the North-eaſt monſoon it is preferable, becauſe a ſhip will have leſs diſtance to ſail through " ſhallows, than by the old paſſage."

" With reſpect to New Harbour itſelf, I conſider it as infinitely preferable to Cudgirie, or any " other anchoring place in the River; it being a Harbour in the ſtrict ſenſe of the word."

That in Major Rennell's printed letter to your Memorialiſt of the 20th of June 1783, he there writes,

" If the principal object of your plan be (as you ſay) only to receive the King's ſhips during " the North-eaſt monſoon, you and I have always agreed."

That your Memorialiſt moſt reſpectfully begs leave to inform your Lordſhip, this Gentleman was many years Surveyor General of Bengal; he had been previouſly bred up in the Navy under the late Sir Hyde Parker, who left him in India, and he was univerſally allowed to poſſeſs great merit in the line of his profeſſion. From his remarks and opinion your Memorialiſt humbly conceives it to be evident, that Major Rennell underſtood the queſtion very well, and did publicly in the face of the Houſe of Commons (for he ſent his pamphlets to every Member) admit and declare the national policy and public utility of your Memorialiſt's plan; founded upon facts which he was himſelf perſonally competent to decide upon.

That in the Memorial of the 18th September laſt, your Memorialiſt has there ſtated, in the firſt paragraph, that from repeated inveſtigation of the channels leading thereto (meaning New Harbour) from the ſea, he was well convinced, that during the North-eaſt monſoon line of battle ſhips might be ſafely conducted into the ſaid Harbour; your Memorialiſt has not, during the late ſurvey, met with any circumſtance that leads him to alter his opinion, and after all, the Commiſſioners have now declared, " *It would require a very minute ſurvey, to be able to ſtate the exact difference between Lacam's and Richie's channels.*"

That in the chart of the channel leading to ſea, on the Eaſt ſide of Sea Reach, near Pitt's Point, about 24 miles below New Harbour, there is ten fathoms marked upon the mud bank on the ſhore, from which a ſtranger to the buſineſs might very naturally conclude that there was once ten fathoms water in that ſpot, which is now high and dry, but the fact is quite different; from the force of the South-weſt winds on ſpring tides, there is a ſwell upon that ſhore, which breaks over the land and waſhes it away, by which the mud bank is of courſe increaſed, and this your Memorialiſt concludes, led the ſurveyors into the miſtake, of placing the ten fathoms where they have, and where there never was ten fathoms placed before, becauſe the bank has always been in its preſent ſtate, high and dry at low water.

That the written inſtructions given by your Lordſhip to the Commiſſioners, are worded with ſuch ability, as to render it almoſt impoſſible to miſtake their tenor and meaning; yet it is very plain, that the queſtion put to the pilots, relative to the mooring of the floating light on Sauger Sand, was not done in the manner which your Lordſhip intended; for by the words and letter of the inſtructions, the pilots were to be conſulted " *upon the practicability of mooring her ſecurely there at all ſeaſons*;" which muſt undoubtedly have included two ſeaſons, the North-eaſt and South-weſt monſoons, but the queſtion put to the pilots, was only, whether they thought the floating light would ride ſecurely during the *South-weſt monſoon?* and not the leaſt notice was taken by the Commiſſioners upon the main queſtion, becauſe it is only during the North-eaſt monſoon, that His Majeſty's ſervice would require ſuch aſſiſtance; and as Major Rennell has pointed out the neceſſity of leading marks for the fleet coming to Bengal at that ſeaſon of the year, it becomes the buſineſs and duty of your Memorialiſts to point out to your Lordſhip, the manner in which the Commiſſioners got a negative upon the queſtion.

That your Lordſhip, ever impreſſed with the higheſt zeal for the public good and our national honour, was pleaſed to refer to the conſideration of the Commiſſioners, a chart made by your Memorialiſt; " ſtating the comparative tracks of ſhips in the different monſoons, and ſhewing the " connection and reſpective diſtances by ſea, between the principal harbours and ſettlements in " the Eaſt Indies."

That this chart contained, at one view, the whole political extent of your Memorialiſt's plan, by ſhewing that, ſince the year 1758, the Britiſh fleets have had nine engagements with thoſe of our common enemy, all of which were fought in the Bay of Bengal; and that whenever the enemy is ſufficiently ſtrong by ſea, to cut off the communication between Bengal and Madras, the Engliſh intereſt will ſuffer; that by refitting His Majeſty's ſhips in the Ganges, the fleet at the time of departure would have leading winds on their ſide to carry them to any part of India, where the Britiſh cauſe required its naval ſtrength; but to this part of your Lordſhip's reference, which gave the Commiſſioners (who were ſeamen) an opportunity of remarking upon the policy of your Memorialiſt's plan, they have anſwered not one word, nor have they conſidered that the inconvenience

of

of taking out the guns of line of battle ſhips in Sauger Road, to lighten them to a proper draught of water, bears no compariſon with the great and important national advantages to be gained by the meaſure in time of war.

That in repreſenting the paſſage from the Hughly river, into the North entrances of Channel Creek, leading to New Harbour, no more than two hundred yards is allowed, between Frederick's Point and the ſpit of ſand oppoſite to it; but your Memorialiſt believes it will meaſure four hundred, becauſe he anchored the Ruſſell in that ſtation, and took the opinion of a Commiſſioner, Captain Blyth, the pilot and his maſter, and they all conceived the diſtance to be four hundred yards.

That in the plan of the Harbour made by Captain Richie, he repreſents the diſtance between George's and Frederick's Point to be two thouſand four hundred yards, but the Commiſſioners in their plan have made it one thouſand ſeven hundred yards only, ſo that there remains a difference of ſeven hundred yards, in the ſmall diſtance of leſs than two miles, totally unaccounted for.

That the North entrance into New Harbour, being admitted to be practicable for ſhips, and alſo the paſſage out to ſea through Channel Creek, provided there be Northerly winds, and ſuch precautions as are pointed out in the Reports of the Commiſſioners; your Memorialiſt now begs leave to ſtate what more immediately relates to New Harbour, as declared by theſe Gentlemen.

That the lands being overgrown with jungle or bruſhwood, is an inconvenience which may be completely removed in the courſe of ſix months.

" Reſpecting the dryneſs of the lands about New Harbour (by judging from the ſurface of the water,) they appear high, with a firm dry ſoil, conſequently capable of much improvement." Soil.

" We found a tank which had been formerly made by Mr. Lacam, diſtant one hundred and fifty yards from the bank of the River, it was full of, we *conceive*, rain water, perfectly good and clear." Water.

" We think no ſoil can be more favourable, *being* ſtiff clay, to retain it and preſerve it from the ſubtile particles of the ſalt water."

" During our ſtay in the Harbour, which was on the neaps, the tides ſeemed to run regular, without any appearance of eddies, and we think it will contain *Twenty ſail of the line*, together with the Company's annual ſhips." Tides and Capacity.

" In ſpeaking of the Harbour, we mean from the North entrance to Corelier Creek inclusive."

" We are of opinion that dry docks, wharfs, and ſuitable buildings, may be conſtructed in New Harbour." Dry docks.

That during the time the Commiſſioners were at New Harbour, the ground was bored eight feet below the level of the low water mark, and within a few feet of its ſurface, by which it was proved that the ſoil was moſt proper for the conſtruction of dry docks; the Commiſſioners general Report does not mention this circumſtance, though it is a very important fact; but Captain Popham has done your Memorialiſt the juſtice to take particular notice of it, and therefore writes, *that he is confident dry docks may be conſtructed with eaſe at New Harbour.*

That the facts which now ſtand admitted by the Commiſſioners, are of great importance, if conſidered in a public view, while they are highly flattering to the objects of your Memorialiſt, becauſe points are now aſcertained, which before remained as matter of doubt and controverſy. The very diſtinguiſhed notice which is taken in the general Report, of the lower reaches of Channel Creek; declaring, " that ſhips of the largeſt ſize might anchor here, and ride in ſafety at all ſeaſons," your Memorialiſt begs leave to obſerve, is a fact of great conſequence to his plan, becauſe it is the laſt anchoring place for the fleet to rendezvous before it proceeds to ſea, and it is ſo perfectly ſecure that the country boats may ſafely drop alongſide His Majeſty's ſhips, with all the proviſion, ſtores, and water, while its capacity is equal to accommodate thirty ſail of the line, together with frigates tranſports, and ſtoreſhips; and as moſt of the dry proviſions come from the Eaſtward and paſs through Channel Creek to the preſidency, he apprehends there will be a very great ſaving to Government by ſupplying the ſhips in this manner.

That having been permitted by your Lordſhip's great indulgence, to throw every light upon this ſubject, which your Memorialiſt in eighteen years knowledge of the place has been able to acquire, he truſts that his repreſentation will have ſome weight with your Lordſhip; and as he is allowed to plead in behalf of the public intereſts, he begs leave to refer to the naval tranſactions of the year 1756, when line of battle ſhips were conducted into the Ganges, under many diſadvantages which do not now exiſt, there being channels open which were not then aſcertained; nevertheleſs, through the great zeal of Captain Speke, Lieutenants King and Saxton, who themſelves ſounded the Braces, and declared the thing was practicable, Admiral Watſon determined upon the enterprize, contrary to the opinion of the pilots; who at firſt heſitated to take charge of the ſhips, though when encouraged they did comply. And to this bold, this animated act, the Britiſh Nation ſtands this day indebted for all her poſſeſſions in India.

That the calamitous famine and complicated misfortunes of the laſt campaign, on the Peninſula, might have been greatly alleviated, if not totally prevented, by a Northern refitting Harbour for the Britiſh fleet, is a matter ſo well eſtabliſhed, as to render it unneceſſary to remark thereon; nor does your Memorialiſt apprehend, that the port of Trincomalé can ever prove equally uſeful to that of New Harbour; for the following reaſons:—Becauſe there are no dry docks, and if there were, there is not riſe and fall of the tides to float ſhips into them:—Becauſe the place is not well ſupplied

with proviſion, nor can a fleet exiſt in the Bay without thoſe ſupplies which theſe provinces alone are capable of furniſhing.

That having acquitted himſelf, in ſtating to your Lordſhip ſuch points as more immediately concern the public intereſt, your Memorialiſt reſigns them, as far as they are connected with the object of his labours, into the beſt hands; and as the Right Honourable the India Commiſſioners, and the Honourable Court of Directors, in referring the claims of your Memorialiſt upon the Company to your Lordſhip's conſideration, equity, and juſtice, have declared their deſire, that your Lordſhip would determine what compenſation you may think reaſonable to be made to your Memorialiſt, for the diſappointment of his proſpects, and the reſignation of his preſent claims, even if it ſhould appear that the completion of the Works at New Harbour may be dangerous to the Company's poſſeſſions, inſtead of adding to their ſecurity; your Memorialiſt therefore truſts that your Lordſhip will pleaſe to conſider the extreme hardſhips of his caſe, with the length of his anxieties, and place him in the ſituation in which his fortune ſtood previous to the revocation of his Grant for New Harbour, in October 1776; for which your Memorialiſt, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

Fort William, Bengal,
December 15, 1788.

TABLE of SOUNDINGS, taken on board the Ruſſel Schooner, by Captain Blyth, Member of the Deputation, and Mr. George Rees, the Pilot; in ſailing from Light-houſe Sand to the Tail of Sauger Sand, with the Ebb Tide, on the 14th day of October 1788.

		Fathoms			Feet			Fathoms			Feet
5	Caſts	¼	7	0	40	8	Caſts	0	5	½	32
8	Ditto	0	6	½	39	3	Ditto	0	5	0	30
2	Ditto	¼	6	0	34	2	Ditto	0	5	0	30
5	Ditto	0	6	0	36	8	Ditto	0	5	¼	32
3	Ditto	¼	6	0	34	1	Ditto	0	5	½	33
1	Ditto	0	6	0	36	1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32
1	Ditto I. H. S.	¼	5	0	28	5	Ditto	0	5	½	33
5	Ditto I. H. S.	0	5	0	30	14	Ditto	¼	6	0	34
3	Ditto I. H. S.	¼	5	0	28	1	Ditto	0	6	0	36
2	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	1	Ditto	¼	6	0	34
18	Ditto	0	5	0	30	7	Ditto	0	6	0	36
2	Ditto	0	5	½	33	6	Ditto	0	6	0	36
5	Ditto	0	5	0	30	5	Ditto	0	6	0	36
1	Ditto	0	5	0	30	2	Ditto	0	6	¼	38
2	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	2	Ditto	0	6	0	36
3	Ditto	0	5	0	30	1	Ditto	0	6	¼	38
1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	5	Ditto	0	6	0	36
2	Ditto	0	5	0	30	1	Ditto	¼	6	0	34
1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	1	Ditto	0	6	0	36
3	Ditto	0	5	0	30	3	Ditto	0	5	½	33
5	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	2	Ditto	¼	6	0	34
2	Ditto	0	5	½	33	3	Ditto	0	5	½	33
1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	6	Ditto	0	5	¼	32
1	Ditto	0	5	0	30	3	Ditto	0	5	0	30
1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32
3	Ditto	0	5	0	30	1	Ditto	0	5	½	33
2	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	2	Ditto	0	5	0	30
14	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32
2	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	11	Ditto	0	5	0	30
1	Ditto	0	5	½	33	8	Ditto	¼	5	0	28
4	Ditto	0	5	0	30						

Shoaled regularly on the tail of Sauger Sand, in a courſe of S. S. W. there being no wind to keep the veſſel in the proper channel.

Anchored at two P. M. in ¼ 4-f. hard ſand, after which the tide did not fall any lower; and the ſame ſoundings continued till the flood made to the Weſtward about thirty minutes after two.

Appendix (G. 3.)

TO ALL TO WHOM theſe Preſents ſhall come, I Sir Robert Chambers, knight, one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof perſonally came and appeared before me, the ſaid Sir Robert Chambers, Samuel Peat, Gentleman, the Deponent named in the Affidavit hereunto annexed, being a perſon well known and worthy of good credit, and by ſolemn oath which he then and there took upon the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify, and depoſe to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in his Affidavit.

Seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta in Bengal.

IN FAITH AND TESTIMONY whereof I the ſaid Sir Robert Chambers have cauſed the Seal of the ſaid Supreme Court (being in my cuſtody as Senior Puiſne Judge of the ſaid Court during the vacancy of the office of Chief Juſtice) to be hereunto put and affixed, and the two Affidavits mentioned and referred to, in and by the ſaid Affidavit of the ſaid Samuel Peat, together with the ſaid Affidavit and the ſeveral Papers therein mentioned to be hereunto annexed. Dated at Fort William in Bengal, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

(Signed) *Robert Chambers.*

SAMUEL PEAT, of Calcutta, one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, maketh oath and ſaith, That he this Deponent did on the ſixth day of February inſtant, accompany Caleb John Garbrand and Benjamin Lacam, the perſons named in the annexed Affidavits, to the houſe of John Hyde, eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal in Calcutta, and was preſent, and did ſee the ſaid Caleb John Garbrand and Benjamin Lacam, by ſolemn oath, which the ſaid Deponents did then and there take before the ſaid Mr. Juſtice Hyde, upon the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify, and depoſe to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in the ſaid annexed Affidavits. And this Deponent further ſaith, That he was preſent and did ſee the ſaid Mr. Juſtice Hyde ſign and ſubſcribe his name to the Jurat of each of the ſaid Affidavits, and that the name or letters, "J. Hyde" ſet and ſubſcribed to the ſaid Affidavits, is of the proper hand-writing of the ſaid Mr. Juſtice Hyde.

(Signed) *Samuel Peat.*

Sworn this 10th day of
February 1790, before me

(Signed) *Robert Chambers.*

Calcutta, at Fort William, in Bengal.

CALEB JOHN GARBRAND, of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, maketh oath and ſaith, That on Saturday the thirtieth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, Michael Perry, Maſter of the Ruſſell ſchooner, and William M'Ginneſs, Mate of the ſaid veſſel, employed on the ſurvey of the Southern entrance to New Harbour from ſea, did examine and collate in his preſence one of the two original tables of ſoundings hereunto annexed, with the other original, and did declare, that they could ſafely make oath to the depths of water being the ſame as therein ſtated; that the ſaid William M'Ginneſs avowed the account of ſoundings produced by Mr. Lacam, and which is hereunto annexed, to have been written by himſelf, as an original table of ſoundings, taken on the ſpot on the fourteenth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and he the ſaid William M'Ginneſs ſigned the ſaid paper in the preſence of this Deponent.

(Signed) *Caleb John Garbrand.*

Sworn this 6th day of
February 1790, before me

(Signed) *J. Hyde.*

Calcutta, at Fort William, in Bengal.

BENJAMIN LACAM, of New Harbour in Bengal, and now reſiding in the town of Calcutta, at Fort William, in Bengal, maketh oath and ſaith, That on or about the fourteenth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, he this Deponent was on board the Ruſſell pilot ſchooner, attending the Committee of Deputation, appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, to ſurvey New Harbour and the Channels leading to it from ſea.

That a written note was ſent to this Deponent, ordering the pilot, Mr. George Rees, and Captain John Blyth, a Member of the Deputation (then ſtationed on board the Ruſſell ſchooner) to mark down all the ſoundings; and that Michael Perry, Maſter of the Ruſſell, did repeat the ſoundings upon deck, as called out by the European at the lead and line, and William M'Ginneſs, Mate of the ſchooner, did mark down the ſame, in the preſence of the

the Commiſſioner, Captain John Blyth, Mr. George Rees, Pilot, Michael Perry, Maſter, and this Deponent.

That after the veſſel was at anchor in one quarter leſs four fathoms, on the tail of Sauger Sand, at low water ſpring tides; the ſaid Commiſſioner, Captain John Blyth, made notes from the table of ſoundings hereunto annexed, and informed this Deponent that he ſhould deliver them to the Committee of Deputation, which this Deponent believes he did, and did furniſh this Deponent with a copy of the ſaid ſoundings, in his own hand-writing, which is hereunto annexed; and the aforeſaid William M'Ginneſs did alſo deliver to this Deponent a duplicate made in his own hand-writing of the original account of ſoundings.

And this Deponent further ſaith, That upon comparing the table of ſoundings made by the afore-mentioned Captain John Blyth and William M'Ginneſs, with the repreſentations made to the Right honourable Earl Cornwallis, Governor General of Bengal, this Deponent diſcovered that the depths of water as ſtated in their Report, and alſo in their Chart, were not the ſame as the originals hereunto annexed, nor are they the true ſoundings, but that in many places they had reduced the depths in their Report and Chart, to a much leſs depth of water than could be found at the loweſt ebb tide.

And this Deponent further ſaith, That Captain John Blyth, one of the Commiſſioners, hath repeatedly declared to this Deponent, that his report of the ſoundings was delivered to the Committee employed upon the inveſtigation of the ſoundings, but that it does not appear to have been laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, which this Deponent thinks it was the duty of the Commiſſioners to have done, in juſtice to the public and this Deponent, *as it contained the cleareſt evidence of facts, upon which the practicability and utility of the meaſure wholly depended.*

(Signed) *Benjamin Lacam.*

Sworn this 6th day of
Feb. 1790, before me

(Signed) *J. Hyde.*

The Ruſſel Schooner, October 14th, Table of Soundings made on board, by me William M'Ginneſs, Mate.

BEARINGS and SOUNDINGS ſteering E.S.E. ¼7-6½ Light-houſe Point, N.E. Sayer's Point, N. B. W. ¼6-6-6-6-6-6-¼6-¼6-¼6-6.¼5-5.5.5.5.5¼5.¼5-¼5.¼5.-5.5.5.5.

ten miles. Some casts 6 f. We shoaled to 5 ½ on the edge of Sauger Sand, hauled up S.S.E. Channel Course, six casts, ¼ 5 f. sand, tacked to the Eastward, light airs, and a large swell; had 11 casts ¼ 5 f. the ebb tide setting over the Sauger Sand, shoaled to ¼ 4 f. anchored at 2 P.M. very heavy ground swell, the Juno at anchor to the Westward, distance one mile and a half, or two miles.

True copy from the original, written by Captain Blyth, and given to Mr. Lacam by him at sea, as the copy of his Report to the other Commissioners.

(Signed) *Benjamin Lacam.*

TABLE of SOUNDINGS, taken on board the Russell Schooner, on the 14th of October 1788, between Light-house Point and the Extremity of Sauger Sand.

		Fathoms			Feet			Fathoms			Feet	
5	Casts	¼	7	0	40	3	Casts	0	5	0	30	Depth of water in the anchoring ground, East of Sauger Sand, in the last quarter of the ebb, on spring tides; upon these casts the success of the Harbour depended, as a refitting station for the British fleet in time of war; but which appear to have been totally concealed from Government.
8	Ditto	0	6	½	39	2	Ditto	0	5	0	30	
2	Ditto	¼	6	0	34	8	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	32	
5	Ditto	0	6	0	36	1	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	33	
3	Ditto	¼	6	0	34	1	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	32	
1	Ditto	0	6	0	36	5	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	33	
1	Ditto	¼	5	0	28	14	Ditto	¼	6	0	34	
5	Ditto	0	5	0	30	1	Ditto	0	6	0	36	
3	Ditto	¼	5	0	28	1	Ditto	¼	6	0	34	
2	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	7	Ditto	0	6	0	36	
18	Ditto	0	5	0	30	6	Ditto	0	6	0	36	
2	Ditto	0	5	½	33	5	Ditto	0	6	0	36	
5	Ditto	0	5	0	30	2	Ditto	0	6	¼	38	
1	Ditto	0	5	0	30	2	Ditto	0	6	0	36	
2	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	1	Ditto	0	6	¼	38	
3	Ditto	0	5	0	30	5	Ditto	0	6	0	36	
1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	1	Ditto	¼	6	0	34	
2	Ditto	0	5	0	30	1	Ditto	0	6	0	36	
1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	3	Ditto	0	5	½	33	
3	Ditto	0	5	0	30	2	Ditto	¼	6	0	34	
5	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	32	3	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	33	
2	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	33	6	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	32	
1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	3	Ditto	0	5	0	30	
1	Ditto	0	5	0	30	1	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	32	
1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	1	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	33	
3	Ditto	0	5	0	30	2	Ditto	0	5	0	30	
2	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	1	Ditto	0	5	¼	32	
14	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	32	11	Ditto	0	5	0	30	
2	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	32	8	Ditto	¼	5	0	28	
1	Ditto	0	5	¼ ½	33							
4	Ditto	0	5	0	30							
8	Ditto	0	5	¼	32							

Shoaled regularly on the tail of Sauger Sand, in a course of S.S.W. there being no wind to keep the vessel in the proper channel.

Anchored at two P. M. in ¼ 4 f. hard sand, after which the tide did not fall any lower, and the same soundings continued till the flood made to the Westward about thirty minutes after two.

CALCUTTA, at Fort William, in Bengal.

Benjamin Lacam, of New Harbour, in Bengal, but now residing in Calcutta, at Fort William, in Bengal, maketh oath; and saith, That the within Table contains a true and accurate account of the soundings of the depth of water, taken on board the Russell Pilot Schooner, during a survey on the fourteenth day of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, between Light-house Point and the extremity of Sauger Sand in Bengal.

Sworn this 6th day of February 1790, before me *J. Hyde.*

(Signed) *Benjamin Lacam.*

Appendix (H.)

EXTRACT Bengal Public Conſultations, the 7th April 1790.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute:

Governor General,

1. HAVING read with much attention the Report of the Committee, inſtituted for the purpoſe of inquiring into the claims of Mr. Benjamin Lacam, upon the Honourable Eaſt India Company, I ſhall proceed to ſtate to the Board the reſult of thoſe opinions which I have been enabled to form upon them.

2. The duty of the Committee has neceſſarily led them into a very wide and extended ſearch after every document upon which Mr. Lacam's claims can be founded, as their voluminous proceedings will ſhew; but their Report has reduced the ſubjects for our conſideration and deciſion into a very narrow compaſs, comprizing at the ſame time every argument which can contribute to aid our determination, and throwing ſuch lights on Mr. Lacam's caſe, as moſt probably to preclude any neceſſity for the further inveſtigation of claims, which have at different times engaged ſo much of the diſcuſſion of public and reſpectable bodies of men.

3. The firſt queſtion to be conſidered is the nature of the original Grant, the powers it conveyed, the conſtruction and exerciſe of thoſe powers, and the equitable authority in Government to reſume it in conſequence.

4. Upon theſe points I confeſs the evidence of the Records of Government is to me ſtrong and concluſive, that the levying of Harbour Rates on boats employed in the Inland navigation formed no part either of Mr. Lacam's plan, when he applied for it, or of the Board's intentions when they authorized the Grant to be made; that through the inattention of the Committee of Revenue, a Grant, which by a ſtrict legal conſtruction, perhaps, might convey that right to him, was executed, the draft of which Grant was prepared by Mr. Lacam himſelf; that the exerciſe of ſuch a power would have been attended with conſequences of great inconvenience to the community at large, and of oppreſſion to individuals, who were engaged in the Inland navigation through Channel Creek; and that Government were therefore juſtifiable, and bound, in reſpect to the public rights of men living under their protection, to preſerve the free navigation of Channel Creek, and conſequently to reſume the Grant, which, contrary to the intentions of the parties, was found to interrupt it. Upon this ground, therefore, I ſhall record my opinion, that Mr. Lacam holds no claim to compenſation upon the Honourable Company.

5. The queſtion which follows, reſpects the ſecond Grant tendered to Mr. Lacam, and the right which Government poſſeſſed to introduce a new and exceptionable clauſe in it; which was to ſubject his property to forfeit on any notorious miſconſtruction of a foregoing clauſe.

6. Herein the power aſſumed by Government, and continued to be adhered to, even long after Mr. Lacam had conſented to forego the exerciſe of that right which was the original cauſe of complaint againſt him, does not appear to me to have been juſtifiable; the amended Grant ought, I conceive, to have conveyed to him all thoſe rights which he held before without diſpute, and ſhould not have been clogged with any new condition, and eſpecially with one which it has been acknowledged rendered his property in New Harbour inſecure, and conſequently unſaleable. In regard to this part of the proceedings of Government, therefore, I am of opinion, that Mr. Lacam has grounds to expect compenſation from the Honourable Company.

7. The queſtion which ariſes out of this is, What the amount of that compenſation ſhould be?

8. We have ſeen what Mr. Lacam's expectations amount to; but independent of theſe being founded on the eſtimated value of a blended concern, the other part of which was originally unconnected with New Harbour; and the rights of which Mr. Lacam has, in my opinion, totally failed in proving, were at all infringed by the Company's Government; there is this to be further conſidered, that whatever might be the value of the property at the time Mr. Sanderſon was in treaty to purchaſe, does not found a datum to ground a deciſion upon, if the act of revocation on which that treaty turned, was, as I think it, juſtifiable; the Committee have, in my judgment, more properly pointed out the time at which it would be deſirable to aſcertain the value of Mr. Lacam's property, viz.—After the act of revocation, and before the clauſe of forfeiture was propoſed to be annexed to his new Grant: But at this period ſome of the ſame difficulties occur; Mr. Lacam, throughout the whole of his correſpondence with the Committee, perſiſts in making his Lime Contracts and his plan of New Harbour a blended concern; and though it ſhould be admitted in that form, ſtill there is a deficiency of that ſatisfactory proof, which can enable us to determine with preciſion on the value of property, for there is nothing like a ſpecific offer to purchaſe made by Mr. Sanderſon, or any other perſon, after the privilege of taxing boats had been withdrawn.

9. I mention theſe as obſtacles in the way of fixing a compenſation upon the principle of Mr. Lacam's expectations; but there are other circumſtances to be taken into the account, upon a more general view of Mr. Lacam's pretenſions, and which properly belong to our duty to conſider, in fixing a compenſation for the diſappointment of his proſpects, and the relinquiſhment of his preſent claims: The circumſtances I allude to are, what thoſe proſpects were in which Mr. Lacam has been diſappointed, and what that claim is which he now relinquiſhes.

10. In conſidering this, we muſt revert to the original objects and propoſed advantages to be derived to Mr. Lacam and the Public from the Grant; theſe were chiefly—

11. The diſcovery and uſe of a ſhorter and ſafer navigation into the river Hughly: The eſtabliſhment of a refitting Harbour and Docks for the uſe of His Majeſty's, the Company's, and Merchant ſhips, as well as for loading and unloading the two latter:

12. The benefits to himſelf of Harbour Rates on veſſels uſing the navigation; and, Agency of the loading and unloading ſhips.

13. In

13. If the reality of theſe benefits and advantages were to be judged of by the ex parte evidence brought forward at different times by Mr. Lacam, it is not to be wondered at that the popular opinion at home ſhould have been miſled; at the ſame time that his evidence, carefully conſidered, proves nothing more than that a refitting ſtation in the river Hughly would be a very deſirable object, and that New Harbour is capable of containing a large fleet of men of war; but whether this new diſcovered channel was a practicable or ſafe navigation, or whether the old channel into the River was ſuch as the Commander of a fleet would wiſh to reſort to, have never till lately been properly inquired into, or attempted to be well aſcertained.

14. The Commiſſioners employed upon this duty in October 1788, were ſelected from men of the beſt profeſſional experience; they muſt have been entirely free from all party prejudices, and as far as intereſt or perſonal ſecurity may be ſuppoſed to operate upon the minds of men, they had every inducement to ſeek for a ſafer navigation into the river Hughly than the track hitherto in uſe: But their Report, inſtead of confirming the repreſentations of Mr. Lacam, has condemned the uſe of the New Channel in the moſt unqualified terms, and has proved entirely to my conviction, that the ſcheme was viſionary and ill founded, and ſo far from being likely to yield affluence and credit to Mr. Lacam, or thoſe concerned with him, the proſecution of it, I conceive, would more probably have entailed ruin and bankruptcy upon them.

15. Mr. Lacam has ſeen a copy of that Report; and his perſiſting after all in maintaining his firſt opinion of the advantages of his undertaking, is a further proof how much men engaged in ſchemes of ſpeculative advantage may be led aſtray, and how liable they are to have their judgment warped in favour of plans which their own zeal have projected.

16. Theſe circumſtances, though they may diminiſh Mr. Lacam's claims to compenſation from the Company, I am far from thinking preclude him from a reaſonable expectation of receiving ſome recompence for the unwarrantable act of withholding the ſecond Grant, unleſs he would have received it ſubject to the condition of the exceptionable clauſe of forfeiture; and I am alſo far from imputing to Mr. Lacam an intention to miſlead the judgment of Government, with a view to effect ſiniſter or intereſted purpoſes of his own; on the contrary, I believe him to have been carried away by zeal and enthuſiaſm in the proſecution of an undertaking of which he entertained the moſt favourable opinion, and that he purſued it to the ruin of his fortune, and with the ſacrifice of many years of the beſt part of his life towards the accompliſhment of it. If the Board, therefore, ſhall concur with me in theſe opinions, I would recommend, as a liberal and juſt remuneration to Mr. Lacam, that the Company ſhould ſettle upon him an annuity of £. 600. per annum for his own life, with the reverſion of £. 400. a year to his widow for her life, if ſhe ſhould ſurvive him; and this annuity I would propoſe to commence from the arrival of the Cheſterfield's diſpatches in England, in addition to the ſums which have been already advanced him by the Company, both at home and in this country, and over and above the advance of £. 1,000. which was recommended to be paid to him in England on his arrival there.

17. The Board agree in opinion with the Governor General upon the ſubject of his Minute; and reſolve, that his Lordſhip's propoſitions, concerning Mr. Lacam, ſhall be recommended to the Honourable Court of Directors by the next diſpatch.

Appendix (I.)

Sir,

THE Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have taken into conſideration your Memorial; and I have to acquaint you, that the Court decline to open again the inveſtigation of your claim, reſpecting the ſurrendering your title to New Harbour, &c. except under circumſtances much more forcibly claim their attention than thoſe you have alluded to.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
W. Ramſay,
Secretary.

Eaſt India Houſe,
the 28th February 1803.

Benjamin Lacam, Eſq.

Appendix (K.)

Martis, 1° *die Aprilis* 1806.

At the COMMITTEE on Mr. LACAM's Petition.

Captain WILLIAM MAXWELL called in, and examined.

Capt. Maxwell.

WHAT ſhip did you command in the Company's ſervice?—The Calcutta of 850 tons.

How many voyages have you made to Bengal?—Seven; in which time I have been up the Bengal riven ten times.

What point of land do you make in general when you go up the Bay in the South-weſt monſoons?—Falſe Point.

In your firſt voyage did you go into Balaſore Roads to take a pilot?—Yes, 19 years ago.

Did you then proceed over the E. and W. Braces?—We then croſſed them, and hauled up to Ingerlee.

Is

Is that paſſage now for large ſhips made uſe of?—Not generally, on account of there not being ſufficient water.

When you make Falſe Point now, which is your track?—Generally touch the W. and E. Sea Reefs.

State to the Committee whether the Chart, called Mr. Lacam's Chart [ſhewn the Witneſs] is that now made uſe of by all ſhips?—It is.

Is the old paſſage made uſe of by any ſhips?—It is occaſionally by ſmall ſhips, and ſometimes by large ſhips which draw a light draught of water; I allude to the Country ſhips; I know of no European ſhips.

Does the old paſſage over the Braces apparently fill up year after year?—It is filled up.

Is the paſſage at preſent laid down in Mr. Lacam's Chart, that leads up to New Harbour, known and acknowledged to have been found out by Mr. Lacam, or by any other perſon?—I ever underſtood it was diſcovered by Mr. Lacam.

Is New Harbour at preſent made uſe of by the Eaſt India Company, or by any other Trade that goes up the River?—It is not. Withdrew.

Captain HENRY PELLEY called in, and examined.

Commanded the ſhip United Kingdom of 820 tons.

Capt. Pelley.

HOW many voyages have you made to Bengal?—Four.

What point of land do you make when you go up the Bay in the S.W. monſoons?—To the Southward of Falſe Point.

In your firſt voyage did you go into Balaſore Roads to take in a pilot?—Yes.

Did you then proceed over the E. and W. Braces?—I did.

Is that paſſage now made uſe of for large ſhips?—I believe not.

[Captain Pelley corroborated the evidence of Captain Maxwell.] Withdrew.

Captain WILLIAM LYNCH called in, and examined.

Commanded the Harriot of 550 tons, and has made ſix voyages.

Capt. Lynch.

SUPPOSE in caſe of diſtreſs, and not being able to procure a pilot, could you have got into the old channel by the help of any old Chart?—The Sands lying ſo far diſtant from ſhore, that when a ſhip is in danger, ſhe has nothing to guide her but the lead; I never ſaw any other Chart.

In paſſing over the Braces, in your fifth voyage, in hauling up for Ingerlee, your ſhip drawing only 16 feet water, how much more water had you to ſpare?—Only one foot; a ſhip of the ſame draught of water following ſtruck upon the Sands, and remained there ſome hours.

Did you hear of any European ſhips going over the Braces at the time you was there?—I did not. Withdrew.

Appendix (L. 1.)

Extract from the Journal of His Majeſty Ship Meduſa, between the 1ſt day of May 1805 and the 1ſt day of January 1806, in a voyage to Bengal.

"SUNDAY 28th July 1805, freſh breezes and hazy, made and ſhortened ſail occaſionally, ſoundings as neceſſary, at 7. 15. anchored at 6 fathoms with the beſt bower, at 11 the ſhip ſwinging to the ebb. A. M. do. at 5, weighed and made ſail, the Red Buoy of the Eaſtern Sea Reef S. S. W. At 6. 15. ſaw Sauger Iſland bearing N. ½ W. Paſt the Southern Buoy of the Gaſper Reef and the Buoy of the Middle Ground, made and ſhortened ſail as moſt needful.

Extract from Log Book of the Charlton Indiaman, of 18th Auguſt 1801, read; which proved the ſame facts of the Navigation.

Extract from Log Book of the Harriot Indiaman, of 16th March 1805, read; confirming the ſame.

Extract from Log Book of the Calcutta Indiaman, of 17th Auguſt 1801, read; corroborating the ſame, and proved that the Dover Caſtle foundered in the Weſtern Channel.

Appendix (L. 2.)

Calcutta Journal for January 1804.

Extract of a Letter from the Commander of the ſhip Popham, dated 25th January 1804.

I HAVE the pleaſure of informing you of our ſafe arrival, after a very narrow eſcape from a French privateer of about 20 guns and 250 tons burthen, who at 5 P.M. on the 18th inſtant, had

had us within gun ſhot, and at times within hail. She continued chaſing us all night, when I was obliged to croſs Sauger Reef in three fathoms. At 2 A.M. ſhe gave up the chaſe. At day-light, not ſeeing her, I attempted getting to the Weſtward again, and fell in with her a ſecond time, ſhe then chaſed me into the mouth of Lacam's Channel, and did not give over chaſing until ſun-ſet on the 19th.

Appendix (L. 3.)

HAWKE Indiaman entered the Ganges by the Subtormooky; 1783.

THE Hawke Indiaman, Captain Scott, laſt from Bombay, being off the Sand Heads on the 22d inſt. in 17 fathom water, ſaw two ſail bearing S. W. ſtanding to the Eaſtward. Captain Scott immediately made the ſignal of the year, as likewiſe that of the fleet, neither of which being anſwered, he ſtood on with the wind N. E. The ſtrange ſhips tacked and ſtood after the Hawke, and neared her ſo much, that they were ſoon diſcovered to be enemies, one a two-decker, and the other a large frigate; by the cut of their ſails they were ſuppoſed to be Dutchmen. By four P.M. they were ſo near the Hawke that their guns could be counted. There being no other way to eſcape them, Captain Scott ſtood in for the Sands with the flood tide, the ſhip being at an eaſy draught of water, croſſed the Sauger Sand in half three fathom. At midnight the enemies ſhips came to an anchor, and the Hawke continued under an eaſy ſail till the tide ebbed.

At day-light the two ſhips were diſcovered at S. by W. under ſail, ſtanding towards the Hawke, which was at that time in a very narrow channel, at the entrance of the river Subtermooky, the iſland of Bulcherry bearing N. by E. diſtance five leagues. At ſeven A. M. ſhe weighed with a freſh breeze at N. W. and worked up for the land with a boat a-head. At eight A. M. the two ſhips bore away, ſeemingly going out to ſea; at nine o'clock they were out of ſight. At 11, the Hawke being cloſe up with the iſland of Bulcherry, anchored, and in about half an hour ſaw one of the ſhips ſtanding towards her, which anchored at half P.M. at the diſtance of ſeven miles. Captain Scott ſent the pinnace to ſound the bar of the Subtermooky, on which they found half three fathom. At one A.M. the enemy ſent two launches full of men to reconnoitre, but neither of them came within gun-ſhot, and in the evening they anchored in the Channel, ſeemingly as marks for the other ſhips to ſteer by in the night tide. They ſhewed lights and burned falſe fires till midnight. The Hawke was prepared to cut and run for the Bar, but at eight o'clock next morning, the flood tide making, ſhe ſtood over the bar into the Subtermooky river.

At two o'clock the other ſhip weighed and ſtood after her, but ſuddenly ſhoaling her water came to an anchor with all ſtanding, at 11 o'clock. The Hawke having got ſafe into the river, the purſer was diſpatched to town with the packets. At one o'clock the ſtrange ſhip ſtood out to ſea, and was entirely out of ſight before ſun-ſet.

Mr. Caſtleman, the pilot, arrived on board the Hawke on the 28th in the evening. It is ſuppoſed that he will be able to bring the ſhip through Channel Creek, which will entirely deſtroy all chance of the enemy getting her, ſhould they, as is ſuppoſed, be cruizing off the Sand Heads, in expectation of her coming round into the Hughly river.

Appendix (L. 4.)

THE ſhip Bangalore, Captain John Wilſon, having been driven to the Eaſtward by a heavy gale of wind (in which the Caſſamajor and ſeveral other ſhips were loſt) on the 20th of Auguſt 1792, croſſed the tail of Sauger Sand, and, by the aſſiſtance of theſe charts, navigated his ſhip into Channel Creek, by the way of New Harbour; and reported the depths of water to be accurately laid down by Mr. Lacam.

Captain Wilſon in his note writes thus: "Croſſed the tail of Sauger Sand, deepened to 7 ſoft "mud, ſteered N. and made the land; when firſt ſeen from the deck it appeared as a cluſter of trees, "reſembling a houſe, bearing N. N. W. ſhoaled to $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 fathoms, and, by the aſſiſtance of Lacam's "chart, found the ſhip was at the entrance of his Channel; ſtood on nearly the ſame courſe, and had "regular ſoundings as laid down in the chart; anchored in 9 fathoms near Randall's Cove, perfectly "ſecure from all weather, and in very moderate tides."

Appendix (L. 5.)

Extract from General Fullarton's Letter to Mr. Lacam, reſpecting the Bangalore.

I HAVE only been able to find the copy of Lieut. Bateman's letter to Capt. Wilſon, which I have left. Lieut. Bateman, who was a paſſenger on the ſhip, whoſe note I could not find; but he expreſſed in ſuch language as a landſman could, that the poſſeſſion of your charts and ſoundings ſaved the ſhip and people, elſe all was loſt.

May 17th 1793. (Signed) *J. Fullarton.*

Appendix (L. 6.)

IN 1795, on the ſetting in of the monſoon, Captain Thomas Lambert of the ſnow Cuddy Bukas, being in Balaſore Roads, and not finding any Pilot Schooners, to ſave himſelf, veſſel, and crew, run up the New Channel to Mr. Lacam's New Harbour by the ſoundings laid down, without any pilot.

Appendix (L. 7.)

The CHARLTON Eaſt Indiaman, Captain John Altham Cumberlege, entered the Ganges in the ſame manner; and his Notes upon it are as follow:

" The Channel between Sauger Sand and Light-houſe Sand is on the ſtarboard ſide coming " in, interrupted by a middle ground, which I have expreſſed in the chart, and has at low water " neap tides four fathoms; but the channel, between that middle ground and Sauger Sand, has " five fathoms low water ſoft ground.

" A ſhip coming from ſea may ſtand boldly on, till ſhe ſees the breakers on Sauger Sand, which " are very high; by keeping theſe breakers a half mile on the larboard hand, the paſſage will " be open.

" I went in a boat through the breakers, and found the water ſhoal quick from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms."

EXTRACTS and NOTES from the Journal of the CHARLTON Eaſt Indiaman.

" Tueſday, 18th Auguſt 1801.

Croſſed Sauger Sand about two hours before I anchored at A.

" At a poſition taken from the bearing of high trees, ſeen a little to the Eaſtward of Light-" houſe Point, the tops of which were juſt viſible from the deck, and bore N. N. W. weſterly. " (from the height of the trees and remarks agreeing afterwards, as well as diſtance run, computed " the diſtance from the land about 14 miles.) Anchored here at ſix P. M. about high water, in 7 " fathoms looſe ſand."

" Wedneſday, 19th Auguſt 1801.

D age 9 days, high water about ſix hours.

" At 6 A. M. weighed from A. ſtood to the N. W. by N. and N. N. W. about 4 miles, an-" chored at B. and had leaſt water $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

The ſtation B. was aſſumed from the bearings of the land, having brought the trees to bear N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

" From this anchorage went in the cutter, and ſounded to the northward, found leaſt water $3\frac{1}{2}$ " fathoms ſand; returned to the ſhip, and then went to the Weſtward, where I ſoon found deep " water, and ſounded in about two miles, in 7 and 8 fathoms ſoft mud; this is the firſt mud I met " with, and aſſured me I was in the proper channel.

" To the ſtation C. I moved the ſhip in the evening, 7 fathoms at low water. I went in the " cutter to Light-houſe Point, with the latter part of the flood, and never had leſs than 6 fathoms; " I then beat down to the ſhip againſt a light ſoutherly wind, and made ſeveral boards, ſhoaled to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " fathoms ſand, as I ſtood to the Eaſtward, and deepened again into 6 and 7 fathoms mud. Theſe " ſoundings were my guide in a night rather dark, not being able to ſee either ſhip or land."

At times the wind freſh from the ſouthward, very little ſwell in the Channel.

" Thurſday, 20th Auguſt 1801.

" At 6 A. M. weighed from C. about an hour and a half before high water, and ſteered N. W. " and by N. which is nearly the line of Sauger Sand, within half a mile of which I found the deepeſt " water; there is a ſmall projection Eaſterly in the Sand, which appears by the water breaking in " that direction; this is rounded with great eaſe, by ſteering a point or two more Eaſterly for a few " minutes.

D age eleven days, high water 7. 40.

" At D. anchored about half ebb in 8 fathoms, and never had leſs from C. to D. than $5\frac{1}{2}$ fa-" thoms. Moored the ſhip at E. in 11 fathoms, perfectly ſecured from the South Weſt, by the ſand " marked dry at half ebb in the chart.

" It is unneceſſary to ſay any thing of Channel Creek, which is ſo well known to be more " ſheltered from the wind, and equally ſafe in its anchorage, to the river Thames, and has leſs tide " than any other entrance to the Hughly.

" A Light-houſe erected on the point of land, as marked on the Chart, would be ſeen both night " and day, at a diſtance from danger, and would lead a ſhip into ſafety at all times, without the " aſſiſtance of a pilot."

NAVIGATION through the EASTERN CHANNEL, and CHANNEL CREEK with the Boat-Track of Captain Cumberlege, in his Survey of the depths of Water between Sauger Sand and Light House Sand.

To the Right Honorable CHARLES ABBOT, Speaker of the Honorable House of Commons, of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

This Chart is with permission most respectfully dedicated by His much Obliged & most Obedient Servant, Benjamin Lacam.

The Small Figures, represent the Old Soundings, at low Water Spring Tides.
The Large Ditto the depths taken on the Survey in 1788, before the Commissioners in going out to Sea with the Ebb Tide.

Nautic Miles.

The Dots and Anchors exhibit the Track of the Charlton East Indiaman Captain John Cumberlege in the Stormy Monsoon of 1788 with Soundings in Her passage up the South Entrance leading to New Harbour from Sea without Beacons Buoys or a Pilot. The Ships Hawk Bangalore Oddly Bucas and Popham experienced the same advantages all passing through New Harbour into the Hughly River. Appendix (L. 7)

Ordered, by The HOUSE of COMMONS, to be printed, 10th July 1806.

Luke Hansard, printer

MINUTES of EVIDENCE

On the Subject of

The Oude Charge.

Ordered to be printed 24th and 27th June 1806;
and to be reprinted 26th January 1807.

MINUTES

OF THE

EVIDENCE taken before the COMMITTEE of The whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the Article of Charge of High Crimes and Misdemeanors committed by Marquis WELLESLEY, in his Transactions with respect to the NABOB VIZIER of *Oude*.

Lord Teignmouth - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1.
George Johnſtone, Eſq. a Member - - - - - - - pp. 25. 74.
Sir Alured Clarke - - - - - - - - - - p. 38.
William Cowper, Eſq. - - - - - - - - - p. 45.
John Ryley, Eſq. - - - - - - - - - - p. 54.
Major Ouſely - - - - - - - - - - p. 60.
Lieut. Col. Edward Baynes - - - - - - - - p. 75.
Henry Strachey, Eſq. - - - - - - - - - p. 81.
Captain James Salmon - - - - - - - - - p. 84.
Major General St. Leger - - - - - - - - p. 88.
General Sir James Henry Craig - - - - - - - p. 90.

COMMITTEE of The whole Houſe, on the Article of Charge againſt Marquis WELLESLEY, for his Tranſactions with reſpect to the Nabob Vizier of Oude.

Mercurii, 18° die Junii 1806.

LORD VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE, in the Chair.

The Right Honourable LORD TEIGNMOUTH, *called in, and examined.*

Lord Teignmouth.

AT what time did your Lordſhip ſucceed to the office of Governor General of India?—I believe about the end of October 1793.

At that time, did not treaties of friendſhip and alliance ſubſiſt between the Company and the Nabob Vizier of Oude?—Yes.

By thoſe Treaties were not the Company bound to defend the dominions of the Nabob againſt all enemies?—By the exiſting Treaties they were.

For this defence was not the Nabob bound to pay the Company an annual ſubſidy of fifty lacs of rupees?—Yes, at the time that is mentioned, he was.

Was it not clearly underſtood on all ſides, that for this ſum the Company were to defend him effectually, both againſt external attacks and internal commotions?—It was ſo.

On the death of Fyzulla Khan, or ſoon after, was it not judged neceſſary to make a very conſiderable augmentation in the Britiſh forces in Oude, and to aſſemble a large army to act in concert with the Vizier's in Rohilcund?—I do not recollect any augmentation of the Company's army in Oude on the occaſion ſpecified.

This army was aſſembled early in the year 1794?—I do not recollect the date; the records will ſhew it.

Did not Sir Robert Abercrombie, who was then Commander in Chief, leave Calcutta, and go up expreſs to take the command of it?—Sir Robert Abercrombie took the command of the army ſo aſſembled, but I do not know whether he went from Calcutta expreſs for that purpoſe.

After the defeat of the Rohillas, and the ſurrender of Mahomed Khan, was not a very conſiderable part of Rohilcund at the diſpoſal of the Company?—I know there were certain terms agreed upon at the time, but I do not recollect what the terms were.

Does your Lordſhip remember that a conſiderable tract of country was ceded by the Rohillas, and entirely at the diſpoſal of the Commander in Chief and the Nabob Vizier?—I do not recollect any thing of it; but if it was ſo, it is in the records of the Company; if it be meant to aſk, whether the Company had power to take poſſeſſion of the country, that they certainly had, from the force they had.

In what manner, does your Lordſhip remember, was that country diſpoſed of?—I do not recollect in what manner it was; it is now eight years ſince I left India, and I do not remember ever to have read thoſe treaties ſince I did leave India; but I believe there were ſome treaties between the Nabob Vizier, and I believe Mahomed Ali Khan, or whoever was at the head of the Rohillas, and that the Company were guarantee to thoſe treaties.

Was any part of them taken on behalf of the Eaſt India Company?—I do not recollect that any part was; but I would wiſh to refer to the treaties themſelves on that occaſion, which will give the circumſtances much more correctly than my memory.

Lord Teignmouth.

Would your Lordſhip have thought it juſt or politic to have retained any portion of it without the free conſent of the Vizier?—That was a queſtion which never occurred to me at the time.

But, excluſive of theſe territories, might not a conſiderable ſum of money have been appropriated to the uſe of the Company, if you had judged it juſt or expedient?—The Company, I conceive, could not have juſtly appropriated to themſelves any part of the property of the Rohillas.

Your Lordſhip muſt remember that a very large ſum of money was given by the Rohillas, into the poſſeſſion of the Commander in Chief of the Army?—All that I remember is this, that I think the Company were in very great diſtreſs for money to pay their troops; and that a certain ſum of money which came into the poſſeſſion of the Vizier was made over to the Reſident at Lucknow, for the purpoſe of paying the troops.

No part of the treaſures received from the Rohillas, or the Commander in Chief, was appropriated to the demands of the Company as a matter of right?—I have no recollection that there was any ſuch appropriation.

Was not a donation voluntarily made to the Army by the Vizier?—I do not recollect.

In conſequence of the expedition into Rohilcund, was not the Company put to conſiderable expence?—The Company certainly muſt have been put to ſome expence; to an additional expence.

Would your Lordſhip have thought it juſt to demand the payment of thoſe expences of the Vizier, in addition to the annual ſubſidy of fifty lacs of rupees paid for his defence?—I think the Company were bound by treaties to defend the territory of the Vizier from attacks, without making further demands from him beyond the fifty lacs; but I would rather wiſh to refer to the treaty, becauſe I recollect in the treaty there was the condition that, if the Vizier required a larger force than that of two brigades ſtationed in Rohilcund for his defence, he was to pay for that defence. But I would wiſh to refer to the treaties, which will ſpeak much more correctly than I can.

But if ſuch a demand had been made, would it not have been limited to the actual *bonâ fide* expence of the pay and battâ, and the cuſtomary allowances to the Troops during the time they were in actual ſervice for the Nabob Vizier?—Suppoſing the treaty to contain that ſtipulation which I mention, that if the Vizier required an addition of troops beyond the two brigades ſtationed in Oude for the protection of his dominions, and that ſuch addition had been made and uſed, the Company would have been entitled, on the ſuppoſition that ſuch a ſtipulation was contained in the treaty, to be paid for their additional troops.

The actual and *bonâ fide* expence of ſuch troops?—Yes, I ſhould think ſo.

Does not your Lordſhip think, that a demand on any other principle would not only have been unjuſt, but contradictory to the ſpirit and letter of the treaty?—I know not how to anſwer that queſtion, as it depends upon the terms of the treaty, which I do not ſufficiently recollect.

Does not your Lordſhip think, that any additional demand on any other principle would not only have been unjuſt, but contradictory to the ſpirit and letter of the treaty?—I do not recollect that there were any additional troops ſerving in Oude, nor that there was any additional demand made on the Vizier.

Towards the cloſe of the year 1796, and the beginning of 1797, was not a great change made in the conſtitution of the Bengal Army?—I do not recollect when the alterations took place; there were ſome alterations in conſequence of regulations ſent from Europe.

Was not it a ſhort time before your Lordſhip went to Lucknow in 1797?—I think it was; I think the alterations took place previous to my going to Lucknow, in 1797.

Were not thoſe changes and augmentations attended with very conſiderable expence to the Company?—I believe they were attended with expence to the Company.

About this time you went to Lucknow?—I think I went to Lucknow early in 1797.

Was

Lord Teignmouth.

Was not the object of your viſit to repreſent to the Nabob the juſtice of his increaſing the ſubſidy, as the changes and additions which had been made in the army were intended for the common good of his Excellency and the Company?—No, the great object of my going to Lucknow was to endeavour to prevail on the Vizier to reform his Adminiſtration; at that time alſo, I think it was about that time, we heard of Zemaun Shah's approach to Lahore, and that circumſtance might have determined me as to the time of going up.

Does your Lordſhip mean that you went with any other purpoſe than to adviſe the reform?—My idea was to endeavour, by every poſſible advice, repreſentation, and remonſtrance, to prevail on the Vizier to reform his Adminiſtration.

Would your Lordſhip have conceived yourſelf warranted in making any uſe of menace or threats to prevail on the Nabob to comply with your wiſhes?—I never did make uſe of menace or force to the Vizier.

During the time your Lordſhip was preſent at Lucknow did you repreſent the juſtice of his acceding, at all events, to the increaſe of ſubſidy?—I certainly did repreſent to the Vizier, I think, at the repreſentation of the Court of Directors, that in conſequence of the Company having increaſed their military eſtabliſhment, which would add to the protection of the Vizier's provinces, he ſhould pay a part of it, and I think he agreed to pay for two regiments, one of cavalry, and one of infantry, provided the expence of thoſe two regiments did not exceed five and a half lacks of rupees.

In obtaining that increaſe of five lacs and a half, no menace or threat of any kind was uſed by your Lordſhip?—Certainly not.

Conſidering the relative ſituations of the Vizier and the Company, would your Lordſhip have conceived yourſelf warranted in making uſe of any threat or force to compel the Nabob to comply with your wiſhes?—I never did make uſe of menace or threats; I ſpeak as to the fact.

Some time previous to your journey to Lucknow, were you not anxious to obtain from the Vizier the ceſſion of the fortreſs of Allahabad?—Certainly; I was very anxious to obtain the poſſeſſion of it for the Company.

Did not your Lordſhip accordingly uſe every effort in your power, by fair and honourable means, to prevail on the Vizier to make the ceſſion?—I would refer for what I ſaid on that occaſion to a Report that I made to the Council of my negotiations with the Vizier, which are, I believe, in the ſecond number of the papers printed by Order of the Houſe; the purport of them, as far as I recollect, was, that finding the Vizier's objections to giving up the fort inſuperable by any arguments, and that nothing but abſolute intimidation could over-rule them, I limited my propoſition to his putting it into a proper ſtate of defence, and to making it a depôt for proviſions and military ſtores, under the ſuperintendence of an Engineer Officer of the Company.

Your Lordſhip ſtates, you could not prevail upon him to make the ceſſion?—I will refer to the paſſage that will explain it at once: "It was my original intention to endeavour to obtain the poſſeſſion of Allahabad, and if I had ſeen any probability of ſucceſs, I ſhould certainly have made a propoſal to the Vizier to that effect; but having learnt that his objections were inſuperable by any argument, and that nothing but abſolute intimidation could over-rule them, I limited my propoſition to the putting it into a proper ſtate of defence, and to making it a depôt for proviſions and military ſtores of all kinds: to this propoſition, in favour of which I could urge the faireſt and ſtrongeſt arguments, I found the greateſt oppoſition on the part of the Vizier, unſupported by any aſſigned reaſon; and it was not without much perſeverance, and a diſavowal of any intention to aſk for the poſſeſſion of the fort, that I obtained his conſent to it, and to the employment of Colonel Kyd for forming the plan of repair, and for ſuperintending the execution of it." (refer to N° 2, page 30.)

In obtaining poſſeſſion of this fortreſs, had your Lordſhip any pecuniary advantage to the Company in view?—

The queſtion being objected to;

Withdrew.

The queſtion being, with leave of the Committee, withdrawn;

His

Lord Teignmouth.

His Lordſhip was again called in and examined.

Shortly after you had taken charge of the Government did you not appoint the late Mr. Cherry Reſident at Lucknow?—I appointed Mr. Cherry, I do not recollect the time exactly.

In conſequence of ſome interference on the part of Mr. Cherry in the Nabob's affairs, did not the Nabob, in the year 1796, addreſs you very forcibly to have him removed?—I remember that Mr. Cherry was removed, but I do not remember the cauſe of it; it was for ſome conduct offenſive to the Nabob in which he had exceeded his authority; that is placed on the records of the Company, which will ſhew the grounds of Mr. Cherry's removal.

Was it not Mr. Lumſden who ſucceeded him?—Mr. Lumſden ſucceeded Mr. Cherry; I would wiſh to ſay with reſpect to Mr. Cherry, who is now no more, that though I removed him, I always entertained the higheſt opinion of his abilities and integrity.

Would your Lordſhip have conſidered yourſelf juſtified in continuing a Reſident after a very forcible expreſſion on the part of the Vizier, that the Reſident had incurred his diſpleaſure?—I hardly know how to anſwer that queſtion. *Withdrew.*

After ſome time his Lordſhip was called in again.

If the Nabob had made a forcible repreſentation againſt the Reſident for what the Nabob conceived to be improper interference, would your Lordſhip have conceived yourſelf juſtified in continuing the Reſident after ſuch expreſſion, that the Reſident had incurred his diſpleaſure?—I will endeavour to anſwer that queſtion as ſatisfactorily as I can. If the Nabob had made a forcible repreſentation to me on the ſubject of improper interference on the part of the Reſident, I ſhould have conſidered the grounds of the repreſentation, and I might either according to the nature of the interference have reprimanded the Reſident for his improper interference, or have recalled him; it would have depended very much on the circumſtances of the caſe; in point of fact, with reſpect to Mr. Cherry, he was removed becauſe his conduct had been offenſive to the Nabob, though I do not recollect the mode; and I do not know whether it was in conſequence of a repreſentation or remonſtrance of the Nabob, or on my own judgment of the caſe; I would wiſh to ſay, however it is probable that I might in anſwer to the Nabob's repreſentation, if I had not thought the grounds of it ſufficiently ſtrong, have once correſponded with the Nabob on the ſubject, before I finally determined either one way or the other.

Does your Lordſhip not remember that a very ſhort period before, Huſſein Reza Khan and Tickait Roy, Miniſters of the Nabob, were diſpoſſeſſed of their functions by the Nabob?—I think they were, though I cannot ſpeak as to the date; but I know that they were diſmiſſed by the Nabob.

Has your Lordſhip no recollection of Mr. Cherry's having been inſtructed to adviſe the Nabob to reinſtate thoſe Miniſters in their employments?—I do not recollect any ſuch order; if any ſuch order was given it will appear on the records. I again repeat, it is eight years ſince I left India; that that country has engaged very little part of my attention ſince; that I have ſcarcely looked into any of the voluminous papers which have been printed by order of the Houſe, indeed, no farther than into theſe numbers, one and two, which I have looked into, that I might be able to aſſiſt my recollection to give the information the Houſe might require; that will account for my not recollecting many circumſtances which may have happened.

Was not it about the month of September 1797 that the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah died?—It was about that time.

Was he not ſucceeded on the Muſnud by his reputed ſon Vizier Ali?—Yes, he ſucceeded immediately.

At what time did your Lordſhip conceive it neceſſary to leave Calcutta a ſecond time to viſit Lucknow?—I believe I can refer to a memorandum; I arrived at Lucknow about the latter end of 1797.

Was not the object of your Lordſhip to ſecure the ſucceſſion to the perſon who had the beſt right to it?—I would wiſh to refer to the memoranda I have here; I can refer the Houſe, and I would wiſh to refer the Houſe, to the document which explains my intentions to go to Lucknow; I think it is a minute which is recorded in the Conſultations at Calcutta on the 17th of November 1797.

Was not that one of your reaſons to inquire into the perſon entitled to the ſucceſſion?—That certainly was not the direct object; I think I ſtated to the Council

that

Lord Teignmouth.

that I only wiſhed that I might not be precluded, from what had paſſed, from conſidering the circumſtance of the ſucceſſion, if circumſtances ſhould force it upon me; I believe that was what I ſtated at the time, and which will appear from a minute which I recorded on the proceedings of the Bengal Government, ſubſequent to the 17th of November 1797.

Does your Lordſhip mean to ſay that was not one of the objects of your journey to Lucknow?—To the beſt of my recollection it was not a direct object, but I wiſh to refer to the document which explains the objects as I have ſtated them at the time, which give much more ſatisfactory information than any which I can poſſibly give from any recollection.

Was not your Lordſhip ſatisfied, after the moſt thorough examination, that Saadut Ali was the lawful ſucceſſor of the late Vizier?—I certainly was ſatisfied.

Did any doubt remain on your Lordſhip's mind, after the moſt minute inveſtigation?—None at all.

Did not Saadut Ali prefer a claim to the Muſnud almoſt immediately after the death of Aſoph ul Dowlah?—He did.

Did you or not underſtand, that if the claim was rejected it was his intention to proceed to England?—Certainly not, I have no recollection of having ever ſo underſtood it; to the beſt of my recollection he did not even preſs his claim.

Did your Lordſhip not think that the reputation of the Company had ſuffered by the elevation of Vizier Ali?—I certainly did think ſo.

Did you not alſo think that juſtice and right, as well as the opinion of the people of Oude, and the reputation of the Company, required the elevation of Saadut Ali?—The principal ground in my apprehenſion was Juſtice; there were other arguments which were acceſſary to it, but his elevation was founded on the juſtice of his claim.

Were not the expences, which attended this meaſure, paid by Saadut Ali very ſoon after his acceſſion?—They were charged to Saadut Ali, no doubt they were paid by him: there were very conſiderable expences incurred, from the neceſſity of having a very large number of troops in the vicinity of Lucknow, and thoſe expences Saadut Ali paid.

To the amount of twelve lacs of Rupees?—I think to the amount of twelve lacs of Rupees.

On your journey to Lucknow, and during your ſtay there, did not your Lordſhip underſtand that Vizier Ali, Waris Ali, Izett Ali, and others of his adherents, had taken away a very conſiderable quantity of jewels, money, and other valuables from the depoſits of Aſoph ud Dowlah?—I have no diſtinct recollection upon that ſubject; but I certainly do recollect complaints, either on my way to Lucknow or afterwards, that jewels or property to a conſiderable amount were taken away either by Vizier Ali, or by his orders, or by the people in charge of them.

Does your Lordſhip not remember, after you quitted Lucknow Vizier Ali made an excurſion to Hyder Ghur, and carried away a conſiderable quantity of arms?—I recollect hearing that he went back from Hyder Ghur, and I think alſo that I heard that he had gone to the Jewel office, and taken ſome jewels out.

Did not your Lordſhip in fact, after Vizier Ali was depoſed, recover back ſome of thoſe jewels yourſelf, and deliver them back to Saadut Ali?—I believe that I recovered but a very ſmall amount; I know that I ſpoke to Saadut Ali on the ſubject, and rather recommended him not to preſs the reſtitution of them from Vizier Ali: there were ſome articles on which he ſeemed to place a conſiderable value, probably of no great value in themſelves, which I did get back, but to no conſiderable amount.

Had your Lordſhip any doubt as to the right of Saadut Ali to recover back property ſo ſtolen?—I do not recollect that I ever conſidered the queſtion of right; I rather think that in point of right he was entitled to them; but conſidering that Vizier Ali had been four months nearly upon the Muſnud, and conſidering his former ſituation, I thought it would be hard to deprive him entirely of the jewels: whilſt he was upon the Muſnud he might have diſpoſed of them as he pleaſed.

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Do you not remember that Saadut Ali repreſented to you very forcibly that other perſons about the palaces had alſo embezzled conſiderable quantity of jewels?—It may have been ſo, but I do not recollect it.

Did your Lordſhip not give him, either verbally or in writing, authority to ſearch for and diſcover any treaſures or property which might have been embezzled by perſons who had the charge of the late Vizier's effects?—I do not recollect that I gave any ſuch authority; I ſhould have thought it would have been uſeleſs, for that he himſelf had a right to diſcover any property which had been embezzled.

Did your Lordſhip not give him an aſſurance that he ſhould meet with no oppoſition from the Britiſh Government in recovering ſuch jewels, ſpecie, or other valuables as had been conveyed away, purloined, or ſtolen after the death of the late Vizier?—I do not recollect any ſuch aſſurance whatever; I do not mean to ſay it was not ſo, but ſimply that I do not recollect it.

Your Lordſhip will not take upon you to ſay you did not give it?—No, I will not ſay I did not, but only that I do not recollect it.

Are you not aware my Lord, that the late Vizier had one of the richeſt and moſt ſplendid collections of jewels, ſpecie, clocks, watches, and every other ſuch kind of property in the palaces?—He certainly had a very large collection, but of the amount of them I am no judge whatever.

During your viſits at Lucknow did you not ſee immenſe quantities of valuables of every kind, belonging to the late Vizier, publicly exhibited in the Innah Kannah, and ſeveral other places?—The Nabob had a particular place, which I once went to ſee, which contained a great number of valuable articles, clocks with jewels, and a number of other articles, but I do not remember ever ſeeing any particular jewels of the Nabob, further than thoſe I ſaw in his dreſs.

Does not your Lordſhip conceive that clocks with jewels, and ſuch other articles, muſt have been extremely valuable?—They might have been valuable, but I am no judge of the value; they were clocks ſuch as I have ſeen in this country, ſet with jewels. I know that the Innah Kannah was ſuppoſed to contain articles of this kind to a conſiderable value, but I cannot ſay to what value.

Were they not perfectly expoſed, and not in the poſſeſſion of men of great reſpectability?—I do not recollect in whoſe poſſeſſion they were.

Do you not ſuppoſe, that after the Nabob's death it was very eaſy for the Darogahs, and perſons intruſted with the care of thoſe palaces, to ſecrete or purloin many of theſe valuables?—To a certain extent they might; but I ſuppoſe there was a liſt of all thoſe articles, and that there were accounts kept of all thoſe articles, and that a compariſon of them with the accounts would have ſhewn what were loſt, if there had been any body to examine them.

In July 1801, when a new arrangement was about to be made between the Company and the Vizier, the Vizier requeſted of your Lordſhip's ſucceſſor, the Marquis Welleſley, that if any perſon had obtained, or ſhould obtain by breach of truſt or other means, poſſeſſion of ſpecie or property belonging to the Sircar, no one ſhould obſtruct the taking it back—Conſidering what has been juſt ſtated, ſhould you have conſidered the requeſt improper, or as opening a door for plundering the Begums, Almas, and others at Lucknow?—I can only ſay that without reference to the laſt part of the queſtion, if the Vizier had made ſuch a propoſition to me, that the Government ſhould not obſtruct him in recovering his lawful property, I certainly could have made no objection.

Among other plans for ſettling the affairs of Oude at the time Vizier Ali's right of ſucceſſion was diſputed, was it not ſuggeſted that the civil and military adminiſtration of Oude ſhould be placed under the controul of the Eaſt India Company?—I believe there was a queſtion of that kind ſtated and diſcuſſed, upon a preſumption of Vizier Ali's being a minor; and I believe it is ſtated in a minute which I before mentioned, and which is recorded in the proceedings of the Bengal Government, of the 17th of November 1797, that is all I recollect upon the ſubject.

Was not that queſtion diſcuſſed at Bibupore?—I do not recollect that that queſtion was diſcuſſed at Bibupore; I was referring to a previous propoſition, that was ſtated, I think,

think, and diſcuſſed by me before I left Calcutta. Previous to placing Saadut Ali on the Muſnud, I had conſidered the different modes of the reſolution I thought it neceſſary to adopt, I believe at Juanpore. The different modes by which the influence of the Company in Oude could be ſupported, and poſſibly the queſtion now ſtated may have formed part of the conſideration. *Lord Teignmouth.*

Was not Sir Alured Clarke preſent at all the conſultations on this ſubject?—Sir Alured Clark was at Lucknow during all the time I was there, and was fully acquainted with all the tranſactions in which I was engaged. I believe that I have in my hand an anſwer to the queſtion I was aſked juſt now. Before my final determination was adopted I had reſolved on the mode of giving effect to the reſolution which I communicated to the Board, that the influence of the Company ſhould be maintained in Oude, and two modes only occurred in effecting it—By placing the controul over Vizier Ali in the hands of the Begum, or by placing the adminiſtration of affairs directly under the controul of the Company.

Had not your Lordſhip many great and forcible objections to the placing the adminiſtration of affairs under the controul of the Eaſt India Company?—I will anſwer that queſtion by reading an extract of my minute, which I think an anſwer to it: "To the latter, that is, to the placing the adminiſtration of affairs directly under the controul of the Company, the objections were many and great; the principal of which in my opinion was the ſerious effect it would have had upon our character for political forbearance and ſincerity throughout Hindoſtan, at all events it could only have laſted during the minority of Vizier Ali."

Did you not conclude an agreement with Saadut Ali at Benares, before his acceſſion to the Muſnud?—No agreement was concluded. When the probability of placing Saadut Ali on the Muſnud firſt occurred he was at Benares and I at Lucknow; there could be no direct communication between us: I tranſmitted a paper containing various ſtipulations to him for his rejection or acceptance, that was returned to me, and I think every article accepted by Saadut Ali.

Did not that paper contain a condition for aſſigning a tract of country to the Company, proportionate to any deficiency in payment of the ſtipulated ſubſidy?—I have not ſeen that paper ſince I left India, neither have I it in my poſſeſſion, but I conclude it contained a ſtipulation to that effect, becauſe I ſee it referred to in a minute I recorded on the 5th of March 1798; a reference to the paper would at once determine whether it contained that ſtipulation or not.

This condition, when your Lordſhip came to make the Treaty of Lucknow, you rejected, did you not?—I did reject it, for reaſons ſtated in that minute.

Your Lordſhip rejected it on very mature conſideration?—I certainly did reject it on mature conſideration.

Was not one of your motives for rejecting it, the extreme averſion manifeſted by the Nabob to ſuch a ceſſion?—I believe not; I do not believe that I had any diſcuſſion with the Nabob whatever on that article. I can ſpeak with certainty that the alterations which were admitted in the treaty afterwards concluded, were not ſuggeſted by the Nabob, but the reſult of diſcuſſions between myſelf and the former miniſter.

Was not one of the reaſons the univerſal unpopularity of ſuch a meaſure?—I have ſtated the extreme unpopularity attending the exaction, as a motive with me for the relinquiſhment of it.

Was not another reaſon the general apprehenſion which would be excited by it?—That alſo is ſtated by me as a reaſon at the time.

What were thoſe apprehenſions?—Without reference to the article I can hardly ſtate what they were; I mentioned before I have not ſeen that paper ſince I left India: it ſeems to contain a condition aſſigning a tract of country to the Company in proportion to any deficiency in payment of the ſtipulated ſubſidy, which was ſuggeſted by the terms of the treaties between the Company and the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore; I think by the terms of thoſe treaties the aſſignment of the country was only to take place upon the failure in the payment of the ſtipulations of the Nabob, and in that caſe I ſuppoſe the apprehenſions to which I allude here, That if we had once got it into our poſſeſſion we ſhould have kept it; I cannot ſpeak with certainty as to that, but I think it probable.

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Did you not think that if the aſſignment took place it would be attended with difficulties and embarraſſments which would have rendered the apparent advantages in a great meaſure nugatory?—The aſſignment in the mode propoſed in my opinion would, but I cannot ſpeak with certainty as to the mode in which that aſſignment was propoſed, for I only ſpeak from a minute which refers to it.

Did you not perceive alſo, that it would have required not only the appointment of civil officers, but the aſſiſtance of a military force to carry it into effect?—That appeared to me to be the caſe at the time.

Did not the certain expence and probable bloodſhed which would conſequently enſue, appear great objections in your Lordſhip's mind to the project?—I have ſtated the objections in the minute to which I have already referred, that the execution of the ſtipulation for the aſſignment would be attended with difficulties and embarraſſments that would have rendered the apparent advantage of the ſtipulation in a great meaſure nugatory; that it would have required not only the appointment of civil officers, but the aſſiſtance of a military force to carry it into effect; and that, although it ſhould ultimately furniſh the ſecurity propoſed by it, the aſſignment would not provide for the timely payment of the ſubſidy. The extreme unpopularity attending the exaction was a further motive with me for the relinquiſhment of it, as well as the apprehenſions which would have been generally excited by the publication of it: theſe were the motives which induced me to relinquiſh that ſtipulation at the time.

In lieu of this condition did it not occur to your Lordſhip to require a mortgage on the Doab, as a ſecurity for the payment of the ſubſidy?—As a matter of conſideration it did occur.

Was not even this qualified meaſure liable to ſimilar and even greater objections than the other?—I have ſtated that meaſure to be liable to ſimilar and greater objections.

Did you not in fact deem theſe two modes of ſecurity inadequate to the purpoſe, and improper?—I certainly relinquiſhed them becauſe I deemed them improper, for the reaſons which I have ſtated in this minute.

Of courſe you did not intend to reſort to either of them for ſecurity in caſe of failure?—In caſe of failure the nature of the ſecurity would have been a queſtion, and it certainly was left open to the Company to demand ſuch ſecurity as they would deem ſatisfactory: I ſpeak now of the conſtruction of the treaty.

Had not your Lordſhip in contemplation ſome other means to ſecure the payment of the kiſts?—If ſecurity is ſpoken of, I know but three modes of ſecurity, either the reſponſibility of the Shroffs or Bankers of Lucknow, or an aſſignment of territory, or a mortgage of territory; I recollect no other mode of ſecurity.

Were your opinions and views upon theſe ſubjects known to the Vizier Saadut Ali?—I do not recollect whether they were or were not, having diſcuſſed the conditions with his former miniſter; how far his former miniſter communicated to him thoſe diſcuſſions I cannot take upon me to ſay.

When your Lordſhip concluded the treaty of Lucknow with the Vizier in 1798, were not you of opinion he would find conſiderable difficulty in fulfilling his pecuniary engagements with the Company for the firſt year, and perhaps longer?—I have ſtated my opinion that ſuch would be the caſe.

As your Lordſhip made the treaty with him under the impreſſion that he would find difficulty in fulfilling his engagements, could you in juſtice have intended to demand the ſecurity ſtipulated by the treaty, provided you had diſcovered a diſpoſition on the part of the Nabob to make good his engagements as far as he was able?—I think not; if the Nabob had failed in the payment of his ſtipulations, I ſhould have endeavoured to have aſcertained the cauſe of his failure; if that failure had proceeded from circumſtances which he could not controul, I ſhould certainly have thought a reaſonable forbearance due to him in demanding it: if from inattention, neglect, or improvident management, I certainly ſhould have remonſtrated with him, and admoniſhed him of the conſequences of his perſiſting in that conduct.

Did not the Council at Bengal, and the Court of Directors, agree in your opinion reſpecting the difficulties which the Nabob would have to encounter in making his payments?—I cannot ſpeak to that, becauſe I left India within five or ſix days

after my return to Calcutta from Lucknow; I think I left it on the 6th of March, and the minute explanatory of the treaty was recorded on the 5th. *Lord Teignmouth.*

Did not your Lordſhip find that the Council were of opinion he would feel conſiderable difficulty the firſt year?—All the Council knew on the ſubject was from that minute I recorded on the 5th of March, in which I believe that opinion is given.

Was not one of the grounds upon which your Lordſhip formed this opinion reſpecting the Nabob, the extravagance and prodigality of his two immediate predeceſſors, and the abuſes conſequent thereof in the affairs of Oude?—I ſuppoſe in general the revenues of the Vizier to be in a very conſiderable ſtate of embarraſſment, under the management of Aſoph ul Dowlah they were extremely miſmanaged; it would require ſome time before an efficient adminiſtration was introduced, and probably at firſt, from thoſe cauſes, the Nabob would find a conſiderable difficulty in making good his payments, which were heavier than thoſe of his predeceſſors, encreaſed to the amount of twenty lacs, beſides other expences he had incurred during the year.

Does your Lordſhip know the exact ſtate of his property at the time he aſcended the Muſnud?—If I ever heard it, which I do not recollect, I certainly have totally forgotten it.

Was not another reaſon, that induced your Lordſhip to form this opinion, the difficulty occaſioned by his paying twelve lacs of rupees, amounting to £. 144,000. for the expences of eſtabliſhing him upon the Muſnud?—I conſidered all the expences to which he was liable and which he had incurred, as contributing to the difficulty.

Did your Lordſhip know the annual amount of the jumma of the Nabob's country at the time you formed the Treaty of Lucknow in 1798?—I cannot ſpeak to the amount at that period, but I have a memorandum, ſtating the amount of it for the year 1202, Fuſſullee, which I believe correſponds with from September 1796 to September 1797, and from that memorandum I can ſtate what the revenue was.

Have the goodneſs to ſtate the ſame.—I will ſtate it in pounds, as more familiar. Taking ten rupees to a pound, the eſtimated revenues were £. 2,671,469. from that a conſiderable deduction was to be made for the payment of ſtationary troops in the different diſtricts, known by the name of Motayene, being £. 965,920. that leaves a reſult of £. 1,705,549.; the expences, including the ſubſidy of fifty lacs, £. 1,338,968. leaving a balance of £. 426,581.;—that is not to be underſtood quite clear; ſuppoſing the Nabob not to be in debt, that would have been nearly the ſurplus of his annual revenues, on a compariſon of his receipt with his expenditure; but there were ſeveral other ſums, intereſt of debts, and others, which would lower that ſum conſiderably.

What do you ſuppoſe might have been the amount of the diſburſements of the Nabob, the firſt year after that treaty, including the arrears due to the Company, ſuch debts as he would have to pay, the twelve lacs paid for his elevation, the preſents, allowances, &c. which he would have to make upon that occaſion; the charges of his houſehold, his civil and military eſtabliſhments, the Company's ſubſidy; in ſhort, what do you ſuppoſe would be, as far as your Lordſhip can form a calculation, the groſs amount of all the Nabob, or the State of Oude, would have to pay during the firſt year?—I never did form any calculation of what the amount would be; and I know not how to form a calculation, for his diſburſements might differ very materially from thoſe of his predeceſſors; I think he was a man liable to make very great retrenchments from the expences of his predeceſſors.

Are you not of opinion, that for the firſt year the diſburſements would conſiderably exceed the receipts?—I certainly was of opinion, that for the firſt year the Nabob would find a great difficulty in making the payments to the Company; and I ſtate my reaſons—the diſordered ſtate of his revenues, and the expences he had incurred on his exaltation to the Muſnud.

Unleſs the Nabob reduced his eſtabliſhments, are you not clearly of opinion he would find a great difficulty in making the payments for the firſt year?—Certainly, I think ſo, without ſome reduction of his expences.

Even if the reforms which were adviſed by the Marquis Cornwallis and yourſelf had been introduced, would not the Nabob ſtill have had to pay quite as much as he

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could poſſibly afford?—The reforms recommended by the Marquis Cornwallis and myſelf were recommended to the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah; I certainly think with a good adminiſtration he might, with perfect eaſe, have paid the ſtipulations to the Company, and that his embarraſſments aroſe entirely from the mal-adminiſtration of his country.

You mean the mal-adminiſtration of Aſoph ul Dowlah?—Your queſtion had a reference to the reforms recommended by Lord Cornwallis and myſelf, which were to Aſoph ul Dowlah; my anſwer, of courſe, had reference to the ſame.

Were you not of opinion, that the revenues of the Nabob could not, or at leaſt ought not, to be encreaſed greatly?—I do not know that I formed any opinion of the time, but I thought that ſome improvement might almoſt immediately take place; it probably would be ſome time before ſuch a ſyſtem of adminiſtration could be introduced as would produce any conſiderable encreaſe.

Is your Lordſhip of opinion, that by any reform introduced, the revenues of the Nabob could have been conſiderably encreaſed during the firſt year?—Probably not materially during the firſt year; I think that he might have conſiderably reduced his expences.

Did you not think the ſubſidy ſtipulated to be paid by the Nabob Vizier by your treaty, of ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees, quite ample for the purpoſe of providing for the complete defence of Oude?—That involves another queſtion as to the number of troops neceſſary for the defence of the country; that ſum was intended to cover the whole of our engagements with the Vizier, which were for the protection of his country, the expences of the reſidency, and every expence incident to our connection with the Vizier: as to the force which was ſtationed in Oude I certainly conſidered that a ſtationary force of not leſs than ten thouſand men was neceſſary for the defence of the country; I will not ſay that was the whole which would always be neceſſary, becauſe circumſtances might require it to be doubled.

Was not the ſum of ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees as much as he ought to have paid, compared with his probable receipts?—Under the circumſtances at the time, I thought it rather more than he would be able to pay the firſt year; but I certainly thought, by good management, he might pay it very eaſily, for I recollect very well that for nine years preceding, I think the year 1787, the average of payments from the Vizier were ſtated by the Marquis Cornwallis to be eighty-four lacs of rupees a year.

Did your Lordſhip not think that ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees were as much as he ought to pay, compared with his probable receipts, in any circumſtances, for the defence of that country?—What I conſidered was this, the Company engaged to protect the dominions of the Vizier, they were to provide ſuch a force as they deemed ſufficient to give that protection, the Nabob was to pay for that protection; and for other expences in ſuch connection the payment had a relation to the expences we incurred by our connection with, and defending the country.

When your Lordſhip thought of making the encreaſe from fifty-five to the enormous ſum of ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees, did not your Lordſhip think the ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees was as much as the Nabob was enabled to pay under any circumſtances for the defence of his country?—I do not recollect that the conſideration of any ſuch circumſtances occurred to me; I ſtate the grounds upon which that ſeventy-ſix lacs were claimed from the Nabob, that as we engaged to protect his country, we had a fair claim to all the expences of that protection, and the engagements depending upon it; and the engagement for ſeventy-ſix lacs was formed upon that ground; I did not conſider whether under any circumſtances he could pay more or leſs; but though he might find a difficulty to pay that ſum the firſt year, I have no doubt with prudent management he might pay it with great facility, poſſibly not the firſt year, poſſibly a little longer, I cannot ſay how long, but I do not think that that ſum was exceſſive for the Vizier to pay out of the revenues of the country, for the protection afforded him.

Did not your Lordſhip conceive that the ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees was ſufficient to enable your Lordſhip to keep up the force neceſſary for the protection of Oude?—I firſt of all ſettled the force I thought ſufficient for the defence of the country, that force under certain circumſtances was liable to encreaſe or diminution, and if the encreaſe extended beyond three thouſand men, the Nabob was bound to pay for that encreaſe;

encreaſe; and if it fell below eight thouſand men, he was then to receive a diminution in the ſubſidy. *Lord Teignmouth.*

Was not ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees ſufficient, in your Lordſhip's eſtimation, to keep up a force fully ſufficient for the defence of Oude?—As I have ſtated the poſſibility of encreaſe, I foreſaw that things might occur to render an encreaſe of that force neceſſary.

When your Lordſhip went to Lucknow in 1797, did not Sir Alured Clarke, who was the Commander in Chief, attend you?—The ſecond time I went to Lucknow Sir Alured Clarke was there; whether he accompanied me or not I do not recollect, but I think he did.

Did not he aſſiſt at all or moſt of the conſultations held at Lucknow, and afterwards at Bibupore, which ended in the treaty of 1798?—I conſtantly communicated with Sir Alured Clarke upon all the circumſtances that came before me.

Did not Sir Alured Clarke ſtate on that occaſion that he thought the ſum of ſeventy-ſix lacs too conſiderable a ſubſidy compared with the reſources of Oude?—It is very poſſible he might, but I do not recollect it.

Has your Lordſhip no recollection of his ſtating ſeventy-ſix to be too great an encreaſe from fifty-five and a half?—I do not mean to ſay it did not take place, but I have no recollection of it.

In the end however, did not Sir Alured Clarke highly approve of the arrangements propoſed and ultimately carried into effect by your Lordſhip?—I have no reaſon to doubt Sir Alured Clarke's approbation.

Did he not ſtate verbally to your Lordſhip his high approval of the meaſures adopted by your Lordſhip at Oude ſeveral times, previous to your Lordſhip's departure from Calcutta for Europe in the beginning of 1798?—I do not recollect whether Sir Alured Clarke was in Calcutta at the time I left India; after my return from Oude I think I was not above ſix days in Calcutta before I left it.

When your Lordſhip left India, did not the Council, at Bengal, and the Court of Directors alſo, approve of your Lordſhip's arrangements with reſpect to Oude?—I certainly hoped that the Court of Directors would approve of it, and I have no doubt but that the Council approved of it.

From the time that you ſucceeded to the Government of Bengal, to the death of Aſoph ul Dowlah, were not the monthly kiſts generally in arrear?—The monthly kiſts were frequently in arrear.

Did your Lordſhip not underſtand that the Reſident had great difficulty in obtaining the payment of the ſubſidy, even when it was only fifty lacs a year?—The Reſident frequently had conſiderable difficulty in obtaining the payment of the ſubſidy, but I cannot ſay that it was owing to any deficiency in the country.

Early in 1797 your Lordſhip has ſtated that you prevailed upon the late Vizier to augment the ſubſidy by five and a half lacs?—Yes, or to an amount not exceeding that.

Did not the Nabob ſtate his inability to pay any encreaſe in the ſubſidy, and his extreme diſtreſs in conſequence of the payments made to his European creditors the preceding year from the private treaſury of Oude?—I do not recollect that he ever did ſtate that, I think he agreed to that propoſition with little difficulty, that he did not make any conſiderable oppoſition to that propoſition.

Does your Lordſhip remember whether he made any?—The Nabob certainly did make objections at the time, but he did not perſevere in them.

What were thoſe objections?—I cannot recollect; I have ſtated in the report of my tranſactions at Lucknow that he did make objections, but that thoſe objections were not urged with the ſame obſtinacy as in the other points.

Did not your Lordſhip repreſent to him that as the Company had undertaken his complete defence, his large military eſtabliſhment would be uſeleſs; and that your Lordſhip conſidered yourſelf well entitled on the part of the Company to demand that encreaſe?—I recollect ſtating to him that the Company were to defend his territories,

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ritories, and that the Company had largely encreaſed their military eſtabliſhment, and upon thoſe grounds, at the particular recommendation of the Court of Directors, I recommended to him to pay for thoſe two regiments.

Was it not under impreſſions of this kind that the Vizier was at laſt prevailed upon to conſent to the encreaſe of five and a half lacs of rupees?—The Vizier I ſuppoſe muſt have yielded to the arguments I ſtated to him; I have aſſigned an additional reaſon here, that his objections were not urged with the ſame obſtinacy as in the other points, from an idea perhaps that his acquieſcence in this inſtance might induce me to relax in others.

In ſtipulating to defend the dominions of the Nabob againſt all enemies, by the Treaty of 1798, did you not mean that the defence was to be complete?—Certainly.

This defence your Lordſhip agreed to afford, did you not, for the ſum of ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees annually?—Eventually liable to encreaſe.

What proportion does your Lordſhip imagine ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees bore in 1798 to the whole expences of the Bengal army?—I have not the leaſt recollection of that, nor have I any data to enable me to form the calculation.

In undertaking the defence of Oude againſt all enemies, had you not in contemplation the poſſibility of ſome external attacks, and of ſome internal rebellions?—The protection granted to the Vizier by the Company extended both to external attacks and internal commotions.

At the time your Lordſhip made this calculation, that ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees ought to be paid by the Vizier to the Company, did your Lordſhip look to the probability of foreign invaſion or domeſtic treaſon?—I have no recollection that there was reaſon to apprehend at the time any foreign attack or internal commotion.

Did not your Lordſhip make the arrangement with a view to external attacks or internal commotions?—The treaty I formed with the Vizier was founded on the baſis of former treaties. The firſt treaty with the Nabob of Oude was with Sujah Dowlah, in 1765; he then agreed to pay for one brigade, afterwards an additional brigade was added under the name of the Temporary Brigade, ſtationed at Futty Ghur; that was recalled by the ſtipulations of 1781, and Lord Cornwallis prevailed upon the Vizier to agree to the re-eſtabliſhment of it, becauſe he did not think one brigade ſufficient protection for the country. My treaty was formed exactly upon this baſis; I conſidered what force might be permanently neceſſary to be ſtationed in Oude for the protection of the country, without particular reference to any extraordinary attacks from without, or internal commotions.

In increaſing the ſubſidy from fifty-five and a half to ſeventy-ſix, had not your Lordſhip in contemplation, that there might be external attacks or internal commotion?—I think it was done on the calculation of what the expence of ten thouſand men would be, and that it was intended to cover the whole of our expences with Oude. I think it left a ſmall ſurplus, certainly not a large one. I ſpeak to the beſt of my recollection.

Were you not of opinion that with the encreaſed ſum of ſeventy-ſix lacs annually, you could, except upon ſome unforeſeen and very extraordinary occaſion, provide for the complete defence of Oude?—I conſidered the number of ten thouſand men ſtationed in Oude to be in general ſufficient for the defence of the country.

Did you conſider the thirteen thouſand men, which the Company was bound to provide in caſe they ſhould be neceſſary, without any additional charge upon the Nabob, as ſufficient for the defence of his dominions?—I will mention the grounds on which that article was inſerted. In the Letter of Lord Cornwallis, of April 1787, to the Vizier, when he prevailed upon the Vizier to agree to the continuance of a ſecond brigade in Oude, the Letter ſtated that if the number ſuffered any conſiderable diminution, the Nabob ſhould receive a proportionate reduction of the ſubſidy. When I ſtated three thouſand men increaſe, and two thouſand men decreaſe, it was with a view to render definite that expreſſion in Lord Cornwallis's Letter, of a conſiderable reduction, that that article was inſerted.

Did

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Did you not at all events think that number as many as he could defray the expence of?—It might be neceſſary for the Nabob to ſtation more troops in Oude, in that caſe he muſt have defrayed the expence of them.

Your Lordſhip means, if he applied for more troops, thinking them neceſſary?—No, I do not think the Nabob was to apply for them, but that the Company were to be the judges of that neceſſity.

Ought not any increaſe to have been proportioned to the emergency, and to have laſted only ſo long as the neceſſity exiſted?—I certainly ſhould have proportioned the increaſe to the emergency.

And have removed it when it was no longer neceſſary?—If it was no longer neceſſary, I ſhould not have thought it right to burthen the Vizier with the expence of it.

Was it intended by your Lordſhip's treaty, that the Company ſhould conſtantly keep in the Nabob's dominions, and at his expence, ſuch a force as would be adequate to the effectual protection of the Nabob in the moſt extreme emergency?—The Company were bound to keep a force never leſs than ten thouſand men; if any further force had been neceſſary for the protection of the Nabob's dominions, the Company were bound to ſupply it to the utmoſt extent of their means; but in that caſe, the Company would have had a right to demand from the Nabob the expences of thoſe troops exceeding thirteen thouſand men.

If they had gone to an indefinite number?—By the terms of the treaty, if the Company thought it neceſſary to ſtation a force to the amount of double the force ſtationed in Oude, the Nabob was bound to pay for that force, ſo long as it was neceſſary for the defence of the country; but at the ſame time I ſhould ſay, that if it was neceſſary to ſend ſuch a force as would require all the revenues of the Vizier, he would have been entitled to ſome indulgence.

Your Lordſhip's treaty unqueſtionably provides for the occaſional augmentation of the Company's troops in the Nabob's dominions?—I have ſtated the grounds on which that was introduced into the treaty; it was to explain an expreſſion of Lord Cornwallis, of a conſiderable number, which I conſidered to be too indefinite.

Was this augmentation to be made with the joint concurrence and conſent of the Nabob and the Company; was it to be made ſolely by the directions of the Nabob; or was it to be made ſolely by the Company without the approbation of the Nabob at all?—I ſhould have thought myſelf entitled to have judged of the neceſſity without conſulting the Nabob, becauſe the whole conduct of the political buſineſs belonging to Oude was veſted in the Company; the Company undertook the protection of the country; the whole conduct of the protection of the country was left to the Company; the internal regulation was left to himſelf.

If twenty five-thouſand men had gone to the frontiers for mutual defence, does your Lordſhip conceive that you were entitled to call on the Nabob for the expence of the whole?—By the terms of the treaty, the Nabob was bound to pay for any number of men exceeding thirteen thouſand men, if it ſhould become neceſſary to augment the troops of the Company in Oude beyond that number; but as I ſtated before, if it had been neceſſary to ſend a very large force into that country, I certainly ſhould have conſidered the equity of charging him with the whole force; I ſpeak of the treaty, and of what the equity of the caſe would require.

From what quarter, from which States, and from whom did you, when you concluded the treaty of 1798, ſuppoſe it poſſible for hoſtile attacks to be made upon Oude?—I did not ſuppoſe the probability of any immediate hoſtile attacks.

Did not your Lordſhip look to the probable advancement of Zemaun Shah?—I conſidered the power of the Marhattas with reſpect to Zemaun Shah; I certainly gave him credit for an intention to viſit India; but I was not of opinion that he would find it very practicable, at the ſame time I believed he entertained an intention to do it.

What diſtance would Zemaun Shah have to march before he came to the border of the Nabob's country?—If I had foreſeen that queſtion would have been aſked me, I could have aſcertained the diſtance, but I do not recollect it; but it muſt be a conſiderable diſtance from Lahore to the Nabob's country.

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Does not your Lordſhip think it would take ſeveral weeks before he could get from Lahore?—I do not think it would have required ſeveral weeks.

Would no oppoſition have been interpoſed by any other native ſtate before the enemy could attack Oude?—I think there was very little probability of effectual oppoſition, provided he came with a large army.

With the poſſeſſion of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anopſhire, with thirteen thouſand of the Company's troops ſtationed in Oude, and with the facilities given on all occaſions by the Nabob's family for marching additional troops through the Nabob's dominions, when occaſion required, does your Lordſhip not think even now, that the Company poſſeſſed ample military power, not only for the preſervation of its own influence, but for protecting Oude againſt foreign invaſion, and ſecuring it againſt domeſtic treaſon?—I certainly thought that ten thouſand men was in general a ſufficient force to be ſtationed in Oude for the protection of that country, but at the ſame time circumſtances might ariſe to render a very conſiderable increaſe of that force neceſſary; as for Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, I know not that they added conſiderably to our defence; Allahabad, as it was fortified, might.

I aſk whether, with the troops you had, and the facility given to the marching of troops, your Lordſhip did not think the Company's influence ſufficiently eſtabliſhed in Oude, both for the maintenance of that influence, and for the protection of the country againſt foreign invaſion and domeſtic treaſon?—I certainly thought the force ſtationed in Oude to be ſufficient, generally ſpeaking, for the protection of the country, and with reſpect to maintaining the influence of the Company, I ſhould think it ſufficient for that alſo.

Are not the Company heretofore almoſt as much intereſted, by motives of ſafety, in repelling any hoſtile attack upon Oude, as the Nabob himſelf?—Certainly, I ſhould think ſo, that the Company are nearly as much intereſted as the Nabob.

If therefore any powerful Chief or State, a declared enemy of the Britiſh name, ſhould menace an attack upon Oude, were not the Company bound, equally with the Vizier, to take effectual meaſures for oppoſing and repelling him?—Certainly; they were bound by their engagements with the Vizier to take effectual proviſion for the protection of his territories, and their intereſt was conſulted by that treaty as much as his was.

Would it not therefore be in the higheſt degree unjuſt, if the Company, after having by its preparations for an effectual reſiſtance, deterred the enemy from approaching, were to demand of the Nabob immediate payment for almoſt the whole of the expence which thoſe preparations had coſt, let it have been ever ſo large, compared with his revenues?—I certainly ſhould have thought it equitable in the Company to demand the expences from the Nabob in a mode ſuitable to his and their convenience.

When you agreed to defend Oude from all enemies, did you not foreſee the poſſibility of ſome internal rebellion ariſing, which it would be neceſſary to quell?—I certainly did not foreſee the probability, but it was a poſſible caſe, and the troops were ready to quell any internal rebellion, and bound to do it.

Could your mind have entered upon this conjecture without immediately recurring to Vizier Ali, and to his partizans, as the perſons moſt likely to be the inſtigators of ſuch a rebellion?—I certainly did not conceive the probability of any rebellion from Vizier Ali, for no man in Oude conceived him to have a right to the Muſnud; I travelled at night myſelf for thirty-ſix hours, in the confidence that he had no partizans to moleſt me; ſo that I never conceived it at all probable there would be any inſurrections from Vizier Ali.

Did not your treaty therefore, by agreeing to afford this complete defence for the annual ſum of ſeventy-ſix lacs, virtually bind the Company to put down ſuch a rebellion, if ſuch a one ſhould break out, without making any additional demand for the expences which it might occaſion?—I ſhould have thought myſelf bound to quell any inſurrection whatever in the Nabob's dominions, if the forces ſtationed there were ſufficient for it, of courſe without any demand on the Nabob; but if a larger force was required, the Company would have had a right by the treaty to have demanded an additional ſubſidy for any additional number above thirteen thouſand men.

If

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If there had been no additional troops introduced, ſhould you have made an additional demand for the expences incurred in conſequence of a rebellion by Vizier Ali?—Certainly not.

It is ſtipulated in your treaty, that if the payment of the ſeventy-ſix lacks of rupees ſhould fall into arrears, the Nabob ſhould give the Company ſatisfactory ſecurity for the diſcharge of ſuch arrears, and for the regular payment of the kiſts; was not this ſecurity, however, to be given only in caſe the payment of the ſeventy-ſix lacs ſhould fall into arrears?—Certainly, in that caſe it was.

Was not that exactly your Lordſhip's meaning?—I think I have explained that matter before; the ſecurity certainly was to be required only in caſe of arrears,

If this ſubſidy ſhould have been in arrears, the ſame article of your treaty confines the ſecurity to be given to the payment of the arrears of that ſubſidy, and to the regular payment of it in future: is your Lordſhip not of opinion that any demand for ſecurity while the ſubſidy was not in arrears, and for any other ſecurity than was ſufficient for the diſcharge of arrears of ſubſidy, and for the future payment of the ſubſidy, would be directly contrary to your treaty?—By the terms of the treaty, in the event of failure of the Nabob Saadut Ali to make good his ſtipulations, he was bound to give ſuch ſecurity to the Company as ſhould be ſatisfactory; I conſidered the treaty to leave the nature of the ſecurity to the Company, but it was only in caſe of failure.

Is your Lordſhip not of opinion than any demand for ſecurity, while the ſubſidy was not in arrears, and for any other ſecurity, than was ſufficient for the diſcharge of arrears of the ſubſidy, and for the future payment of the ſubſidy, would be directly contrary to your treaty?—The treaty certainly only authorizes a demand for ſecurity in caſe of failure, and of conſequence it follows that a demand for ſecurity when there was no failure, would be contrary to the treaty.

Without any failure, your Lordſhip conceives ſuch a demand would have been unjuſt?—It would have been contrary to the treaty, certainly, it is only in the caſe of failure ſuch ſecurity was to be demanded.

It is ſtipulated in your Lordſhip's treaty, that the Nabob ſhall poſſeſs full authority over his houſehold affairs, his hereditary dominions, his troops, and his ſubjects?—Thoſe words were expreſsly introduced by the Nabob himſelf.

Did he not ſhew the ſtrongeſt deſire that it ſhould form a party of the treaty?—I do not recollect whether he did or not, the propoſition was made, and it was put in; I had no objection to the words.

Did you not admit it in its fulleſt ſenſe intended by the Nabob, that is, in its plain, obvious, and direct meaning?—Certainly I did.

Did not that ſtipulation expreſsly include all interference in any of theſe concerns, except by friendly advice?—I think there were ſome circumſtances in which an interference was juſtifiable by the treaty, and that was, for the purpoſe of forming reductions in the eſtabliſhment, as well military as civil, as far as may be expedient for the important object of ſecuring the due payment of the ſubſidy; that was my interpretation at the time, to which I beg leave to refer.

Although the Nabob agreed, that, in order to enable him to pay the increaſed ſubſidy of 76 lacs, he would make ſuch reductions, in the ſuperfluous charges of the public eſtabliſhments, ſervants, &c. as may be requiſite, and might be conſiſtent with his dignity and convenience, and though he agreed to conſult the Company, and in concert with them deviſe the proper objects of ſuch reductions, and the beſt means of effecting them, yet, was or is not your Lordſhip's meaning and fair intention that the execution of it was wholly with the Vizier, and the Company had no other buſineſs in it than merely to adviſe?—To the beſt of my recollection, the Nabob was himſelf anxious that his military force ſhould be reduced in Oude, it was his wiſh, and I think that there was a propoſition made for that ſpecific purpoſe; the Nabob was afraid that a ſpecific propoſition of that kind might excite alarm, and on ſome diſcuſſion with the former Miniſter, Tofuzzul Haſſun Khan, I think that article was ſubſtituted for the plain article, ſtipulating a reduction of the troops, and that it was perfectly underſtood the Company ſhould interfere for the purpoſes expreſſed in this article, ſo far as might be neceſſary for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment under the treaty.

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Was not it your Lordſhip's meaning, that the Company's interference ſhould extend to enable the Nabob to carry into effect what he ſeemed to your Lordſhip to have at heart? I conſidered both the Nabob's and the Company's ſecurity to be moſt increaſed by the reduction of a great quantity of uſeleſs military he had in that country.

Thoſe troops once reduced, did your Lordſhip look to a time of profound peace, no attack menaced from without, no commotion from within, had your Lordſhip the meaſure in contemplation to introduce Company's troops inſtead of thoſe diſbanded, and to charge the Nabob with the additional expence beyond the 76 lacs of rupees?—Thoſe conſiderations certainly never did occur to me, the caſe never did occur; the treaty was ſigned the 20th of February. I left Lucknow two days after, and left India the 6th of March following.

If the Nabob during your Lordſhip's government, had diſbanded, according to the advice your Lordſhip gave, certain bodies of troops your Lordſhip conceived to be uſeleſs and unneceſſary, in conſequence of the large increaſe of the ſubſidy to ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees, would your Lordſhip have introduced in a time of profound peace, no menace of attack from without or commotion from within, other troops, and claimed a payment for thoſe troops?—I ſhould not have thought it neceſſary; I conceive arrangements with reſpect to the troops might have been made, by which a conſiderable number might have been diſbanded without any additional troops being introduced into Oude, and I ſhould not have introduced troops but for the purpoſes of repelling external attack or internal commotion.

Does not this conſequently in your Lordſhip's opinion, reduce the direct interference to be exerciſed by the Company in the affairs of Oude, to the mere defence of the dominions of the Nabob againſt all his enemies, ſo long as he continued to pay the ſubſidy of ſeventy-ſix lacs annually?—I certainly ſhould have conſidered the Company entitled to adviſe the Nabob, and to remonſtrate with him, as far as might be neceſſary, for the improvement of the adminiſtration of his affairs, if he was to neglect it himſelf; that had been the practice of the Government, and I ſhould certainly have thought myſelf authorized to continue that practice; as I conſider the intereſt of the Nabob and the Company both to be eſſentially connected in the due adminiſtration of the affairs of Oude, I ſhould not have conſidered it any infringement on the Treaty.

Would your Lordſhip have introduced new troops into Oude during a period of profound peace, and have claimed a payment from the Nabob for thoſe troops?—I ſhould not have thought myſelf entitled to claim any additional ſubſidy of the Nabob for troops introduced into Oude, unleſs they were required for the protection of his country.

Had not your Lordſhip conſiderable opportunities of forming a tolerably correct opinion of the Nabob's perſonal character?—I have ſtated what my opinion was of his perſonal character from the beſt information I could collect at the time, and I would beg leave to refer to my opinion as I ſtated it at the time.

Did your Lordſhip ever know an inſtance of tyranny, oppreſſion, or extortion, committed by the Nabob Saadut Ali?—In the ſhort period of one month in which he was placed on the Muſnud at Oude, during which I was with him, I did not; I have heard nothing of him ſince.

Has your Lordſhip heard ſince that he has ever committed an act of tyranny, oppreſſion, or extortion?—I have had very little correſpondence with India ſince I left it; I have had very little means of obtaining information from India, and very little inclination to obtain it.

Was not one of the firſt acts of his government to double the allowances of ſome of his family, and increaſe the ſalaries of all the reſt?—I believe the queſtion is correct; but I would rather refer to my own ſtatement, and the paper I delivered in.

Would not any intrigue, carried on in the Capital of the Nabob by the agents of the Company, to procure the appointment of a Miniſter devoted to their intereſt and hoſtile to the Nabob, be a violation of the treaty of 1798, in your Lordſhip's opinion?—I cannot ſuppoſe the poſſibility of ſuch a thing, as that ſuch an intrigue ſhould be carried on for ſuch a purpoſe.

Would

Would not a demand on the part of the Company, requiring the Nabob to reduce or diſband his own troops contrary to neceſſity, and contrary to his inclination, be a violation of the treaty of 1798?— *Lord Teignmouth.*

Withdrew.

After ſome time, his Lordſhip was called in again.

Would not the threat to ſeize a portion of the Nabob's territories, when there had been no deficiency in the payment of the ſubſidy, be a violation of the treaty? —The right of the Company to take poſſeſſion of the Nabob's dominions muſt have ariſen out of the failure of the Nabob to complete his ſtipulations; in that caſe, if he had ſo failed, the Company's Government could have taken that ſtep if that failure had been of that magnitude, and that repetition, that the Company's Government could entertain no fair expectation that he would make his payments good; I think the Company would have been entitled to require either landed or other ſecurity.

If there had been no failure in the payment of the ſubſidy, would it not have been a violation of the treaty of 1798, to make any demand for territorial ſettlement?—The ſecurity was only demandable on a failure in making good the ſtipulations.

In the firſt inſtance, would your Lordſhip have been entitled to demand territorial ſettlement without any deficiency?—No; without any deficiency, of courſe I ſhould not have demanded ſuch ſecurity, but in caſe of ſuch failure.

Would not the marching of troops to enforce ſuch demands be a violation of the treaty of 1798?—That depends entirely on the grounds on which that demand was made.

Would not the demand of one crore fifteen lacks of Rupees, without any previous conſent on his part, and without any demur to pay the ſubſidy of ſeventy-ſix lacs of Rupees, be a violation of the Treaty of 1798?—I have already ſtated, that the Company had a right to demand an increaſe of ſubſidy in proportion to an increaſe of troops beyond thirteen thouſand men, and that the Company themſelves were the judges of that neceſſity; and whether that neceſſity had occurred, I think I have given a clear anſwer to the queſtion, that the ſecurity was only demandable in the event of the failure of the ſtipulations, and that unleſs there was that failure, the ſecurity could not be demanded.

Would not the calling upon the Nabob's Aumils immediately to furniſh ſupplies for thoſe troops, without the Nabob's conſent, be a violation of the treaty of 1798?—There might be certain circumſtances of exigence in which it might be neceſſary to call on the Nabob to furniſh aſſiſtance to the troops in marching through the country, but in general, the Nabob would have iſſued orders to his Aumils to furniſh every aſſiſtance in their power to the troops; but in caſe of great exigency, I ſhould have thought that a demand upon the Aumils would have been juſtified.

Would not the demand of the civil and military Adminiſtration of the country, though poſitively refuſed by the Nabob, be a violation of the treaty of 1798, no arrears of ſubſidy being againſt him?—I think the concluding line of the treaty gives a ſatisfactory anſwer to that queſtion.

If the Nabob paid not only regularly the ſeventy-ſix lacks of rupees, but any demand made for troops that were introduced to repel foreign invaſion, do you think the Company under any pretext, under the treaty, could demand territorial ceſſion?—I know no ground upon which the Company could demand territorial ceſſion, but as a ſecurity for making good the pecuniary ſtipulations in the Treaty, after failure in the diſcharge of them.

Withdrew.

After a few minutes, the Committee was reſumed; and his Lordſhip was again called in.

Your Lordſhip has ſtated, that under the ſeventh article of the treaty concluded by your Lordſhip with the Nabob Vizier, the Nabob was bound to pay the expence incurred

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incurred by poſting any number of troops in Oude beyond the number of thirteen thouſand men?—Yes.

In what manner would that expence have been calculated; would not the eſtimate of the expence of thoſe troops have been calculated upon the full complement of officers and men, and horſes, and have included the average annual expence of arms, accoutrements, buildings, houſes, and every other contingent expence?—I never conſidered that queſtion, but I think I ſhould have demanded from the Nabob the actual expence of thoſe troops.

Should you have included the average annual expence of arms, accoutrements, buildings, houſes, and every other contingent expence?—I ſhould not have conſidered the arms and accoutrements, but the pay and battâ of the ſoldiers; I do not believe that thoſe things were ever part of the calculation at any period; I ſhould have looked probably to have ſeen how the expences had been charged to the Nabob; when the brigade was charged, it was charged at two lacs, 60,000 Sicca Rupees per month; whether that included arms and accoutrements or not, I cannot ſay, but I ſhould have made the demand probably according to that precedent.

Can your Lordſhip give the Committee an account of the ſtate of the Adminiſtration of the Nabobs of Oude?—I would rather ſpeak generally as to what I know of it; all the papers printed by the Houſe ſufficiently ſhew what the ſtate of that country was, that its adminiſtration was exceedingly bad in all the departments, the whole adminiſtration was as bad as it well could be in all its departments, and it was the perpetual object of Government to prevail on the Nabob to make a change in his adminiſtration; Lord Cornwallis had attempted it, and it was equally urged by the Government abroad and the Company at home.

Have the goodneſs to ſtate its general operations in the civil, financial, judicial, and military branches of the Government, and whether the defects your Lordſhip alludes to appeared in them?—In the civil, financial, and judicial, moſt certainly; with reſpect to the military I know leſs, but I believe a great part of the military was a very diſorderly rabble, requiring reformation as much as any other.

How were the people diſpoſed towards the Government of Oude?—I really had very little opportunity of forming an opinion on that ſubject; they ſubmitted as they would have done to any Government, I do not ſuppoſe they could have much attachment to a Government of that kind.

Could the ordinary operations of Government have been carried on in any part of Oude without the ſupport and interference of the Nabob's military in every concern?—With reſpect to the collection of the revenue, the military were always employed, and to enforce authority in moſt inſtances.

Inform the Committee in what ſtate was the Nabob's military force when your Lordſhip was in Oude, and whether to be depended upon either as an efficient body, or a body in whoſe fidelity reliance could be placed in the moment of danger?—I ſhould have very little opinion of them as an efficient body on account of their diſcipline, but whilſt the Company's troops were ſtationed in Oude, I ſhould not have doubted their allegiance, excepting in the event of a powerful foreign invaſion, in which caſe I think it probable ſome of them might join the Invader.

Does not your Lordſhip conſider that the 12th Article of the Treaty which your Lordſhip concluded with the Nabob Saadut Ali in 1798, gave to the Britiſh Government the right to require the Nabob of Oude to reduce the military eſtabliſhments to a ſcale as low as might be deemed neceſſary for the ſafety of both Powers?—I have already anſwered in part that queſtion, how far I thought the Company's interference, and to what object neceſſary I ſtated in the explanation which I gave to the Council in my minute of the 5th of March, and I would rather refer to the opinion I gave to them, as more diſtinct than any thing I could give on recollection. I ſtate there, that the 12th Article of the Treaty authorized the interference on the part of the Company in the reduction of the ſuperfluous charges of the public eſtabliſhment, ſervants, &c.; in order to ſecure the payment of the ſubſidy, I conſidered the reduction of the Nabob's troops in ſome degree certainly neceſſary to enable him to pay his ſubſidy, and I thought the Company authorized to interfere in adviſing the carrying that meaſure into execution.

Does your Lordſhip conceive that the clauſe of the 17th Article of the ſame Treaty, viz. that the ſaid Nabob ſhall poſſeſs full authority over his houſehold affairs,

affairs, hereditary dominions, his troops, and his ſubjects, was intended to prevent the Company's Government from requiring the Nabob to make ſuch reductions of his military eſtabliſhments as might be deemed adviſable, or to interfere, by their advice or remonſtrance, in every affair of his Government in which it might be deemed expedient to interfere, according to the orders of the Company?—Taking the two Articles of the Treaty, the 12th and the 17th, I have already ſtated how far I thought the Company's interference under the 12th Article of the Treaty might go; that the interference to the extent I have mentioned, was not precluded by the laſt clauſe, but relative to interference generally under the Treaty, what I conſidered was this; that, for the purpoſe of prevailing on the Nabob to introduce order into his Adminiſtration, I ſhould have thought the Company intitled to interfere by advice, repreſentation, and remonſtrance; that had been the invariable practice of the Government; but that the internal adminiſtration of his affairs was to remain entirely with the Nabob, without any interference by the Company: that was the principle ſettled by Lord Cornwallis in 1787, and was ſtrictly adhered to. The moſt pointed inſtance of my own interference which occurs to me, was in my attempts to prevail on Aſoph ul Dowlah to diſmiſs a very worthleſs perſon who, without the name or appointment of Miniſter of Oude, executed the duties of that office with abſolute power, and in a manner equally injurious to the intereſt of the Nabob and the proſperity of the country. He did ſubmit to that at my importunity.

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Does not your Lordſhip conceive, that the 11th Article of the Treaty of 1798, gave to the Britiſh Government a right to require from the Nabobs of Oude ſuch ſecurity as ſhould be ſatisfactory for the diſcharge of exiſting arrears, and for the regular payment of the rents due; by exiſting arrears, I mean arrears whether for the troops ſtationed in his country under the ſecond Article of the Treaty, or for any troops ſtationed there for the defence of Oude beyond the number of thirteen thouſand men?—This Article, in its primary ſignification, had certainly only a reference to the ſtipulation of ſeventy-ſix lacs of Rupees; and they certainly were authorized by it to require ſecurity in the event of failure on the part of the Nabob; and the nature of that ſecurity was left to the Company's option. With reſpect to ſecurity for an increaſed ſubſidy for an increaſed force, I ſhould think the principle of the Treaty might be fairly applied to ſuch a caſe; but as I ſaid before, whether I ſhould think it right to demand that increaſe all at once, I ſhould certainly ſay that I ſhould regulate my demand with a view both to the Nabob's and the Company's convenience.

Does not your Lordſhip conceive that the ſum of fifty lacs of Rupees per annum, in addition to ſeventy-ſix lacks of Rupees per annum, which the Nabob had bound himſelf to pay by the third Article of the Treaty of 1798, formed an amount which it would have been difficult for the Nabob of Oude to realize from the country, and to pay to the Company, under the exiſting defects in his Adminiſtration without the moſt extenſive reform of the civil and military eſtabliſhments and expences of the Nabob's Government?—Certainly, I think a very extenſive reform would have been neceſſary to enable him to pay that additional ſum.

Your Lordſhip, I believe, was acquainted with Colonel Scott?—I had the honour of knowing him very well.

State to the Committee your opinion of his character?—Of his public character, and his character as an Officer; by Officer I do not mean ſimply Military Officer, but an Officer of Government I had the higheſt opinion of his integrity and ability; I can ſo far ſpeak the opinion of Lord Cornwallis of his merit: when I returned to Bengal in 1793, I recollect Lord Cornwallis telling me he regretted he had not been ſooner ſo well acquainted with the merit of Colonel Scott as he was at that time.

Whether you do not think, according to the deſcription you have given of the diſtreſſes of the country, that the ſum of fifty lacs of Rupees, in addition to the ſeventy-ſix, was an exceſſive demand made upon the Nabob?—What the ſtate of the country was in 1801 I know not, becauſe I left the country in March 1798; if the country was not improved between March 1798 and 1801, it certainly would have required very extenſive reforms to enable the Nabob to pay that ſum.

Suppoſing

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Suppoſing the country not to have improved, would not that demand be an unreaſonable demand?—I ſhould have thought it would have been a demand very difficult for the Nabob to pay.

Would that not have been a demand contrary to the treaty?—The only juſtifiable grounds upon which the demand for the increaſe of ſubſidy could be made, whether five lacs or fifty, would ariſe from the additional number of Men above the thirteen thouſaned ſtationd in that country; with reſpect to the Nabob's capacity to pay it, I can only ſay, if the country in 1801 was in the ſame ſtate as in 1798, he would not have been able to pay it without large reforms of his military and civil eſtabliſhments.

You have already ſtated that the ſeventy-ſix lacs was a conſiderable ſum, and that it would have required very extenſive reforms of his military and civil eſtabliſhments to pay that ſum?—I do not think I ſaid very extenſive, but certainly it would have required ſome reforms.

Whether, when you examined into the right to the Muſnud, you entered into the examination in virtue of the general authority you found yourſelf poſſeſſed of, ariſing out of the dependence of Oude on the Britiſh Government?—I conſidered that the Government, from their ſituation, were competent to be arbitrators of the right of ſucceſſion to Oude; the origin of my enquiry, I think, was ſuggeſted by information which I received from the late Miniſter Tofuzzul Huſſein Kahn, when I was at Juanpore; on my approach to Oude, on the grounds of that information ſtated in the papers before the Houſe, I thought it my duty to make the enquiry which I did; it was a caſe which ſeemed to be unconnected with any poſitive Treaties.

State your opinion what the right was on which you thought the Britiſh Government poſſeſſed of the right to arbitrate on the ſucceſſion to Oude?—The connection between the two countries was ſuch, that the Company were forced to aſſume the authority of doing it; it was impoſſible to leave the country in the diſordered ſtate in which it would have been, the poſſeſſions of the Nabob and of the Company are ſo identified, that their intereſts could not be ſeparated.

Was not the hope you formed that the arrangement you formed with Saadut Ali by Treaty would be permanent and anſwer the purpoſe for which it was intended, founded on an expectation that great retrenchments would be made by the Nabob, and a better ſyſtem of adminiſtration introduced into his dominions?—I was in hopes conſiderable retrenchments would have taken place, I principally depended on the economical habits of Saadut Ali, which I thought would induce him to retrench every expence he could, and that the neceſſity was ſo apparent to him, he would ſet himſelf to correct every abuſe in the Adminiſtration; I had no reaſon to doubt that the arrangements would be permanent.

After the concluſion of that Treaty, and the obligations the Nabob was under to pay a conſiderable ſubſidy, notwithſtanding the article which has been alluded to, if there was any great probability of the Nabob's failure in the payment of the ſubſidy, in caſe he did not make thoſe retrenchments which you expected him to make, to enable him to fulfil the ſubſidy, ſhould you not have thought it a matter of duty to have demanded from him ſome other ſecurity, notwithſtanding he had not fallen into arrear?—If he had not fallen into arrear I ſhould certainly not have thought the Treaty authorized any demand for a ſecurity until he failed.

Not ſpecifically under the Treaty, but under the general duty of Governor General preſiding over India?—I will endeavour to explain to the Houſe my idea; I think Saadut Ali would have a right to expect to be treated in the ſame way as his predeceſſors; arrears had been incurred of two or three months by his predeceſſor, or perhaps four months, I ſhould think he would expect to be treated with the ſame kind of indulgence as his predeceſſor had; with reſpect to demand for ſecurity, I think that demandable under no other circumſtances than the actual failure of the Nabob.

You have mentioned that there were other expences beſide military, which the ſeventy-ſix lacs were intended to cover; ſtate what they were?—I do not recollect them all, there were ſome expences of the Reſidency at Oude, and I believe ſome penſions, I do not exactly recollect what they were; the further ſum, above fifty lacs, was to cover the whole expences of our connection with Oude.

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Are you of opinion that under the improvement in ſubſequent years the ſubſidy might have been paid?—I think, that with moderate retrenchments in the expences of the Company, and with moderate improvements in the adminiſtration, that in the courſe of the ſecond or third year, in a moderate period that ſubſidy might have been paid from the Revenues of Oude with facility. *Lord Teignmouth.*

Do you remember that Saadut Ali was guilty of exceſſes in liquor habitually, contrary to the law of Muſſulmen?—

Withdrew.

After ſome time his Lordſhip was again called in.

You have ſaid, that you put upon record the character of Saadut Ali; in that record is there any imputation of his having had any habits of exceſs contrary to the laws of a Muſſulman?—In that character, which I have recorded, there are the expreſſions, "Moral defects imputed to Saadut Ali;" by that expreſſion, moral defects is certainly meant intoxication; but at the ſame time he managed them with that degree of decency, that he ſeldom expoſed himſelf in public in them. I ſpeak not of what I ſaw at Lucknow, but of his habits previous to coming to Lucknow.

Do you mean to ſay it was with opium?—I mean it was with ſpirituous Liquors.

Did Saadut Ali wear a turban?—Always.

Do you know whether a turban is or is not a diſtinction on which Muſſulmen value themſelves highly, as a diſtinction between themſelves and Chriſtians?—They value themſelves upon their religion: I do not know particularly that they value themſelves upon the turban; the Muſſulmen in general hold Chriſtians in great contempt.

Did you ever hear a proverb, "The children of wearers of turbans be true to the wearers of turbans?"—I do not recollect any ſuch proverb; I ſpeak of the Muſſulmen as Muſſulmen, that they have a great contempt for Chriſtians.

Did you ever hear of a perſon in the rank of a Prince laying his turban in the lap of another, as expreſſive of his laying his whole authority there?—I do not recollect any inſtance of that; but I ſhould think it a thing very poſſible to happen. I recollect exchanging my hat for the Nabob's turban; that he wore my hat, and I wore his turban; that was with Aſoph ul Dowlah.

Did you ever hear of Cheit Sing laying his turban in the lap of Mr. Haſtings, as expreſſive of his reſting all his authority there?—I never heard it, but I do not doubt it; it is a probable thing; it is uſed among the natives of India frequently, laying their turbans at the feet of their ſuperiors, as a mark of their entire ſubmiſſion.

Do you know that Chriſtians are ever permitted to wear turbans where Mahomedan governments are in vigour?—I think I have heard that they are permitted to wear turbans both in Egypt and Perſia; but there are ſome particular colours which are excluded.

Do you think from your knowledge of the cuſtoms of that country, that a Prince making a reſolution never to wear a turban, does not expreſs at leaſt an affliction, a melancholy, a ſort of voluntary humiliation?—I ſhould certainly think it an humiliation.

Can you ſtate whether or not, under the adminiſtration of Saadut Ali, the Revenues were or were not improved to what they had been?—I really have it not in my power to anſwer that queſtion; I ſtate, I was not in India two months after Saadut Ali came to the Muſnud, and I have had no opportunity or inclination to obtain any information from that country hardly ſince I left it.

Can you take upon yourſelf to ſay it was not ſo?—I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay it was or was not ſo.

You have ſaid that the Company were to be the judges of the neceſſity of introducing new troops into Oude; whether, in your opinion, the pretence of an inſurrection by a fictitious uſurper, and the terror of an invaſion by a Prince who was dead, would have formed ſuch neceſſity?—Certainly not.

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You have ſtated, that when a ſort of inſurrection took place in 1794, the Company was put to conſiderably increaſed expence in conſequence of your army moving to quell it; whether, the Company's having been ſo put to that increaſed expence, you thought it neceſſary to call on the Vizier to make any increaſed payments to the Company in conſequence of increaſed expences? I do not think any demand was made on the Vizier for thoſe increaſed expences; at the ſame time the Company's records would ſhew whether it was or was not.

Probably your Lordſhip may recollect that in the beginning of the year 1796, when you proceeded to Lucknow, there was an apprehenſion that Zemaun Shah intended to invade Hindoſtan, and he had advanced to Lahore, in conſequence of that ſome of our troops were called forth, and no doubt an increaſed expence was incurred at that time; was any increaſed demand made upon the Vizier at that time, as far as your Lordſhip knows?—That was in the latter end of 1796, becauſe I have a recollection that Zemaun Shah went back from Lahore the very day I left Calcutta: I believe no demand was made on the Nabob on that occaſion, I do not recollect to what extent the troops were put in motion, or what were the expences.

Did your Lordſhip ever neglect to demand from the Vizier any ſums juſtly due from him to the Company?—I do not recollect that I ever did, but I remember when Lord Cornwallis formed the Treaty, or rather entered into an engagement with Hyder Beg Khan on the part of Saadut, there were conſiderable Sums due from the Nabob, which Lord Cornwallis relinquiſhed at that time.

Your Lordſhip was of opinion the country of Oude was defective in the adminiſtration of the Revenues, and of the Civil and Judicial branches of the government, does you Lordſhip think the ſtate of Oude was materially different from that of every other Mahomedan government, either that of the Nizam's or that of Nugiff Khan?—I do not recollect any thing of Nugiff Khan's government; with reſpect to the Nizam's that was very bad, I cannot ſtate how far that was better or worſe; but I have no doubt in general the Mahomedan governments are badly adminiſtered.

Is not the adminiſtration adopted in Oude the ſame as in the other parts of the Peninſula of India?—I think in Oude there was no juſtice at all; in other Countries I think there was a regularly decently conducted Court of Juſtice. Juſtice was at the arbitrary diſcretion of the Officer employed by the Nabob; in ſome Mahomedan governments there is more attention paid to juſtice; I believe in the reign of Aurungzebe particularly there was.

What I wiſh to confine myſelf to, is the governments which have prevailed the laſt fifty years?—There is the government of the Nizam, the government of the Nabob of Arcot, I believe them all to be very bad; I ſpeak poſitively to my knowledge of the government of Oude, as well as what Lord Cornwallis has particularly detailed in the firſt and ſecond numbers of the papers before the Houſe, of the abuſes, as far as they were known to us.

Your Lordſhip has ſaid, that you had not thought it neceſſary to make a demand for the increaſed expences incurred by the expedition againſt the Rohillas, nor the troops intended to oppoſe Zemaun Shah; you have alſo ſtated that there is an uncertainty in the Treaty previous to your Lordſhip's own Treaty, namely the ſtipulation with regard to the overplus, or the number of troops below the number ſtipulated by the Treaty; was your Lordſhip induced to refrain from aſking for the payment of thoſe extraordinary expences in conſequence of that uncertainty in the Treaty?—I have ſtated that I do not recollect that any demand was made in either caſe, either for the expence of the preparations on the apprehenſions of Zemaun Shah's coming, or to ſubdue the Rohillas; but I do not believe that any additional troops were drawn into Oude on either of thoſe occaſions; I belive the Brigades ſtationed in Oude were deemed ſufficient for the Rohilla War. I believe the Company made ſome addition to their eſtabliſhment generally, though I do not recollect exactly at what period; I know a propoſition had been made by the Commander in Chief to add to the Company's Forces, on the grounds that they were hardly ſufficient, but I forget how far that was carried into execution.

You have ſtated that the Company were to be the judges of the neceſſity of increaſing the number of troops beyond thirteen thouſand, did the Nabob Vizier underſtand the Treaty in that ſenſe?—I believe he underſtood it in that ſenſe, for

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he had it a conſiderable time in his poſſeſſion before he ſigned it. By the Treaty, the whole political conduct is left with the Company. I conceive the line of diſtinction to be this: the defence of the Country, and the management of the political conduct, was left excluſively with the Company; there was no correſpondence carried on between Saadut Ali and any native Princes, but with the concurrence of the Company, in fact there had been no correſpondence for ſeveral years carried on between the Nabob and Scindia, or any other Prince; it was not left to him to make a requiſition for the troops, therefore I think he muſt have ſo underſtood it.

Do you conceive the Company were entitled to ſend any number of men into the territory of Oude with or without the Nabob's conſent?—According to the neceſſity of the caſe, of which I conſider the Company to be the judges.

Do you ſuppoſe the Company might have ſent any number of troops into Oude againſt the conſent of the Nabob?—Certainly, if I was ſatisfied of the neceſſity I ſhould have thought myſelf juſtified in ſending the troops.

If you ſhould have judged it neceſſary for the mutual defence and ſafety of the Company's poſſeſſions, and of the Nabob's, that a Britiſh Army ſhould be ſtationed in Oude, or ſhould purſue operations in that country, ſhould you have thought that the Nabob ſhould be burdened with the expence?—By the Treaty, if they were placed there for the defence of the Nabob's dominions, he was to pay the expences of all above thirteen thouſand; at the ſame time I ſhould have thought it a matter I ought to judge of, how far I ought to demand that, thinking that thoſe troops were equally for the protection of the country.

Whether, as a permanent arrangement, what you have ſaid as to the immediate arrangement for the repulſion of an Enemy, and not for a continuance, you ſhould have thought the Nabob ought to pay that in addition to the ſeventy-ſix lacks?—I thought it a matter of equitable conſideration how far I ought to demand the whole of the expence from the Nabob, ſuppoſing the additional Armies of the Company, and the conſequent increaſed expence of them, to be very conſiderable.

Do you think the Nabob underſtood the Treaty in that ſenſe?—To what extent the Nabob's ideas may have gone, I cannot ſay, but the Nabob certainly underſtood that he was to pay for any increaſe of force in Oude beyond the thirteen thouſand men; and knowing that the defence of the country was left to the Company, he underſtood that the Company would be the judges of that neceſſity.

When you made that Treaty with the Nabob of Oude, had you any view towards the requiſition of any part of the territory of Oude for the Company?—Certainly, not further than the poſſeſſion of Allahabad, which forms a part of the Treaty.

If in the firſt year after the Treaty was concluded, that is, from the firſt of February 1798 to the firſt of February 1799, if the Nabob paid the whole of the ſeventy-ſix lacs of Rupees, twelve lacs for putting him on the Muſnud, and ſix lacs towards the expence of Allahabad, would not your Lordſhip's apprehenſions as to the future, have entirely ceaſed?—If he had liquidated it from the produce of his country, I ſhould ſay yes; but if he liquidated it by loan, I ſhould not have drawn that concluſion.

If from the Revenues of the country, the Nabob paid not only ſeventy-ſix lacs of Rupees, but the twelve lacs of Rupees, and ſix which he was not bound to pay till two years afterwards, would not your Lordſhip's apprehenſions as to the future have entirely ceaſed?—I conceive he had property when he came to Oude, I conceive there was property there which he had poſſeſſion of when he ſucceeded to the Muſnud of Oude, and he might have paid thoſe ſums from thoſe different ſources; if that money was bonâ fide paid from the reſources of the country, which I ſhould very much doubt the ability of the country to pay that year, I ſhould have felt no apprehenſions.

Should you think it poſſible that he could have twenty lacs of rupees when he came to the Muſnud?—I think I heard he brought twelve lacs of rupees with him, but I cannot ſpeak with certainty to that.

Do you conceive in the year 1799, immediately after the concluſion of the Treaty, a demand could be made for forty lacs of rupees in addition, without great oppreſ-

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Lord Teignmouth.

ſion to his country?—I do not think he could have paid it from the Revenues of th country, I think he muſt have paid it from other ſources, I hardly think he could have effected any change which would enable him to pay that.

If two years after that, a demand had been made for thirty-eight lacs of rupees for troops ſerving againſt Zemaun Shah, and a demand had been made in 1800 for one crore of rupees, would not your Lordſhip think it an impoſſibility for the Nabob to pay it, without great oppreſſion on his country?—He could not pay it out of the Revenues of the country.

Do you conceive, that before the Nabob reduced his military eſtabliſhment, and made other reforms, there was a poſſibility of his paying fifty lacks beyond the ſeventy-ſix?—I think that to enable him to pay the ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees to the Company, certainly required ſome reductions in his eſtabliſhment, and of courſe to pay an additional ſum of fifty lacs would require a larger reduction.

Does your Lordſhip think, till the reduction took place, the demand of fifty lacs beyond the ſeventy-ſix, was not an exorbitant demand?—I do not know the ground on which it was made.

Do you think that the Company could on any pretence, except that of raiſing troops for actual defence, make a demand for troops beyond the ſeventy-ſix lacs?—I have already ſaid, I know no juſtifiable ground of aſking money, but an additional number of troops being employed.

For the purpoſes of defence?—Yes.

You have ſtated that by loans, ſome of thoſe payments might be made, what is commonly the intereſt at which ſuch loans muſt be borrowed?—It would depend very much on the character of the borrower, I think he would hardly get it at leſs than twelve per cent.

Do you recollect thirty-ſix per cent. being given by the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah?—I do not know what the Nabob might have paid; the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah would have paid much more than Saadut Ali would have done, for he had the character of being very fair and juſt in his dealings.

Committee of The whole Houſe on the Oude Charge.

Jovis 19° *die Junii* 1806.

Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON in the Chair.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Eſq. a Member, *examined.*

G. Johnſtone, Eſq.

Were you not for twelve years in high official ſituation at Lucknow?—I do not conſider myſelf to have been in high official ſituation; I was aſſiſtant to the Reſident.

Were not you frequently acting Reſident?—Occaſionally.

From 1787 to 1796, when you quitted Lucknow, was not the fixed ſubſidy fifty lacs of rupees?—It was.

Was not the ſubſidy often in arrears?—Occaſionally one month, or perhaps two months, I do not remember that it was more.

Was not it always in arrear one or two months or more?—I think not.

In the year 1793, towards the cloſe of the year immediately preceding the expedition into Rohilcund, do not you recollect it was nearly five months?—This is a matter of account I cannot charge myſelf with any poſitive anſwer, but as far as my memory ſerves me I ſhould think it was not at any time five months in arrear.

Was any menace ever uſed to enforce payment of the arrears?—Certainly not.

Did it ever, during the whole period of your reſiding at the Vizier's Court, enter into the contemplation of Government to demand ſecurity for ſuch arrears or territorial ceſſion, inſtead of ſubſidy?—It is impoſſible for me to ſay what was or was not in the contemplation of Government; but as far as I am able to judge of the opinions of Government from their overt acts, no ſuch thing was in contemplation.

Whilſt you were acting Reſident, or employed under the Reſident, was it known to you that any ſuch thing was in contemplation in the mind of the Reſident, or was it in your own?—It certainly was never in my mind; it was not within my power or my competence, and I do not believe it was in the mind of any body elſe.

From the character of Aſoph ul Dowlah do you not believe he would rather have quitted his dominions than have ceded any part of his country?—No, I do not believe he would; I think, like every ſenſible man, he would have preferred a loſs of a part to the loſs of the whole.

Do you believe any thing ſhort of force and the poſitive threat of compulſion would have prevailed on the Vizier to have ceded any part of his country?—I am equally clear he would not have ceded any part of it voluntarily.

Were not you inſtructed on every occaſion to conciliate the good opinion of the Vizier, as the means moſt conducive to maintaining the Engliſh influence in Oude?—The inſtructions to the Reſident were to that effect.

Were you not at the Vizier's court during the time Colonel Harper, Colonel Palmer, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Lumſden were Reſidents at that court?—I was at Lucknow during all thoſe periods.

Beyond friendly advice, did you ever know thoſe perſons to interfere in the domeſtic, the military, or civil concerns of the Vizier?—It was the ſyſtem of Lord Cornwallis to avoid all internal interference whatever in the affairs of Oude; the ſame ſyſtem was purſued by Lord Teignmouth, and except in the way of advice, which was offered in very mild, but at the ſame time in forcible terms; I do not believe any other interference took place.

Would any interference beyond friendly admonition or advice, have been warrantable or admitted of under the exiſting treaties?—It is impoſſible for me to take upon myſelf to ſay what was the true and right conſtruction of thoſe treaties, but certainly I underſtood it to be the ſyſtem of Lord Cornwallis, and to have been enjoined the Reſident in Oude, to avoid all interference whatever, and even the appearance of interference.

C. Johnſtone, Eſq.

By Colonel Harper, Colonel Palmer, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Lumſden, was not the Vizier, on every occaſion, treated with the greateſt attention, deference, and reſpect?—Undoubtedly he was.

Towards the laſt years of the life of Aſoph ul Dowlah was not he exceedingly addicted to the uſe of opium, intoxicating drugs, and liquors?—Report ſo ſaid, but I cannot ſpeak of that fact from my own knowlege. I do not believe that his conduct in public was ſuch as to give occaſion to reproach or ſcandal.

Did any of the Reſidents under whom you acted, or yourſelf, when acting, think it decorous, or proper, or juſtifiable, to make a repreſentation of ſuch conduct to your ſuperiors, the Bengal Government?—Certainly it never fell within the line of my duty to hold communications of that nature with the Governor General; but if I had imagined the Governor General to be unacquainted with any part of the character of the Vizier, and that it was of material conſequence to the Company's intereſt that he ſhould be acquainted with ſuch part of his character, I ſhould have held it my duty to have ſtated to him what was the character of the Prince at whoſe court I reſided.

Did you know of any ſuch repreſentations or make any ſuch repreſentation, or report the various defects ſo notorious in the character of Aſoph ul Dowlah to the Bengal Government?—No.

Were not thoſe defects and the practices of Aſoph ul Dowlah well known to the Marquis Cornwallis?—Whatever was the character of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah, I believe it to have been perfectly known to the Marquis Cornwallis; but at the ſame time I would not be underſtood by my anſwer as ſubſcribing to an opinion that the character of the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah was a character ſuch as would be inferred from the nature of the queſtion; he may have had his defects like other perſons, he had alſo many good qualities, and amongſt others not the leaſt conſpicious was his uniform attachment to the Eaſt India Company.

You were perfectly aware that there were defects in his character that were very conſpicuous?—Report certainly ſpoke unfavourably of him in reſpect of ſome particulars, whether that report is at all true or not is not within my competency to ſay.

Were they not with reſpect to his moral character?—I know of no great moral defects in his character.

I repeat again, was it not perfectly underſtood at Lucknow during the latter years of his life that he was addicted to the practice of eating conſiderable quantities of opium, and other intoxicating drugs, the produce of India?—I have heard ſuch things reported, but at the ſame time, as I ſtated before, he did not render himſelf liable to public reproach ſo far as I know; what he might have done in his own houſe among his own family was ſcarcely matter for me to inquire into, but, at any rate, whatever I may have heard I ſhould be very ſorry to recal ſuch reports to public memory, looking as I do with a conſiderable degree of reſpect to the name and to the character of Aſoph ul Dowlah.

From the means taken by the Reſidents of Lucknow to obtain intelligence of what paſſes within the palace, muſt the Reſident not know the moſt trifling circumſtances or occurrence which did take place within the palace? I believe not; gentlemen who have been in India muſt be aware that whenever a perſon arrives to a conſiderable degree of conſequence in public life, that conſequence is marked, and marked in a manner not at all diſpleaſing to thoſe perſonages, by employing meſſengers to wait at their ſeveral gates and to pick up whatever intelligence they can learn either from the ſervants about the palace or in various ways; this is a thing perfectly uſual throughout the country: it is not conſidered as an impertinent curioſity, but an homage paid to the greatneſs of the perſon who is ſo marked. Dependence is not always to be placed on the reports of ſuch perſons; very accurate details of the moſt important matters are ſometimes acquired by this channel.

Have not what are called the newſmongers in India admiſſion within the palace, and very frequent intercourſe with the people who attend on the Nabob at all periods the moſt retired?—They are known and even diſtinguiſhed by badges, but I do not believe they are admitted within the interior, and at any rate they are not admitted, nor in general are males of any ſort admitted within thoſe precincts where ſuch tranſactions as the Honourable Member alludes to are likely to be carried on.

Will

Will you ſtate that it is poſſible for the Nabob to be guilty of any incorrectneſs of any ſort, without the Reſident knowing it if he is a little inquiſitive?—It depends on the degree of curioſity he ſhall exerciſe. *G Johnſtone, Eſq.*

I mean to aſk, whether, if he is of a curious diſpoſition, any thing can take place, even if they are not admitted, without the Reſident's knowing it?—I cannot anſwer the queſtion directly in the affirmative; at the ſame time the means that are uſual afford opportunity of obtaining much information, the ſame means are practiſed by Scindia and the Peſhwa and all the foreign powers; all theſe have their news-writers and have their Hircarrahs or meſſengers who communicate with thoſe news-writers and have equal opportunity of acquiring intelligence with the meſſengers of the Britiſh Reſident. I hope, for the credit of the Britiſh Government in India, it may not be underſtood that there was any ſort of prying into the private receſſes of this or any other Prince, but the courſe adopted was the uſual courſe throughout the country, and, as I ſtated before, a ſort of homage paid to greatneſs, rather than proceeding from curioſity; it was the univerſal practice at all the different courts and by all the different powers.

If you had been reſident at Lucknow from the month of January 1799 to the month of December of that year, and in no ſingle inſtance had it come to your knowledge that the Nabob had been guilty of any incorrectneſs, ſhould not you ſuppoſe it almoſt impoſſible that he ſhould have been guilty of any incorrectneſs?—I cannot take upon me to anſwer reſpecting any tranſactions in the year 1799, or to give any opinion upon the ſubject.

In 1794 did not a conſiderable army aſſemble in Oude to act in Rohillcund, in concert with the Vizier's forces?—I believe it did.

Was not Mr. Cherry then Reſident, and did not he take the field with the army and leave you in charge of Lucknow?—He proceeded with the Vizier to the field, and I was left in charge of an empty houſe only.

Whatever was to be done at Lucknow, were not you left to diſcharge it?—Yes, but there was nothing to be done, for the Vizier and his whole court proceeded towards Rohillcund with the army.

Did not Mr. Cherry think it neceſſary to addreſs you as a public Reſident, ſaying, that he delivered to you the charge of Lucknow?—I do not think he did.

For many years had not you the charge of the treaſury?—It belonged excluſively to the Reſident, I had no charge but as acting under him and as his aſſiſtant.

After the battle of Bittourah and the ſubmiſſion of the Rohillas, was not a very conſiderable part of Rohillcund at the diſpoſal of the allied army?—The queſtion is not altogether a diſtinct one, but I ſhall ſtate what I conceive to have been the caſe. I ought to make an apology, perhaps, for not being accurate with reſpect to dates, but I had no notice of the nature of the queſtions intended to be put to me. As far as my memory ſerves me, ſome time about the end of July 1794, Fizulah Khan, a Chief holding a large fief of the Nabob Vizier, died; his eldeſt ſon was then acknowledged by the principal Rohilla Chiefs at Rhampore; but within a few days the ſecond ſon, who was of a violent and ambitious character, aſſaulted his brother, who in the affray was wounded, and afterwards died of his wounds; in conſequence of this atrocious tranſaction, Lord Teignmouth, then Governor General, thought it neceſſary to march the Company's forces towards Rhampore, with a view to puniſh this murder: a battle took place on the field, which the Honble. Gentleman has mentioned, and the Rohillahs being defeated, our army purſued them to the foot of the hills; after a long parley, the Rohillahs agreed to deliver up to the Vizier, of whom Fizulah Khan had held his fief, the treaſure in their poſſeſſion, and to ſubmit themſelves to his pleaſure. In one ſenſe it may be ſaid that the Company had the diſpoſal of the territory, which had formerly been in the poſſeſſion of theſe Rohillas, ſince the Company, having been the means of defeating the Rohillas, it reſted with them as mere matter of force in what way to diſpoſe of the territory; but as Fizulah Khan had held his fief, not from the Eaſt-India Company, but from the Vizier, it was thought juſt, and it was in fact no more than juſt, to leave the Vizier to make his terms with the Rohillahs.

How was this territory diſpoſed of?—Half of it was granted to the grandſon of Fizulah, that is, the ſon of the man who had been murdered, and the remaining half was reſumed by the Vizier, and became incorporated with his territories.

G. Johnſtone, Eſq.

Do you conceive it was ever in the contemplation of the Company to retain any part of it as a military poſt?—I believe not; it made part of the Vizier's territory; the Rohilla Chief, Fizulah Khan, held his fief of the Vizier by grant from Sujah Dowlah ſo long ago as 1774.

Was not a very conſiderable amount in ſpecie alſo at the diſpoſal of the victor's army?—In the ſame way that the territory was at the diſpoſal of the army, ſo might the treaſure be conſidered to have been at the diſpoſal of the army.

In what manner was that treaſure diſpoſed of?—It was ſurrendered to the Vizier to be by him diſpoſed of as he ſhould think fit, as part of the general reſources of his Government.

Do you remember whether or not the Vizier made any donation to the army on that occaſion?—He made a donation of ten lacs of rupees, and ſome further donations were made to the widows and children of perſons who had fallen in the action; I think the whole amounted to ſomething about a fourth part of the ſum obtained from the Rohillas.

Do you not remember that forty thouſand rupees, or upwards of five thouſand pounds, was given to Mrs. Boulton, the widow of Major Boulton, who fell in the action?—I rather think that ſum was given to the widow of Colonel Burringdon; ſomething alſo was given to the widow of Major Boulton.

Standing in an official ſituation at the time, do you not know that the expences of the expedition were conſiderable?—I am not competent to judge on that ſubject, becauſe it depended on the detail of army expenditure, which did not at all fall within my department; but knowing well what is the nature of all military eſtabliſhments in India, and that whenever troops do move there is ſome increaſe of expence, I ſhould feel no heſitation in ſtating there was an increaſe of expence.

Being in an official ſituation, do you know that any demand for extra expences for that expedition was made upon the Vizier?—Certainly none, ſo far as I know.

Was not it very probable that you would have known if ſuch a demand had been made?—I believe no demand was made.

When was Mr. Cherry appointed Reſident at Lucknow?—I think ſome time in the month of January 1794.

Can you ſtate the period about which he was removed?—Some time, I think, in the month of May 1796.

Will you have the goodneſs to ſtate the cauſes of his removal, ſo far as you know them?—I believe the cauſe to have been, that his conduct had not been ſatisfactory to the Vizier; at the ſame time it is only juſtice to the memory of Mr. Cherry to obſerve that I believe his conduct proceeded from motives exceedingly honourable, and that he had in view objects which might have been beneficial to the Company and perhaps to the country; the object of his meaſure was to place the adminiſtration of the Vizier's affairs in perſons who, from character, were in every reſpect more fit for that truſt, than thoſe into whoſe hands the management of the Vizier's affairs devolved.

In conſequence of his manner, or the mode which he took to obtain the appointment of thoſe miniſters, and the diſpleaſure in conſequence in the mind of the Nabob, was not he removed?—I believe the tranſaction to have been ſimply this, that endeavouring to prevail upon the Vizier to beſtow the employment of miniſter upon Huſſein Reza Khan and Tickait Roy; he had proceeded to ſuch lengths as led Lord Teignmouth to conceive that a degree of conſtraint was exerciſed upon the free will of the Vizier, and Lord Teignmouth conſidering that, in conformity to the practice of Lord Cornwallis, it was unfit that any reſtraint whatever ſhould be exerciſed on the free will of the Vizier, did deſire that the Vizier ſhould be left entirely to his own option, whether he would or would not ſo continue thoſe perſons in the offices which had been beſtowed upon them at the inſtance of Mr. Cherry, and afterwards did remove Mr. Cherry from his office, at the ſame time Lord Teignmouth did expreſs his utmoſt confidence in the zeal of Mr. Cherry, and I believe lamented very much that he was under the neceſſity of removing that gentleman from his office in order to promote harmony and good humour.

Will

Will you not take upon you to ſtate to the Committee that the paper now put into your hands contains a very accurate ſtatement of the receipts and diſburſements of the Nabob's country for the Fuſſullee year 1200?—It is impoſſible for me to ſay, merely upon a glance at this paper, whether it is or is not accurate; but I will ſtate to the Houſe what is my ſentiment upon the occaſion: In the year 1793, I had occaſion to go to Calcutta, and I thought it of importance to be able to preſent to Lord Cornwallis an accurate detail of the ſituation of Oude; I took ſome pains to inform myſelf upon the ſubject, and I think the amount of the revenue, as I then judged it, appeared to be ſomething about two crore and twenty lacks of rupees, or two millions four hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; at the ſame time it is impoſſible to ſay that I was preciſely accurate in my eſtimate, becauſe the Vizier's Government, viewing inquiries of Europeans into their affairs with the greateſt jealouſy, always cautiouſly concealed what was the real and true ſtate of their receipts and diſburſements; I am diſpoſed to think that the eſtimate was leſs than the actual revenue of the country, rather than that I erred in ſtating it at too high an amount. *G. Johnſtone, Eſq.*

Will you have the goodneſs to look at that paper; will you take upon you to ſtate that it is as accurate a ſtatement of the Nabob's receipts and diſburſements as could be obtained by any body?—I am inclined to think it may be accurate; I am willing alſo to ſuppoſe it may be accurate as far as any perſon was likely to obtain information, conſidering all the circumſtances of caution with which the Vizier and his officers concealed the actual and preciſe ſtate of their affairs.

Do you conceive the amount could be very conſiderably beyond what is therein ſtated with reſpect to the ſtatement of the revenues; do you conceive they could exceed that amount by two or three lacs of rupees?—I will not pretend to ſay it is accurate in ſuch a degree, but I think there is no very material error in it; probably the error may not extend ten per cent. I am the more diſpoſed to think it is accurate, becauſe it is pretty nearly the ſame as Major Rennel in his work ſtates the revenue of the Nabob of Oude to be.

From looking at that paper, will you not take upon you to ſay that you yourſelf took a great deal of pains in drawing up that paper?—I have no heſitation in ſtating that I did; it is a copy of the very paper I preſented to the Government, but not with any intention of being preſented to this Houſe, or of being uſed as a public document.

Do you not believe at the period when there was no intention of preſenting that document to the Houſe in 1792, fourteen years ago; I * ſaw that paper written at that period?—Certainly, the Honourable Gentleman was extremely in my confidence, that is, in reſpect of confidence, I mean that the Honourable Gentleman lived in my houſe, and that I did not exerciſe the leaſt reſerve in making him and others acquainted with its contents.

You do not conceive there is any breach of confidence in making uſe of that paper?—I am not prepared to make any charge of that kind againſt the Honourable Gentleman, but certainly I ſhould not have thought myſelf at liberty to make uſe of any paper under ſimilar circumſtances; at the ſame time I do not wiſh to make any charge againſt the Honourable Gentleman for ſo doing, he has a right to do ſo.

What year does the Fuſſullee year 1200 correſpond with?—I cannot preciſely ſay, but the paper having been prepared by me in 1793, I rather believe it was that year of the India revenue which commences about the month of June 1792 and ends about June 1793. I prepared this paper from the beſt ſources of information; but if it be deſired to attach to it any thing like official authenticity, to any ſuch credit it is not entitled.

Have the goodneſs to ſtate from that paper the ſums contained in it?—I think it neceſſary to ſtate that this was by no means an official paper, but merely private information to Lord Cornwallis; I do not conceive I had equal opportunities with Lord Teignmouth of knowing the ſtate of the revenues, for he had the official papers, Tuffuſul Huſſein Khan being protected and raiſed by Lord Teignmouth, would furniſh him with accurate information of the revenues of Oude; I apprehend however there will not be found any material difference between my ſtatement and Lord Teignmouth's, for though I have ſtated the groſs revenue at about £.2,450,000, I have ſtated that there were ſeventy-four lacks of rupees or about £.90,000, which did not come immediately in money into the treaſury at

* Mr. Paull.

G. Johnſtone, Eſq.

Oude, but was employed in the payment of the troops who were ſtationed in the internal parts of the country, and called the Motaigne troops.

Do you mean to ſtate, from as accurate information as you could gain, the revenues of Oude in 1793 were two crore and twenty-one lacs of rupees?—If the queſtion is put to me in that way, I ſhall not be able to anſwer it; I prepared that paper from the beſt information of a private kind I was able to obtain, and I believe then, and I believe ſtill more now from other papers I have ſeen, that whatever error there is in the paper is not very material.

Was not the Nabob Aſoph ul Dowlah in the habit of expending very large ſums in the purchaſe of all ſorts of jewels, clocks, watches, and European articles of every deſcription?—I believe he was.

During the laſt ten years you were at Lucknow could the amount have fallen much ſhort of a million ſterling?—Thereabout I ſhould apprehend.

Have you had an opportunity of comparing this, which you imagine to be a copy of a paper prepared by yourſelf, with that original paper?—I have had no ſuch opportunity, becauſe I certainly was very much ſurpriſed when I ſaw the paper here juſt now; but I have no doubt that the copy is an accurate copy of the paper I did ſubmit to Lord Cornwallis; at the ſame time that communication was entirely of a private nature, and I think he would never have regarded it in any other light than as a private communication. I apprehend, if I were to be conſulted on each item in that paper, I ſhould not be able to ſay much: from any thing I know at preſent, it is a copy in the hand writing of the perſon who made the copy which I preſented to Lord Cornwallis, and on that ground I have every reaſon to believe it to be an accurate copy; I cannot pledge myſelf to authenticate it as an accurate copy; I have no doubt, however, that it is ſo.

Though you cannot ſay it is an accurate copy word for word, are theſe what you believe to have been your opinions at that time as far as you recollect?—I have ſtated the way in which I prepared this paper, it was from private information entirely, at the ſame time it is in a very tolerable degree accurate. I have ſtated alſo that the Vizier's Government at that time were extremely careful to conceal from all Europeans the actual ſtate of their affairs, therefore I cannot pledge myſelf that this paper is accurate in all its items, but I take it to be generally accurate. With reſpect to its being a true copy, I cannot give poſitive teſtimony, but I feel no doubt it is a copy perfectly accurate of the paper I delivered to Lord Cornwallis; I believe the paper to be as correct as it could be made by a perſon under my circumſtances.

A Paper was accordingly delivered in by Mr. Paull, containing an account of the Revenues of the Nabob Vizier for the Fuſſullee year 1200.*

* This Paper is inſerted at the End of theſe Minutes.

You have ſtated that during the laſt ten years your were at Lucknow, the purchaſes by Aſoph ul Dowlah in jewels, clocks, watches, &c. amounted to near a million ſterling?—So I apprehend.

In double barrelled guns alone muſt he not have expended upwards of £.150,000 ſterling?—It is impoſſible to ſpeak accurately, but he threw away a great deal of money in a very fooliſh manner, and I believe the ſum mentioned in the way ſtated.

Were not all his valuables intruſted to Darroghas and ſervants, ſome of them very unworthy of truſt from their character?—I cannot ſpeak with any conſiderable degree of accuracy upon that point; his jewels were in the cuſtody of an eunuch who had been brought up in the family of Saadut Ali Khan, and I apprehend alſo the greateſt part of his treaſure was in the ſame cuſtody; but I remember to have heard it ſaid, that a perſon of very low condition, a common palanquin-bearer, who had been raiſed into great favour, had been intruſted with ſome money: how far that was true I cannot ſay.

Were not the articles exhibited to public view, during the feſtival of the Mohurrum, of immenſe value?—In reſpect of their coſt, certainly, but not in reſpect of the material; they conſiſted chiefly of luſtres and looking-glaſſes.

Do you not remember that ſome of the tarziers were of pure gold and ſilver?—I believe there was one of gold; but it is a maſſy ſort of thing, as well to be entruſted in the cuſtody of one perſon as another, for it was not likely to be embezzled?

Do you not remember in the early part of 1796 going to the Ainah Khana, where there

there was a gold tarzier exhibited of not leſs value than 160,000 gold mohrs?—I believe there may have been ſomething of that kind, but I cannot ſpeak with perfect accuracy. It may be deſirable the Houſe ſhould know what this tarzier is: it is a ſort of temple which is exhibited at the time of the Moharrum, when the feſtival of the Martyrdom of Huſſun and Hoſſin, ſons of Ally the fourth Caliph, is celebrated: to all Mahomedans in India this is a period of deep mourning and of great ceremony. G. Johnſtone, Eſq.

Had you frequently, during your reſidence at Lucknow, opportunities of ſeeing the Aimah Khana?—I have ſeen it.

Were not there clocks and watches by Cox and Co. of London, and other perſons, of conſiderable value, and other articles of conſiderable value?—I believe there were articles of that kind.

From the manner in which the Daroggahs were intruſted with the property of every deſcription, would it not have been very eaſy for the people in charge to have purloined property to a very conſiderable amount, if they had been ſo inclined?—I ſhould rather apprehend not in reſpect of any of the articles the Honourable Gentleman has ſtated; but I dare ſay there may have been ſome intruſted in ſo looſe a way, that diſhoneſt perſons might abuſe the truſt repoſed in them; but I believe all thoſe articles were of a maſſy kind. The tarziers, for inſtance, and all the other articles, ſuch as clocks made by Cox, and various curioſities of that kind, though they might be very valuable, might have been entruſted to perſons without ſo much inveſtigation into their character, becauſe they were of a kind which could not be embezzled like jewels or money, or other things of that kind.

During your ſtay at Lucknow and in India, did you ever make any enquiry ſo as to enable you to ſpeak as to the character of Saadut Ali Khan before he came to the Muſnud?—I did not know him perſonally, nor am I ſo accurately informed; I know his character from mere general report, and therefore with not to offer any thing to the Committee on the ſubject.

Before you quitted Calcutta to embark for England, had you not a good deal of opportunity of aſcertaining the public opinion; the opinion of natives of high rank, with reſpect to the character of the Nabob?—His proſpect then of being ſeated on the throne of Oude was ſo diſtant as not to render it much a matter of general converſation; but I never heard any thing diſcreditable to him, on the contrary, I was rather diſpoſed to believe he was conſidered to be the moſt capable of the ſons of the late Sujah Dowlah.

After the time he fled from Lucknow, did you not know that the Nabob entertained an exceeding jealouſy of the Nabob Saadut Ali, in conſequence of the character he had heard of his talents?—I do not apprehend it was the report of his talents which rendered him formidable to Aſoph ul Dowlah; Aſoph ul Dowlah entertained conſiderable jealouſy of him becauſe all Aſiatic Princes do entertain conſiderable jealouſy of thoſe connected with the throne. A jealouſy in this inſtance was particularly entertained, becauſe Saadut Ali had been the favourite ſon of Sujah ul Dowlah. Aſoph ul Dowlah was born of Sujah Dowlah's wife, the perſon to whom he was firſt contracted. And, though the Mahometan law makes no difference between the ſon born of the woman ſo wedded and other ſons, yet a great practical diſtinction is always made in India. Aſoph ul Dowlah ſucceeded to the Muſnud in conſequence of the right he derived from his being born of a woman ſo reſpectably connected.

Was not the Nabob Sujah Dowlah rather inclined to place on the throne Saadut Ali in preference to his eldeſt ſon Aſoph ul Dowlah?—It was ſaid he was the favourite ſon, certainly.

Do you not conceive that the Nabob's troops, at leaſt a conſiderable number, were abſolutely neceſſary to inſure to him even the ſemblance of independency?—I ſhould be diſpoſed to think that a monarch, without troops, is in a bad ſituation every where, but eſpecially in India: troops were not only neceſſary to maintain any ſhadow of authority, but alſo for the internal purpoſes of his Government.

Were not a conſiderable body neceſſary to be employed in the collections?—I apprehend that to be the caſe throughout the peninſula of India, with the ſingle exception of the Company's provinces: even with reſpect to the Company's provinces, I have ſome doubt whether the revenue could be collected without that means.

Were not the troops maintained by the Nabob perfectly adequate for that purpoſe, and maintained at an infinitely leſs expence than the Company's troops could poſſibly

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poſſibly be?—They were indiſpenſably neceſſary for the purpoſes of collection; but as to the comparative point of economy, I cannot ſpeak with the ſame degree of accuracy; certainly the pay of the battalions was more conſiderable, but the name and efficacy of the Company's regular battalions was ſo much greater that a leſs number was competent to the ſame duty: which on the whole, would be the leaſt expenſive, may be conſidered as doubtful.

Could not an equal number of the Nabob's troops be maintained at a leſs expence than an equal number of the Company's troops?—No doubt of it: the pay of the Nabob's troops never exceeded four or five rupees a month, whereas the Company's was ſeven or eight, beſides the expences of the Company's officers.

From your long reſidence in the country, will you take upon yourſelf to ſay that the Nabob's troops were not infinitely preferable to Britiſh troops for the purpoſes of the collections?—Certainly any military eſtabliſhment formed under the natives of India is not of the ſame regular nature as a military eſtabliſhment of this Company; juſt in the ſame manner as the military forces which may have been employed in our own country five or ſix hundred years ago were not of the nature of military eſtabliſhments ſuch as prevail at preſent throughout Europe; that occaſionally ſome advantage may have been gotten by troops employed in collection muſt appear highly probable, but every advantage received by the Vizier's troops, was very far inferior to the pay and advantages of the Company's troops, and thence it is that our military eſtabliſhment is ſo much preferred to the ſervice of any of the native Princes of India.

Whether for the mere purpoſes of collection the ſpecies of troops maintained by the Nabob was not ſuperior to the battalions of the Company?—I believe it to have been the opinion of Lord Cornwallis, an opinion which fact univerſally confirmed, that the employment of our troops in the purpoſes of collection was univerſally detrimental to the troops and the officers, and extremely detrimental to the civil officers of the Vizier who were employed in the Collections. I remember the Vizier's late miniſter, Hyder Beg, in alluſion to that ſyſtem, which had prevailed previous to the Treaty of Chunar, in 1781, when battalions under the Company's officers were ſcattered throughout the Vizier's dominions, he ſaid the officers of the Vizier's Government employed in the collections, inſtead of appearing in the eyes of the country as officers of truſt and authority, were regarded as little better than priſoners in the camps of the Engliſh.

From your long reſidence in India, you are intimately acquainted with the manners and cuſtoms of the people?—I cannot take upon myſelf to ſay that I am.

You know the feeling of the Aumils towards the Nabob, was it not that of reſpect and great awe?—Certainly; they looked to their Sovereign with great awe.

From the relative ſituation of the Nabob with the Aumils, muſt not the diſbanding of his army without his conſent not only totally have deſtroyed his authority, but all his reſpectability and all his conſequence?—That is rather matter of inference; the Committee can judge upon this point juſt as well as myſelf: every body muſt be conſcious that when the Vizier was compelled, contrary to his natural feelings, to diſband his troops, when they beheld ſuch an inſtance of interference, they muſt have in ſome degree abated in their high reſpect for their Prince.

Will you not take upon yourſelf to ſay that the government of Oude, civil, military, revenue, and judicial, from 1787 to 1796, when you quitted India, was conducted pretty much upon a par with the other native ſtates and powers of Hindoſtan?—I undoubtedly believe that it was; as to judicial power there was none, and as far as I know there is no judicial power in any part of the peninſula of India; I am not aware of any; I have never ſeen any; and I will venture to ſtate there is no practical judicial power in any part of the peninſula of India as contra diſtinguiſhed from the military power; there never has been practically a ſeparation of the judicial, the military, and the executive powers of Government; ſuch a ſeparation exiſts in name; you may find theories of law in ancient books, but practically there is no officer throughout India (I believe I might even ſay throughout Aſia) to whom a man may go as of common right in the way he does in European countries, and appeal to that officer to do him right in reſpect of any injury he has received: of courſe I am underſtood to except our own territories.

Was not the criminal juriſprudence of Oude adminiſtered with uncommon mildneſs?—I do not conſider that there was any ſyſtem of criminal juriſprudence whatever, but that there was a great tenderneſs of blood there as there is throughout every other part of India.

Compared with what you know of Calcutta and of England, were executions in any manner or degree ſo frequent at Lucknow as in Calcutta or in London?—That queſtion embraces ſo wide a range it is quite impoſſible for me to anſwer it; but I can ſcarcely tax my memory with any execution whatever; ſuch is the great tenderneſs of blood that prevails in that country. *G. Johnſtone, Eſq.*

When you were the Reſident's aſſiſtant to the Nabob of Oude, were you aware of the engagements by which the Nabob of Oude was bound to the Company?—The letters which have been publiſhed, and which conſtituted a treaty, being declared by Lord Cornwallis to be equivalent to the nature of a treaty, were among the records of the office, and with them I was acquainted.

Is there in theſe letters any article or clauſe which gives the Company a right to territorial ſecurity for the payment of the kiſts, in caſe the Nabob ſhould fall in arrear in the regular payment of his kiſt?—Not as far as I recollect; I conceive it a thing not neceſſary to be mentioned, as it aroſe out of the nature of the circumſtances: if he had failed in the payment of his obligations to the Company to ſuch a degree as to induce the Company to think thoſe obligations were not likely to be fulfilled, the Company would of courſe be entitled to demand that ſecurity.

Notwithſtanding there was no article in the treaty?—Yes; I conceive it to ariſe out of the very nature of the agreement.

Do you recollect that the proviſional government of Bengal did require from the Nabob of Oude that he ſhould not appoint his miniſters permanently until Lord Cornwallis returned from the coaſt to Bengal?—I am not aware whether any ſuch requiſition did take place; but whether it did or not, it is a thing perfectly immaterial, for ſuch was the deference the Vizier was naturally diſpoſed to pay to the Engliſh Government under all the circumſtances of the caſe, that I am quite ſure it never entered into his contemplation. Very poſſibly the Government of Bengal may have done ſo; I think it probable ſuch a letter was written; but if it was written, it was only from abundant caution, for it never did enter nor could enter into the Nabob Vizier's contemplation to make ſuch arrangements definitively, without Lord Cornwallis's approbation or that of the Britiſh Government, whoever might be at the head of it.

Should not you believe that the Government of Bengal did ſo if they wrote to the Court of Directors that they had done ſo?—I ſhould think ſo; I think it quite natural that the Government of Bengal ſhould ſo adviſe the Vizier; and I am quite ſure whether they did or not, the Vizier would never have thought of making thoſe arrangements.

Do you conceive that the appointment of miniſters is an act inherent in the exiſtence of an independent Government?—The Prince who has not the appointment of his own miniſters cannot be conſidered as an independent ruler.

You have ſtated that Mr. Cherry had been removed from his employment becauſe he interfered in urging the Nabob to appoint certain perſons as his miniſters; did you ever hear of Sir John Shore, the preſent Lord Teignmouth, having gone to Lucknow, and obliged the Nabob to appoint thoſe very perſons for his miniſters?—Undoubtedly thoſe miniſters were afterwards appointed, but I conceive that there was a great difference in the manner in which the buſineſs was conducted. I believe the diſſatisfaction entertained as to what Mr. Cherry did was more as to the manner than the propoſition which he made.

You have ſtated that you conſider that a Sovereign without troops was a Sovereign with but a very ſmall degree of power; ſuppoſing that you had received a report which I am going now to read from the Commander in Chief of the army—"I know not "what to ſay with reſpect to the troops, I would be content that they ſhould be "uſeleſs, but I dread their being dangerous; unleſs ſome ſtep is taken with reſpect "to them, I ſhould be almoſt as unwilling to leave them behind me as to leave the "fortreſs to the enemy."—If you had received that report of the ſtate of thoſe troops both as to efficiency and as to their attachment to the cauſe of their Sovereign, would you have conſidered that the Sovereign incurred any loſs of power from diſbanding thoſe troops?—From the experience that I have of the light in which the irregular troops formed after the Aſiatic mode are viewed by all officers at the head of troops formed after the regular European mode, I ſhould have received any report from any officer with a great degree of caution; and in reſpect of that Prince who

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who was to be deprived of thoſe troops, I ſhould conſider that in being deprived of thoſe troops, he did ſuffer a very material loſs; for although they might be of that irregular kind as not to be competent for purpoſes connected with European warfare, yet in reſpect of him, they were of very material importance, and at any rate the circumſtance of his being deprived of them by means of a foreign interference was in itſelf a circumſtance that did tend very materially to abſtract from his power and from his conſequence.

Suppoſing that which I have ſtated to have been the Commander in Chief's opinion, to have been the opinion of the Sovereign himſelf, you are ſtill of opinion that that Sovereign would have loſt a conſiderable degree of power from diſbanding thoſe troops?—I am of opinion that whatever ſentiments may have been delivered occaſionally concerning the Vizier's troops, whenever the Vizier was deprived of his troops, and particularly if he was compelled to ſubſtitute in their place troops belonging to another power, over which he had no controul, he did ſuffer a loſs of conſequence: ſimply being deprived of troops, however irregular, and however occaſionally guilty of bad conduct, I conſider to have involved a very eſſential loſs of his conſequence.

You have ſtated that the troops employed in the collection of the revenues, received the pay of four or five rupees a month, do you not know that the Sibundy troops had beſides their pay, certain portions of land allotted to them?—I am not aware of any ſuch fact; I believe that occaſionally what is called Jaedad may be given to them, but I believe they have not land in the way referred to.

In your opinion, be a Prince dependent or independent, ought not compacts and conventions with him to be kept with good faith?—The Houſe will judge of that.

You have mentioned that in caſe the monthly kiſts were not paid, you conceive the Company would have a right to enter into poſſeſſion of the territory, to levy the amount in arrear; after that arrear was paid, what do you think Lord Cornwallis would have done, would he not have reſtored the country to the lawful poſſeſſor?—It would be great preſumption in me to ſtate what would have been the conduct of Lord Cornwallis on any ſubject whatever; but as it was the principle of Lord Cornwallis to avoid by every means whatever to increaſe the territorial poſſeſſions of the Company, nothing but the moſt indiſpenſable neceſſity would have induced him to have increaſed that territory; and if he had been compelled for a time ſo to increaſe it, he would have taken every poſſible means to rid himſelf of it.

And of reſtoring it to the Nabob?—I ſhould conceive ſo.

Before any ceſſion could be demanded, and before any territory could be entered into, do you not conceive that every means would be taken to induce the Nabob to pay the amount in money, and that it would be only on his not being able to pay it in money there could be any pretence for taking poſſeſſion of his country?—Looking to the practice of Lord Cornwallis in the caſe of the Nabob of Arcot, I conceive that even in caſe of a failure of payment in money, Lord Cornwallis would have been diſpoſed, before he took into the poſſeſſion of the Company any of the territory belonging to the Princes of India, to have examined whether they were capable of paying the money, and if he had found them incapable of paying the money, he would have abated the payment, that was the courſe he adopted with the Nabob of Arcot in 1792.

You have ſaid that in 1792 and 1793, you made a ſtatement to Lord Cornwallis of the revenue of the Nabob at that time, and that that was obtained from private information; had you obtained accurate information of the ſources of that revenue, or of the amount of it at the time you made that ſtatement?—In India there is but one ſource of revenue, which is the ſoil itſelf; it ſcarcely conſtitutes an exception to that rule, that there may be ſome very ſmall collections in the way of what is called cuſtoms, but they are in general of ſo little comparative amount with the revenue derived from the ſoil itſelf: for inſtance in the country of Oude, I do not believe out of what was collected by the Vizier's Government on the whole extent of his country, yielding two crore and twenty lacs of rupees, that any more than ten lacs was collected by way of cuſtoms or fair, which is a toll for the purpoſe of protection more than any thing elſe. As to the accuracy of the ſtatement, I do not venture to deſire the Houſe to place the leaſt reliance upon it: it was private information I collected; as far as I was able to judge, I believed it to be tolerably accurate; and I have heard nothing ſince which has induced me to think myſelf conſiderably in error.

Did

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Did you ever hear Lord Cornwallis ſpecifically declare what he would or would not have done under thoſe circumſtances?—Certainly not.

From the earlieſt period of your being acquainted with the province of Oude, did you not always look on the recommendation through the Reſident of the Britiſh Court to be equal almoſt to an order?—With reſpect to all relating to foreign affairs I believe it was ſo; and with reſpect to internal affairs, during the time I was at Lucknow, the Britiſh Government abſtained from any interference in internal affairs: in general I believe that any recommendation of the Britiſh Government was regarded by the Government of Oude as ſomething very near approaching a command, and was never reſiſted but where it involved ſome intereſt of their own, or ſome interference with their own power.

At the time Sir Robert Abercromby took the field againſt the Rohillas, you ſtate you do not believe any demand was made on the Vizier for the expences of that campaign; were any additional troops marched with Sir Robert Abercromby on that expedition than thoſe at the time ſtationed in the Vizier's country?—No other troops were employed than thoſe actually ſtationed in the Vizier's country; the expence aroſe in the difference between troops in the field and troops in cantons.

Do you not know that the expence incurred by the Vizier for keeping up his troops was very conſiderable, and what do you conceive that expence to have been?—I think it is ſtated in the paper to have been ſomething about ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees, or about eight hundred and eighty thouſand pounds.

Do you conceive from your knowledge of thoſe troops they could have been employed in the defence of the country in caſe of the long threatened invaſion from Zemaun Shaw, or a large army under De Borgne?—It is very difficult to combine operations between troops ſo perfectly regular as troops formed on the European ſyſtem and troops formed in any degree after the Aſiatic ſyſtem; my opinion is, that thoſe troops were as perfect as any Aſiatic troops in the management of which Europeans were not concerned.

Have you heard of the uſe made by what you call the undiſciplined troops in a late war in the armies commanded by General Lake and Sir Arthur Wellesley?—If there was any very material difference, I ſhould be diſpoſed to impute it to the preſiding influence and the talents of thoſe two perſons.

Do you not know that there were frequently mutinies amongſt thoſe troops, which endangered the very exiſtence of the Government, and have you not heard that in 1775, a very ſerious mutiny amongſt the troops took place, which with great difficulty was quelled?—I believe no diſpoſition to mutiny more ſtrongly to have prevailed among thoſe troops than in all the native armies in the peninſula of India; it is a notorious fact the troops ſeldom or never receive their pay till they go to their Chief in that ſort of ſtate which, ſpeaking after European phraſe, is denominated mutiny. It is a common practice for Scindia's beſt troops, the Marhattas, on whom he moſt relies, to go and ſit at his palace gate, and there wait without eating themſelves, and of conſequence without his eating, till they have received a part of their pay; that is the uſual way in which all the Aſiatic troops are maintained. An alluſion has been made to the mutiny which took place in 1775, I believe that to have proceeded from an underſtanding that the Vizier's officers at the head of troops were to be diſmiſſed from their employment, and their battalions were to be committed to the charge of Europeans, which I believe actually happened.

Do not you know that on the good government and defence of the province of Oude depends in a great meaſure the ſecurity of all the Company's poſſeſſions in that part of India, and Bengal particularly?—I apprehend that if we were to be defeated in Oude, in the extreme part of our poſſeſſions, we ſhould be ſcarcely able to maintain ourſelves in other parts; but the diſtance is very great from the province of Oude, to which, on any attack, our troops would advance; but, generally ſpeaking, I aſſent to the Honourable Gentleman's propoſition.

From what other quarter are our provinces likely to be invaded, except through the province of Oude?—Whenever Bengal has been invaded it has not been invaded by that Quarter; when Bengal was under the dominion of Aliverdy Khan, it was invaded by Midnapore and by Bahar.

Was not Bengal in a very different ſituation, as well as the Marhatta States, from

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what they are now, and whether the great danger of our Provinces has not been from the north-weſt frontier (the Province of Oude and the Penjab) from whence the great invader who was expected to come was expected?—The laſt hoſtile force drawn out with a view to the invaſion of the Company's poſſeſſions was in the year 1780, and then it was a Marhatta army which threatened to invade by the way of Midnapore.

During the whole time you reſided at Lucknow, in conſequence of the monthly reliefs which took place, were not you almoſt in the habit of monthly intercourſe with the officers of the Bengal army?—I was, and derived pleaſure from the intercourſe.

Did they not reſide partly in your houſe?—I was in the habits of friendly intercourſe with ſome of them, and derived great ſatisfaction from it.

Do you conceive that if there were no troops ſtationed in Oude, if we had no connection with Oude, any conſiderable diminution could take place of the Bengal army for the defence of Bengal, Oriſſa, and the province of Benares, if we had no communication with Oude?—Undoubtedly, I conceive a very great diminution of our force might take place.

Do you conceive that by the poſſeſſion of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anapſhire, with thirteen thouſand of the Company's troops ſtationed in Oude, and with the facilities given on all occaſions by the Nabob's family for marching additional troops through the Nabob's dominions when occaſion required, that the Britiſh influence was ſufficiently maintained in Oude and they had every opportunity neceſſary for the defence of the dominions of Oude, or for quelling internal commotions?—Looking to fact, and ſeeing that from the year 1775 to the preſent day no attack has ever been made upon our poſſeſſions, and that no internal commotions of a formidable nature have been formed, I am undoubtedly of opinion the means which were uſed were ſufficient.

Was not that the opinion of the military men you were in the habit of converſing with?—I cannot take upon myſelf to inform the Committee of the opinions of others; I ſhould apprehend the error in India is too confident an opinion of our own ſtrength.

Have you been at Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anapſhire?—At Cawnpore and Futty Ghur.

Is Cawnpore fortified?—No.

It is an open cantonment?—Yes.

Is Futty Ghur fortified?—Certainly not.

That is an open cantonment?—They are not places of ſtrength, but cantonments where the Britiſh troops are collected.

What was the neareſt ſtation of any Engliſh cantonment to the troops ſtationed at Cawnpore, the loweſt of our ſtations in the Nabob's country?—They appear to have been Allahabad, about the diſtance of one hundred and twenty miles, Chunar to have been about the diſtance of ſixty miles from Allahabad; thoſe were the neareſt ſtations.

Allahabad is very recently a military ſtation?—Yes.

Therefore you cannot think that the cantons of Cawnpore, or Futty Ghur, could have received aſſiſtance from Allahabad, which was no military ſtation?—I ſtated that I was incompetent to form an opinion, not being a military man; but ſeeing that no attack had been made for thirty years, during which time we had been in poſſeſſion of thoſe Places, I was bound to regard them as ſufficient for defence; I reſt myſelf entirely on no attack having being made.

Do you think the Nabob could incur any danger of perſonal riſk from the diſbanding his army, whether he would incur any contempt in the eyes of his ſubjects from ſeeing that army ſet at liberty without his conſent?—I do not apprehend he was placed in circumſtances of danger of any ſort; becauſe I apprehend that ſuch was the awe inſpired by the Company's troops introduced into his dominions in conſequence of the diſbandment of his own, that none of his ſubjects could with ſafety to themſelves have entertained any deſign miſchievous to the Nabob's ſafety, but

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the miſchievous conſequence he incurred, I think, was, that the diſbandment of his troops was carried ſo far as to preclude him from the means of collecting his revenues. G. Johnſtone, Eſq.

Would he, according to the opinions of thoſe Eaſtern countries, have ſuffered any degradation in the eyes of his nobility, and thoſe reſiding near his perſon, in conſequence of ſeeing the army diſbanded without his conſent, and reforms introduced in which he appeared to have nothing to do, and done in deſpite of him?—No doubt by ſuch an interference in the internal ſtate of his affars, he would be regarded with a leſs degree of reſpect by his ſubjects than he would otherwiſe; and I think the probable conſequence that would enſue would be that a great number of his ſubjects would direct their attention more to the Britiſh Reſident and the Britiſh Power.

You have already ſtated that you had a good deal of intercourſe with the officers of the Bengal army, had you the happineſs of knowing the late Colonel Scott, and was he not only in your contemplation, but in that of every officer's you converſed with, an officer of the firſt character, and much eſteemed and reſpected?—I had not the good fortune to know Colonel Scott very intimately, but every thing I have heard of him leads me to concur entirely in the opinion which has been ſtated; I am diſpoſed to believe he was a man of very high honour and very high integrity; I believe, alſo, he was a man, in his intercourſe with Europeans, of extremely good temper; in his conduct towards the natives, I have heard, that, from not having, at an early period, mixed very much with them, there was a ſort of harſhneſs in his manners; and I have ſeen, in ſome inſtances, particularly when I was with Sir Robert Abercrombie, that there was not that ſort of courteſy which was uſual amongſt themſelves; at the ſame time I do not mean to caſt the leaſt reflection upon him; I entertain the higheſt opinion of Colonel Scott, and I believe, when he came to have more intercourſe with the natives, his juſt apprehenſion would very ſoon correct that quickneſs which I obſerved when I ſaw him.

Do you not know the higher ranks of Muſſulmen in thoſe countries, are peculiarly perſons of gravity of manners, of civility, and of gentleneſs?—Undoubtedly they are; I wiſh to add alſo, that if I had been to chooſe a perſon for the office of Reſident at Lucknow, I do not know any perſon I ſhould have preferred to Colonel Scott from what I have heard of him.

Do you know any thing of the actual conduct of Colonel Scott in the reſidency?—Certainly not beyond what is to be found in the papers; though I have always looked towards the people of that country with the ſincereſt attachment, I have not had communication of any ſort or kind with any one ſince I left it.

Therefore you cannot ſpeak of his conduct during the whole period of his reſidency?—Certainly not.

Do you not know that in 1794, when Colonel Scott attended Sir Robert Abercrombie, Colonel Scott was accuſed of having turned an Ambaſſador from the Rohillas, ſent to obtain peace, out of the tent, and to have led by it to the unfortunate iſſue of the battle of B——?—There was ſome ſtory of the kind, but I never could trace it to ſuch a ſource as induced me to believe it was fact; I believe there was a kind of miſapprehenſion in reſpect of a meſſenger the Rohillas had ſent into Sir Robert Abercrombie's camp.

Have you not heard frequently at Lucknow, that violence was uſed by Colonel Scott to the perſon of that meſſenger ſent in by the Rohillas?—I have heard it mentioned.

Have you that perſonal knowledge of theſe tranſactions yourſelf, which will enable you to ſpeak with any degree of certainty about them?—Certainly not.

Sir Alured Clarke.

Sir ALURED CLARKE *was called in and examined.*

In the year 1797, were not you Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's forces in Bengal, and ſenior member of the Bengal Council?—Yes, I was.

Who was then the Governor General?—My Lord Teignmouth, then Sir John Shore.

Did you accompany Sir John Shore to Lucknow, towards the cloſe of the year 1797, ſome ſhort time after the death of Aſoph ul Dowlah?—I went up nearly the ſame time he did, we did not go together, but we were there at the ſame time.

Were you at the conſultations held at Lucknow in December 1797, and the beginning of the year 1798, at Bibupore, which ended in the depoſing of Vizier Ali, and placing on the throne Saadut Ali, the preſent Vizier of the empire?—I am not quite ſure what may be meant by conſultations; if you mean in the uſual acceptation at meetings of the Council, I was not, for I was not in that ſituation at Lucknow.

At the time Sir John Shore was conſidering of the ſteps he was to purſue at Lucknow, were not you generally conſulted?—I had frequent converſations with Sir John Shore, he communicated to me moſt of his proceedings, if not all, I believe I may venture to ſay all.

You were conſulted by the Governor General on the terms of the treaty propoſed to be entered into between the Company and the Nabob Vizier Saadut Ali?—I do not recollect that I was conſulted particularly upon it; it was communicated to me—the intentions about it.

Was your opinion aſked upon the terms?—I cannot ſay that I recollect it was; it is poſſible that may be the caſe, my ſituation was not there as a member of the Council; any communication was in another capacity.

Was not your opinion aſked as a friend generally on all the meaſures adopted by Sir John Shore?—I have every reaſon to believe Sir John Shore communicated with me on almoſt every occurrence which took place there.

Do you remember making any obſervation particularly at Bibupore in the preſence of Colonel Collins, Mr. Edmonſtone, Colonel Scott, and Mr. Lumſden, by which you conceived that the increaſe from fifty-five and a half lacs of rupees to ſeventy-ſix was too great an increaſe at once, conſidering the reſources of the Vizier?—I cannot ſay I have the leaſt recollection of it, it is poſſible I may have been in company with thoſe gentlemen, but I have not the ſmalleſt recollection of an obſervation to that effect.

Comparing the ſum of fifty-five lacks of rupees to ſeventy-ſix, would it not have ſtruck your Excellency that the ſum was exceſſive?—Upon my word I have not any recollection that it had ſuch an effect upon my mind at the time, not the ſmalleſt; I do not know what effect it might have.

You ſaw the treaty before it was preſented to the Nabob?—At this diſtance of time I cannot poſitively ſay, but I think it is probable I did.

Was it not clearly underſtood by you, without adverting to whether you ſaw it before or after, when you looked at the treaty, and by all thoſe conſulted in framing the treaty, that if the Nabob paid his kiſts or inſtalments, and performed the different ſtipulations of the treaty, that no interference on the part of the Company was to be exerciſed in the internal management of the country, or in regard to his civil and military eſtabliſhment?—I really cannot charge my recollection ſufficiently to anſwer that queſtion, but I ſhould think the treaty itſelf will explain that thoroughly.

Did you not believe that after the concluſion of the treaty, the Nabob was to be the entire maſter of his country, uncontrouled manager thereof, and to poſſeſs in reality, full authority over his dominions, his houſehold affairs, his troops, and his ſubjects, as ſpecified in the treaty?—The treaty went no further than his paying thoſe kiſts; I do not recollect any ſtipulations there were further; I take for granted there was no intention then of interfering with him further than might be neceſſary from political conſiderations.

From

Sir Alured Clarke.

From the general impreſſion upon your mind now, do not you believe that the Nabob was to have the entire and uncontrouled management of the country and controul over his troops and his ſubjects?—Certainly I have no reaſon to believe otherwiſe.

Previous to Sir John Shore leaving Calcutta in March 1798, was your Excellency at Calcutta, or on your way there?—When he left Calcutta I was on my way to the Preſidency.

Did not you and the other Gentlemen of the Council highly approve of every part of Sir John Shore's proceedings at Lucknow?—As far as I recollect every one did: I had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with it, and I believe every other member of the Council had; I cannot charge my memory with the opinion of every one at this moment.

Did you not conſider the arrangements as permanent, and as highly advantageous in every point of view to the beſt intereſts of the Eaſt India Company, and founded on juſtice and ſound policy?—I certainly did.

During your ſtay at Lucknow, or on your march to that City, did you not hear that Vizier Ali, and the people who were connected with him, had made a rapid excurſion from a place called Hyder Ghur, had entered the Treaſury and jewel-office, and purloined a very conſiderable property belonging to the late Vizier?—I cannot ſpeak poſitively to that; I think I have a faint recollection of ſomething of the kind.

Perhaps I may bring the circumſtance to your recollection, which may enable you to anſwer the queſtion: Do you not remember that Vizier Ali did return rapidly to Lucknow; and in his way back to Hyder Ghur, where his army was encamped, he rode poſt, and got a fall which endangered his life?—It is poſſible that may have paſſed, but I do not recollect it.

You think he did purloin jewels and other treaſure?—I am not at all clear of it.

Did not you hear that Lord Teignmouth actually recovered ſome of the jewels, and gave them back to Saadut Ali?—I cannot ſpeak poſitively to it; I have ſome idea of it, but it is a very faint one.

You ſay you have ſome faint recollection of it?—Upon your ſpeaking of it, the thing has paſſed on my mind, ſince that I think I have ſome faint recollection of tranſactions of that kind, but it is ſo faint I cannot ſpeak to it.

How long did you continue acting Governor General after the departure of Sir John Shore for Europe?—I ſhould think about two months.

During that time, was not, as far as you know, the conduct of the Nabob in every reſpect moſt unexceptionable and exemplary?—I had very little reaſon to hear much about him during that ſhort period, but I do not recollect any thing diſadvantageous to him during that period.

At that time were not you in the habits of receiving the Lucknow newſpapers?—They were received through the Perſian Tranſlator, and any thing particularly neceſſary was communicated, I ſuppoſe, but I never received them myſelf.

During the period you were acting Governor General you heard nothing diſcreditable to the character of the Nabob?—I have not any thing in my recollection.

Did it ever enter into your contemplation during that very ſhort period to make any alterations, or ſuggeſt any in the arrangements made at Lucknow, and entered into with your entire approbation?—I muſt anſwer that queſtion very doubtfully, for I really cannot charge my memory with it; I do not recollect that I did; it is poſſible that I might. I ſhould hope it will be conſidered by the Houſe it is now a period of near ſeven years ſince thoſe tranſactions took place; I have been in England upwards of five, and really have diſcharged my mind moſt completely of all the buſineſs which paſſed there; I have had very little occaſion to refer to it ſince, and therefore my memory muſt be neceſſarily imperfect.

You delivered over the charge of Government to Marquis Wellesley, then Lord Mornington?—On Marquis Wellesley's arrival, he of courſe took charge of the Government.

Sir Alured Clarke.

Do you recollect, ſhortly after Lord Welleſley's arrival, his having any converſation with you about the affairs of Oude?—No, I do not recollect any particular converſations on the ſubject of the affairs of Oude; I think it is very poſſible he did converſe with me on the ſubject of the affairs at Oude, as well as the other parts of the adminiſtration he was going to undertake; I cannot poſitively ſay he did not, but I can only anſwer from my preſent recollection.

You mean to ſay you have no recollection of his holding converſations with you and the late Colonel William Scott as to the then recent tranſactions in Oude, and mentioning his intention of firſt reducing the Nabob's troops, and introducing a body of the Company's forces in that ſtate, and of demanding payment for the ſame beyond the ſum ſtipulated for by the Treaty?—I cannot ſay that I recollect that converſation; it is very poſſible there may have been converſations on that ſubject, but I have no recollection of any converſation of that kind ſoon after Lord Welleſley's arrival.

You have no recollection, that almoſt immediately after his arrival he intimated to you his intention of interfering in the civil and military affairs of Oude?—I have no recollection of it at this moment.

Did you on any occaſion, to the beſt of your recollection, adviſe him to any interference in the affairs of Oude, as being neceſſary, juſtifiable, or proper?—Upon my word I cannot ſay that I recollect my having given any advice on that ſubject, unſought; certainly, during the courſe of my being there, circumſtances aroſe which did occaſion alterations.

In the early part, before he went to the coaſt?—I do not recollect it; any thing that is in writing I do not mean by what I ſay to diſavow, but I have not ſeen a ſingle paper upon this ſubject.

On Lord Welleſley's going to the coaſt, about the cloſe of the year 1798, did his Lordſhip give you any directions relative to effecting any change in the arrangements at which you aſſiſted in Oude?—I do not recollect his leaving any directions with me at all; it is poſſible converſations may have paſſed on the ſubject, not that I recollect any, nor do I recollect any directions left with me when he went.

Do you recollect that he mentioned to you any intention of removing Mr. John Lumſden, the then Reſident at Lucknow, or that it might be neceſſary to ſend the late Colonel Scott on a ſpecial miſſion to Lucknow?—I cannot ſay that I recollect that; I do recollect that there was an intention of removing Mr. Lumſden, and that Colonel Scott was thought of and was afterwards employed and ſent there; I do not recollect that there was any arrangement made for that previous to his Lordſhip's going to the coaſt.

Mr. Lumſden aſſiſted you in the arrangements made between Sir John Shore and the Nabob Vizier with reſpect to placing him on the Muſnud?—I have very little doubt he muſt have been there; it was his buſineſs; but I do not recollect it.

How long did you act as Vice-Preſident of the Council of Bengal?—From the period of my Lord Welleſley's departure from Madras, which is not now in my recollection, until his return from Madras again; I believe the whole period, though I do not recollect the dates of his going or returning, might be about nine months.

During that period do you recollect whether Lord Welleſley conveyed to you his fixed determination of interfering in the affairs of Oude?—I do not quite underſtand the queſtion as put, "his fixed determination to interfere in the affairs of Oude"—he certainly wrote to me to ſay, that he wiſhed very much to carry into effect the plan of reducing the Vizier's troops, and the intention certainly was, when that was done, which I underſtood to be with the ſanction at leaſt, and approbation, I believe, of the Vizier himſelf, who certainly did not at all like to depend on the troops he then poſſeſſed; I believe that was the ground of it, and it was certainly afterwards in a certain degree carried into effect.

Did you, during the period of your ſo acting, in any manner accede to ſuch interference, or ſanction any infraction of the treaty of [illegible] [illegible]

Sir Alured Clarke.

Did you underſtand that by the reduction of the military eſtabliſhment of the Vizier, Lord Welleſley meant to diſband the greater part of the Nabob's army, and to introduce Britiſh troops in the place of thoſe ſo diſbanded?—I certainly underſtood the intention both of the Vizier and my Lord Welleſley was to get rid of as many of the Vizier's troops as they could, and as ſoon as they could; it was not practicable to do it immediately, and there were parts of the troops belonging to the Company in readineſs to ſupply the deficiencies as they might be able to reduce the Nabob's troops.

Did you underſtand that Lord Welleſley meant to reduce the whole of the Nabob's troops, and to introduce inſtead of thoſe troops ſo reduced an equal number or any number of the Britiſh troops?—It certainly was in contemplation to reduce the number of the Vizier's troops, and to ſupply him with troops of the Company's for the protection of his country in the ſtead of theirs.

Whether he demanded them or not?—I underſtood it to be done with the concurrence of the Vizier.

Do you mean by reducing the number that you underſtood or ſanctioned the reduction of the whole of the Nabob's army?—The more of them, as far as opinion went, I thought the better both for the Nabob and for us, for I thought he would be better ſerved by the troops intended to be ſubſtituted in their ſtead.

You mean to ſay, that reducing the number was the ſame, in your opinion, as reducing the whole?—My opinion only would have gone to thinking it better to reduce as many as they could: it was not practicable to do it all at once, it was done by degrees, and there were troops of the Company ready to replace them.

Did you underſtand Lord Welleſley to mean the reduction of the whole of the Nabob's troops?—I cannot ſay poſitively that that was his meaning; there perhaps might have been ſome troops they might not think it neceſſary to reduce; but I have every reaſon to believe he thought the more of them that were reduced the better; that is pretty nearly what I ſaid before in another anſwer. I rather think that was his opinion; it is very difficult for me to ſay what paſſed in another man's mind.

Did the communication you had with Lord Welleſley convey that; can you ſay poſitively that he meant that?—I cannot ſpeak poſitively to that; I think that was his idea, that as many ſhould be reduced as they could conveniently get rid of, and that the deficiency ſhould be ſupplied by the Company's troops, I do not know whether ſo many in number.

At the time the treaty of Lucknow was concluded in 1798, did not you underſtand that a reduction of a conſiderable part of the Nabob's army was neceſſary to enable him to pay the ſubſidy of ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees?—I have not at this moment in my recollection what the extent of his army was, but I ſhould have thought, and I think now, that a reduction of them was beneficial; I think it poſſible there might have been ſome reduction, but I cannot charge my memory.

On or about the 25th of January 1799, did not Marquis Welleſley write to you from Madras reſpecting the affairs of Oude?—I recollect receiving a letter from Lord Welleſley and from Madras reſpecting the affairs at Oude, the affairs I have been lately queſtioned on, but I do not recollect the date, and indeed, I may add, I ſhould not have recollected even that I had received ſuch a letter, if by mere accident it had not been put into my hand in this Houſe, amongſt the printed papers, for I had not ſeen it, neither had I the leaſt recollection of that letter.

Do you remember that in that letter (without adverting to the date) his Lordſhip requeſted you to diſpenſe with the ſervices of Colonel Scott, and to ſend him to Lucknow to aſſiſt Mr. Lumſden in thoſe reforms which were propoſed?—I have ſeen the letter in the printed papers, and I recollect perfectly the letter, but I cannot ſpeak now as to the date; the letter will explain itſelf. I have not in my recollection thoſe converſations to which the letter is ſuppoſed to allude, nor had I the letter in my recollection until I ſaw it.

At the time that Lord Welleſley wrote to you from Madras, did not perfect tranquillity prevail in Oude?—Upon my word I cannot recollect whether it did or not at that moment; it is clearly in my recollection that at different periods there was a want of tranquillity, but I cannot recollect whether at that moment that was the caſe.

Sir Alured Clarke.

You do not recollect from the contents of that letter?—No; it is entirely out of my recollection whether there was or was not.

Do you remember furniſhing Lord Welleſley with any report as to the inſtructions you furniſhed to Colonel Scott on his proceeding to Lucknow?— I really have not them in my recollection; if I did, they are probably ſomewhere to be found.

Withdrew.

After ſome time Sir Alured Clarke was again called in.

Was it communicated by Marquis Welleſley to the Council of Bengal the part that he inſtructed you to act in conveying your ultimate inſtructions to Colonel Scott?—Upon my word I cannot recollect whether it was or was not. I was at that time in the Government of Bengal during my Lord Welleſley's abſence; I do not recollect whether it was or was not, but I am ſure Colonel Scott could not have been ſent to Lucknow without its being with the knowledge of the whole Council. I have no recollection at this moment whether it was or was not, but I do not think it likely.

Almoſt immediately after Colonel Scott arrived at Lucknow, was not Mr. Lumſden removed, or did he not reſign his ſituation, and was ſucceeded by Colonel Scott?—I muſt ſpeak with a very faulty recollection of it. I preſume he was removed, for he went ſoon after, firſt, to aid Mr. Lumſden to carry into execution the plan which I underſtood the Vizier and Lord Welleſley both wiſhed to be carried into execution, of reducing the Vizier's troops and replacing them by ſome of the Britiſh troops. Colonel Scott, who was Adjutant General of the Bengal army, and was living with me, I could very ill ſpare, but I thought he would be ſo uſeful that I did ſpare him. I cannot recollect whether it was on any communication with the other members of the Council; I have ſaid it muſt be, but I did not at that moment advert to the circumſtance that he went as an aſſiſtant to Mr. Lumſden at firſt, and he might go under my orders as a military officer.

Did you ever hear the reaſons for Mr. Lumſden's removal or reſignation?—I muſt have heard at the time the reaſons, but they are quite out of my memory. I rather think there was reaſon to ſuppoſe that part of this plan would be carried on by Colonel Scott better, and that there might be ſome coolneſs between him and the Nabob.

You embarked for England late in February 1801?—I did.

After Lord Welleſley's return to Bengal in 1799, and previous to the time of your embarkation, did he make any intimation to you, as far as you remember, of his intention to deprive the Vizier of the rights he poſſeſſed in virtue of the treaty of 1798?—I do not recollect his ever making ſuch a declaration to me. What rights does the queſtion mean?

The poſſeſſion of his troops, his hereditary dominions, and his ſubjects.—No. I do not recollect any ſuch declaration, or any converſation on the ſubject, between Lord Welleſley and myſelf. I recollect repeated converſations, and repeated acts, with reſpect to the reduction of his troops, and the orders given for others to ſupply them.

Did his Lordſhip communicate to you, either privately or as a member of the Council, the correſpondence his Lordſhip held with the late Colonel Scott?—I muſt ſpeak ſtill under the ſame doubt. I have every reaſon to believe Lord Welleſley did occaſionally correſpond with Colonel Scott.

Did his Lordſhip communicate to you, either privately or as a member of the Council, the correſpondence between his Lordſhip and the late Colonel Scott up to the time of your embarkation?—Am I to underſtand by the correſpondence the whole of the correſpondence?

I mean the whole of the correſpondence.—Upon my word I cannot ſay whether he did or not. He frequently ſpoke to me on the ſubject of the negociations going on, but it is impoſſible for me to ſay whether he communicated the whole of it.

What reaſon did he aſſign, if he aſſigned any, for keeping that correſpondence from the conſultations of Council?—He never aſſigned any reaſon to me for it that I recollect.

The

Sir Alured Clarke.

The correſpondence received by you from the foreign Princes and Reſidents whilſt Preſident of the Council did you not think yourſelf bound to record immediately on the conſultations of Council?—Certainly, if they were of that nature that made it neceſſary. There was a ſort of correſpondence with the different Princes of the country that was much of it very trifling—merely complimentary, and things of that kind, I cannot recollect what all thoſe were, nor can I charge my memory particularly with reſpect to any time; but I take for granted every thing which it was neceſſary to lay before the Council I did.

All letters as to negociations between foreign Princes and the Bengal Government did you not think it your duty to record in the Council?—Any that I received; but I am not aware that I received any during the ſhort period you are aſking to, while I was Governor General, or afterwards, in Lord Welleſley's abſence.

Did you not embark for England in February 1801, without being aware that Lord Welleſley had determined to obtain, if poſſible, for the Company, poſſeſſion of the whole of Oude; or, failing in that, a ceſſion of territory compriſing one half of the Vizier's dominions?—I certainly did not know that Lord Wellefley had ſuch intentions.

As a member of the Council were you not entirely ignorant of ſuch an intention when you embarked?—I have ſaid before that I had no knowledge of his having any ſuch intention; certainly not.

You were Commander in Chief in 1798 and 1799, when Zemaun Shah approached towards Lahore?—Yes, I was, certainly.

Was not that Chief conſidered in India as an enemy to the Britiſh Power?—We certainly conſidered him as ſuch at the period mentioned.

Have you not heard that Colonel Malcolm was deputed to the Court of Veſpian purpoſely to prevail on the King of Perſia to make war on Zemaun Shah, to prevent his approach to Lahore?—I cannot charge my memory particularly with that being the object of his embaſſy. I believe there were other objects, but I am ſpeaking now entirely out of recollection of it. There were objects of another kind I think alſo that he had to effect; if that was one of them I do not know that it was.

Was not the object of Zemaun Shah's expedition generally conſidered to be for the conqueſt and the deſtruction of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan?—I do not know that it was for that only. It was for the invaſion of Hindoſtan, and the firſt impreſſion would probably have been made upon the province of Oude.

Did not the province of Oude lie between him and the poſſeſſions of the Company in Hindoſtan?—I do not know that it lay directly between, but it was the courſe he probably would have taken.

Conſidering the immenſe increaſe made to the ſubſidy, by the treaty of 1798 at which you aſſiſted, did you imagine that in addition the whole or any part of the army ſent to the frontiers under Sir James Craig would alſo be charged to the expence of the Vizier.—I have not in my recollection at this moment the words of the treaty, but I rather think it was intended that if any very great additional expence was created, that it would be neceſſary for him to bear a part of it; but I ſpeak in ſome doubt, the treaty itſelf will explain that; I think I have not read the treaty ſince the period of my leaving India.

When the ſubſidy was increaſed from fifty-five and a half lacs of rupees to ſeventy-ſix, that is from ſix hundred thouſand pounds to a million annually, was it not in your contemplation that the Company was to keep up a force ſufficient for the complete and entire defence of Oude?—That is really out of my recollection.

If a demand of five hundred thouſand pounds had been made on the Vizier in addition to the ſubſidy of ſeventy-ſix lacs of rupees in the ſame year that he mounted the throne, beyond the ſum he was to pay for his advancement to the Muſnud, and the repairs of Allahabad; do you not think that would have been an infraction of the treaty of 1798?

Withdrew.

The Committee determined that that queſtion ſhould not be put.

Sir Alured Clarke was again called in.

Sir Alured Clarke. Do you conceive that if the greater part of the Bengal army was drawn to the weſtern frontier of Oude to repel the invaſion of Zemaun Shah, that the Vizier ought to be burdened with the expence of the army, or the greater part of that expence.

Withdrew.

After ſome time Sir Alured Clarke was again called in, and the Queſtion propoſed.

It is ſo much out of my recollection the words of the treaty that was entered into with the Vizier, that I really am at a loſs to anſwer that queſtion.

I mean to aſk if the whole or the greater part of the Bengal army, the expence of which would be nearly two millions per annum, was drawn to the weſtern frontier of Oude, to repel the invaſion of Zemaun Shah, or any invader, it was reaſonable or right that the Vizier ſhould be called upon for the expence.—I really forget the ſtipulations of the treaty; if I could poſſibly conceive that ſo great an expence might be incurred if the whole army was taken there, it would go beyond the bounds of reaſon that he ſhould pay it all; but I do not know that there has been ſuch a caſe; if it is aſked as an opinion, that is the only opinion I can give on the ſubject.

Do you remember what is the amount of the expence of the Bengal army?—It is impoſſible my recollection ſhould ſerve me to anſwer that queſtion: it is a thing which might be eaſily found by an inquiry of the Court of Directors, but it is wholly impoſſible for me to ſay.

Do you not imagine that, excluſive of the amount of the ſubſidy in a pecuniary point of view, being allowed to poſſeſs Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Allahabad was of the greateſt conſequence in the ſcale of general defence?—Certainly, they were conſidered as ſuch, and they were conſidered as objects proper to aſk of the Vizier.

Were you acquainted with Colonel Scott?—I was perfectly well acquainted with him.

State to the Committee the character of Colonel Scott.—I had the beſt opportunities of knowing Colonel Scott perfectly well, he having been Adjutant General to the army, and living entirely with me; the opinion I entertained of him was of his being a man of extremely good abilities and high integrity, and as honourable a man in every reſpect as ever I was acquainted with in my life: that was an opinion formed long ago, and I have never heard any thing that ſhould give me the leaſt reaſon to alter it.

Do you not conſider the poſſeſſion of the Doab, and of the province of Oude, as eſſential for the ſecurity of the Company's poſſeſſions in Bengal?—I certainly conſider them as material objects of the general diviſions, both of the Vizier's dominions and our own.

Do you conſider the open cantonments of Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anopſhire, troops ſtationed at thoſe diſtant cantonments, and the body of troops that has generally been ſtationed there, of themſelves a ſufficient defence for that country, without on ſome occaſions calling in aſſiſtance from the lower parts of Bengal in caſes of emergency?—I certainly conſidered it otherwiſe; I did not conſider it ſufficient; but during the time I held the command, I recommended ſtrengthening the forces very much on the approach of Zemaun Shah to attack that frontier.

Would you not conceive that the Vizier's country, left in that ſtate and condition that country has generally been in, I mean the internal Government of the country, with an immenſe body of troops ſubjecting the Vizier to large expences to keep up thoſe troops, that the country was in a very improper ſituation for the approach of any enemies, or the Marhattas?—I ſhould think ſo; I have before given an opinion in part; that it was propoſed reducing the Vizier's eſtabliſhment, and for the Company's troops to replace them; the idea chiefly of recommending that to the Vizier was, that his troops were conſidered as being really undiſciplined, irregular in almoſt every reſpect, and frequently dangerous to the country.

Withdrew.

Committee of the whole Houſe, on The *Oude* Charge.

Veneris, 20° die Junii 1806.

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, Eſquire, in the Chair.

WILLIAM COWPER, Eſquire, *called in, and Examined.*

W. Cowper, Eſq.

IN 1798, 1799, and 1800, were you not a Member of the Supreme Council at Fort William in Bengal?—I was.

I believe * I had the honour of embarking with you in the ſame ſhip the latter end of February 1801?—You had.

When you ſo embarked in the Lady Burgeſs, did you know that Lord Welleſley had endeavoured to obtain poſſeſſion of the whole of Oude for the Company; but failing in that, the entire half of thoſe dominions, in lieu of the ſubſidy of ſeventy-ſix lacs of Rupees fixed by the Treaty of 1798?—Officially I did not; it is neceſſary I ſhould explain how I was ignorant of that circumſtance; for ſeveral months previous to my return to England, I was under the neceſſity of abſenting myſelf from an attendance on the Board in conſequence of ſevere indiſpoſition and complaint in my eyes; it is the cuſtom in conducting the Buſineſs of the Bengal Government to ſend the papers to be conſidered in Council round in circulation. After my confinement, the Secretary, from an attention to a member of the Board, continued to ſend for ſome time thoſe papers in the boxes to my houſe; but I found it neceſſary, from the real ſtate of my health, to write officially, directing him in future not to ſend thoſe papers to me, that it was impoſſible I could peruſe them, and conſequently it was only impeding the buſineſs to have them ſent to me; from that time, till I attended the Council for the purpoſe of reſigning my ſituation at the Board, I never had a paper ſent to me officially, of courſe I could not be officially informed of the circumſtances mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman. It is neceſſary I ſhould explain that I was privy to the meaſure the Honourable Gentleman mentions, but it was by perſonal communication with the Governor General. A month or two before I left Bengal, the Governor General did me the honour to invite me to a garden houſe he ſet apart for my accommodation; I was in conſtant communication with him from that time till my departure, and I perfectly recollect, that in a confidential communication which paſſed between us a few days before I left India for England, he particularly, in deſiring me to make communication to perſons high in office in this country, included that ſubject. I alſo had frequent communications with him upon it at other times, at merely occaſional meetings, when I ſaw him at breakfaſt, or at other times. I had no official information of it whatever. I ſhould add, that I was not reſponſible, under the Act, for any acts done by the Council when my attendance was not regular.

You mean diſtinctly to ſtate, that from 1798 until within a month or two before your departure, you were entirely ignorant, as a Member of the Council, of his Lordſhip's intentions of retaining the whole of Oude for the Company, or failing in that, one half?—By no means; there was an application, I believe, about the month of November 1799, or nearly about that period, a propoſition from the Nabob to the Governor General to abdicate his throne; all the correſpondence that paſſed on that occaſion I was privy to; that was previous to the period I have before mentioned, of my being obliged to retire from the Council from indiſpoſition. I alſo perfectly recollect my great anxiety that that negociation ſhould not fail; and nothing gave me greater uneaſineſs, conceiving it of the greateſt importance to the intereſts of the Britiſh Empire, than to find that it finally had failed.

Did you not approve of the Treaty made in 1798, by Sir John Shore?—Entirely.

State how long you have been in India?—I was in India from May 1769 till February 1801.

* Mr. Paulk

W. Cowper, Esq.

Be so good as to state whether you had constant communication and the fullest information from the Governor General, as a Member of the Council, in every transaction of his Government during the time Lord Wellesley was Governor General?—I firmly believe I had; it is impossible to conceive that any two people, situated as myself and the Noble Marquis were relatively, could have at all times on the business of Government more unreserved and full communications. It was impossible any body could be treated with greater marks of attention, or receive greater proofs of his confidence than I did as a Member of the Council during the whole of my residence in India after the arrival of the Noble Marquis.

You have been in Oude?—I have, but it is a very long time since.

Will you state your opinion of the state of the administration of the Nabob of Oude during the time you were there?—It is impossible to conceive a state of greater anarchy or misrule than has prevailed in the dominions of Oude, as far back certainly as I can recollect; there has been neither Law nor Justice, nor subordination of any kind.

As far as you had the knowledge, did the resources of the country decline during your knowledge of them?—They continued to decline from the first acquaintance I had with the dominions of Oude, till the last hour of my staying in India.

Were they in a progressive state of decline during the whole of that time?—Yes.

To what cause do you suppose that decline of the Revenues is to be attributed?—To the total want of all government in that country.

What was the state of the Police of the Country?—There was none that I ever heard of.

Were robberies frequent?—Very so, as far as I am informed; but I beg it to be understood, that I am speaking of the time I myself was there; they certainly were, when I was there, very frequent; every possible act of outrage the subjects of Oude were exposed to.

State during what period you were in Oude, from what time to what time?—I arrived in Oude in January or February 1783, and left it in the month of February 1784; I was only a year there.

While you were a Member of the Supreme Council in Bengal, what did you understand to be the opinion of the Court of Directors respecting the reduction of the Troops in the service of the Nabob of Oude?—From all the communications and directions received from the Court of Directors on that subject, as far as I recollect them through the five hundred volumes I have been a party to, I cannot be expected to refer to dates particularly; their uniform opinion was, that nothing could be more ruinous to the state and the affairs of Oude than the existence of those Troops, and the most earnest recommendations to their Council were to prevail on the Nabob to reduce them as much as possible, as much as was consistent with the safety of the Country and the collection of the Revenues.

You belonged to the Council when the Nabob's Troops were disbanded, in the years 1799 and 1800?—I did belong to the Council at that time.

You approved of that measure?—Entirely.

Did you consider that the Council were at that time acting in conformity with the orders and instructions of the Court of Directors?—Most undoubtedly; on that subject I beg leave to refer to a Letter of the Court of Directors, of the 15th May 1799, paragraph 40, page 30, of N° 1.—"The large, useless, and expensive "Military establishment within the Oude dominions, appears to us to be one of the "principal objects of economical reform; and we have much satisfaction in finding "that the subject has already come under your consideration."

Did you consider that in the relative situation of the Nabob towards the Company, the reduction of his Troops was any attack on what was called his independence?—Certainly not.

Did you consider the Nabob to be at all in the light of an independent Sovereign, in respect of the Company's Government?—Certainly not.

What

W. Cowper, Esq.

What were the circumstances in his situation, which, in your opinion, differed from the situation of an independent Sovereign?—They are so various it would be very difficult to recite them; perhaps one or two circumstances will sufficiently shew; he could not be possibly considered as an independent Prince, certainly he cannot, with any reference to the interpretation of the writers on the Law of Nations in Europe. I take the liberty to refer to a note I made in looking over Monsieur de Vattel; speaking of the allies and the friends of the Romans, he says, "Most of these, though called friends and allies of the Romans, no longer formed states; within themselves they were governed by their own Laws and Magistrates, but without they were obliged to follow the Orders of Rome; they dared not themselves make war nor alliance, nor could they treat with nations." I take the liberty of quoting that passage to the House, for the purpose of applying it to the 13th Article of the Treaty of 1798, made between the East India Company and the Nabob Vizier Saadut Ali Khan. "As the political interests of the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan and the English Company are the same, it is expedient, and agreed, that all correspondence between the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan and any foreign Power or State shall be carried on with the knowledge and concurrence of the Company; and the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan agrees and promises that no correspondence contrary to the tenor of this Article shall be carried on by him." On that and a variety of other circumstances that I could adduce, though not immediately in my recollection while I stand at this bar, I found my opinion that the Nabob cannot be considered as an independent Prince.

Do you recollect any instance of the Governor General having required him to appoint particular persons as his Ministers?—I do; Lord Cornwallis did during his government, and, as I recollect, the Records will shew there was an interference of that kind by the Governor and Council, and I believe also that the Ministers appointed afterwards, during the reign of Vizier Ali, were appointed at the recommendation of the Company; however, of this last fact I am not quite certain; but I beg to refer to the Records on that subject; it is a very long time since those occurrences happened, and I certainly did not expect, after my return to Europe, I should be called upon to speak to them, and therefore it is possible I may be in some instances inaccurate.

Do you recollect any instance in which Sir John Shore requested the Nabob to appoint two persons as his Ministers?—I think I do, when Sir John Shore went up to Lucknow, for the purpose of making arrangements at Oude with the Nabob of Oude, but I cannot really refer to dates.

Did you know Colonel Scott?—I had the honour of knowing Colonel Scott, and a better man, a man more beloved or more respected than Colonel Scott, I am sure never went to India, nor died in India; perhaps on the subject of Colonel Scott's character, I can mention a circumstance which will be of much more importance to it than any thing I could say on the subject, and it is this: on an occasion of the mention of that gentleman in the presence of Lord Cornwallis, then Governor General, at the time I believe Major Scott, as he was then, was in a high military office under Government, his Lordship expressed to me the highest respect and esteem for that gentleman's character.

Did not the Ministers of Oude consider themselves, and were not they considered as responsible not only to the Nabob of Oude, but to the British Government also, for their conduct?—Completely so; I believe the Records will shew that in the fullest and clearest manner; and it certainly was the opinion of all the subjects of Oude that they existed only under the protection of the British Government; they could not have held their places an hour without that protection.

Do you know of any act of extortion, injustice, or violence, of the late Governor Lord Wellesley, while he was in India?—Certainly not.

What was the general opinion entertained in India, both amongst Europeans and Natives, of the late Governor General, as far as you had opportunities of being acquainted with them?—My communication with the Europeans and Natives was confined to those at Calcutta; as far as that communication gave me an opportunity of knowing their sentiments, nothing could be more favourable to the late Governor General in every respect.

How

W. Cowper, Esq.

How do you think the imputation of rapine, injuſtice, oppreſſion, hypocriſy, and murder, againſt the late Governor General, would be received in India, either by the Europeans or the Natives?— Certainly with great ſurprize, and I ſhould think with great indignation alſo.

Had you any opportunity of being acquainted with the conduct of Mr. Henry Welleſley during his miſſion into Oude?—I had not; his deputation to Oude took place after my return to England.

Had you any knowledge of the general character Mr. Henry Welleſley bore?—I believe a moſt excellent one, as far as I have had opportunities of knowing it whilſt I was in India.

Does your opinion, that the Company had a right to diſband the Troops of the Nabob, ariſe from any knowledge you had of an agreement that the Company ſhould do ſo; do you find it in any Treaty, or do you only judge generally from his ſituation?—I judge generally from his ſituation, and the whole practice of the Company, with reſpect to the government of that Country relatively to their own.

At the time the Treaty of 1798 was entered into, which guaranteed to him that Country, had he any Troops or any Forces of his own?—He certainly had an armed rabble.

He had ſuch an army as might be called an armed rabble?—Certainly, ſuch as could not be conſidered as military Troops.

Do you not think that if the Nabob had imagined when the Country was guaranteed to him by that Treaty, any claim would be made by the Company to diſband his Troops, he would have had an article inſerted to ſecure to him the right of keeping up his army?—I cannot give any opinion upon that queſtion.

Does not the Treaty guarantee to him the full dominion over his houſehold affairs, his Troops, and his ſubjects?—Yes, there is that clauſe in the Treaty.

He had an army at that time?—Yes, which the Company recommended ſhould be removed as ſoon as poſſible.

You were only one year in Oude?—No, that was a very eventful period.

Do you not know that Mr. Haſtings received addreſſes from the inhabitants of Calcutta, and India in general, after his return to England?—I do recollect there was ſome addreſs to Mr. Haſtings at the time of his departure from the inhabitants of Calcutta.

Have you no recollection of an addreſs to Mr. Haſtings after his departure?—There was one on his trial, I believe.

Have you any recollection of an addreſs from the inhabitants of the Hills to Mr. Haſtings, when they heard he was accuſed?—No, I have ſo little knowledge of the trial of Mr. Haſtings, I cannot ſpeak upon that.

Was not Mr. Haſtings extremely popular at Calcutta?—I cannot ſay as to that.

Was there not a general addreſs to Mr. Haſtings when he left Calcutta?—Yes, of the Britiſh Inhabitants.

With your ideas, that the Revenue was on the decline from the firſt hour of your acquaintance with Oude to the laſt, if the whole or nearly the whole of the Bengal Army had been drawn to the frontiers for mutual defence, do you conceive that the Nabob ought to be required to pay the whole of the expence?—I think the Company would have had a right to make ſuch a demand upon him, but I do not ſay that any Government would have thought it politic to exact it from him.

Had you any opportunity of knowing the actual ſtate of the finances of Oude in 1784, when you were in Oude?—I certainly at that time did know them, but it is impoſſible for me, ſtanding at this Bar, to ſtate them; it is a matter of account which paſſed many years ago; they were then in a very bad ſtate, and have been ſince on the decline.

Have you any recollection, within a few lacs of rupees, of the amount?—I really cannot ſtate it, I might appear to be very inaccurate, and ſtate perhaps within the amount of fifty lacs, but I really cannot anſwer the queſtion.

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W. Cowper, Esq.

In 1792 3, had you any opportunity of knowing the Revenues of Oude?—I certainly had opportunities, becauſe I could have referred to the Accountant's Office, where a ſtatement of them would be found.

In 1792-3, had you any opportunity of knowing the Revenues of Oude?—I had no other opportunity than that afforded to every Member of the Bengal Government to conſult the Records, of courſe there were Accounts to be found in the Accountant General's Office.

Did you ever ſee a ſtatement of that kind?—Of courſe I muſt.

Have you any faint recollection of the ſtate of the Revenues in 1793?—No, I have not, as referable to any other period.

In 1797-8, towards the cloſe of the year 1797, and the beginning of 1798, had you any opportunity of ſeeing an account of the Revenues of Oude?—Whilſt I continued a Member of the Council, I had always the ſame opportunities of conſulting the Accounts of the Revenues of Oude as well as thoſe of Bengal.

You have ſtated, that you conſidered the Revenues to be on the decline from the firſt year you were acquainted with them to the laſt?—I have.

In the Treaty of 1798, was there not an engagement on the part of the Nabob, pledging himſelf, in concert with the Britiſh Government, to the reduction of his Troops and Expences?—I believe there was.

Have you any knowledge of the Nabob having reduced his Troops and Expences, according to the engagements therein contained?—I certainly have not; on the contrary, that was the complaint of the Government of Bengal againſt the Nabob, that no entreaty, no application whatever, had the ſmalleſt tendency in producing that effect.

Repeated remonſtrances were made to him upon that ſubject, which were ineffectual?—Certainly, the records will be found to abound with them.

From your knowledge of the ſituation of Oude, you ſtate, that there were ſeveral outrages committed in that country?—Yes.

Alſo that the Police of the country was very bad?—Yes.

Can you ſtate to the Committee, whether outrages and enormities, and the bad ſtate of the Police, were peculiar to Oude, and did not exiſt in any other part of India?—Excluſively of the Company's dominions, I believe that the ſame anarchy prevails throughout India.

As a Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, was it your opinion, that it was your duty, whenever you found the Police of any Government in India, a dependent Government, or any other to be miſerably bad, and defective, according to your opinion of Governments, to interfere in the internal regulation of that Government ſo found defective?—Certainly not, except thoſe that were under particular circumſtances of connection with the Britiſh Government.

You did not feel it your duty?—Certainly not; if my ſituation had been at Madras, I ſhould have thought it neceſſary to have adviſed an interference, under the ſame circumſtances of miſrule, in the provinces belonging to the Nabob of Arcot.

You did not conceive it your duty, however you might be convinced of the defective ſtate of any Government in India, not immediately properly ſo called, attached to the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India as a Member of the Council, though convinced of the very defective ſyſtem purſued by that Government, to interfere and compel a complete change in that Government by force or otherwiſe?—Certainly not, unleſs it was under the controul in ſome meaſure of the Company, if you mean a free independent State, ſuch as the Marhatta State or Berar, governed as it has been before it fell into our hands.

Did you conceive, as a Member of the Council, that it was your bounden duty, ſuppoſing it to be your opinion that the Police and Government of Oude was extremely defective, to reſort to every means in your power to compel a reform, and ſuch a reform in the Government of that Country as you pleaſed to dictate?—I certainly, as an individual Member, if that queſtion had been put to me, ſhould have ſaid that it would depend entirely on the circumſtances; particular circumſtances

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muſt be ſtated to juſtify me in forming the opinion how far I ſhould think it right to exerciſe the power of the Eaſt India Company over any particular ſtate, whether Oude or any other.

Give a general anſwer to the queſtion, what you conceived to be your duty as a Member of the Council with reſpect to Oude, in conſequence of your connection with that country, to compel ſuch a reform in the Government of Oude as to you and the Council might appear right?—I ſhould certainly think it proper to endeavour to produce ſuch a reform by every practicable and proper means; though I ſhould at the ſame time be very much diſpoſed to think that no ſimple remonſtrances would have produced any effect whatever,

You have ſtated that you ſhould think it would have been your duty, as a Member of the Council, to endeavour to produce a reform by every practicable and proper means; do you think every means which would be practicable, would be proper?—No, I certainly cannot go that length.

From the period of your firſt arrival in Bengal to the preſent, did you ever underſtand there was any general opinion in that country, otherwiſe than that the Nabob was totally and completely under the ſubjection of the Britiſh Government?—I certainly always ſo conſidered him, and in my ſeat at the Board, my conduct and opinions there were given in conſequence of ſo conſidering him.

Do you ever recollect a period when any material affair was managed at Lucknow either under the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, Aſoph ul Dowlah, or Saadut Ali, without the direct interference and controul of the Britiſh Government?—I ſhould think not, as far back as I am authoriſed to ſpeak; till I was in the Supreme Council, of courſe I had no regular communication of what was done with reſpect to Oude by the Bengal Government.

Do you recollect that the Nabob Saadut Ali is indebted to the protection and ſupport of the Eaſt India Company for his life and ſubſiſtence for a long period of years?—He certainly is.

Can you mention who was the firſt of Saadut Ali's family who was Vizier Nabob of Oude?—The father of Sujah Dowlah.

Then Saadut Ali is the grandſon of the firſt Vizier Nabob of Oude?—Yes.

Can you remember who the grandfather was?—Supta Jung.

Can you remember from whence he came?—He came at firſt from Perſia.

In what profeſſion?—A mere adventurer.

Did he obtain the protection of the Great Mogul, and was he not the firſt perſon who had the Revenues of Oude, as the dependent of the Mogul Court?—Yes.

Was the Country of Oude conquered by the Engliſh?—Yes.

You conſidered it as a conquered Country?—Yes.

Do you remember that Rohillcund was conquered by the Britiſh arms?—Yes.

And that it was left in the poſſeſſion of Sujah Dowlah?—It was.

Do you know who paid Saadut Ali's ſtipend, or penſion of forty thouſand a year, from the time he left, till the time he aſcended the Muſnud?—I think he received his penſion from his Brother; but the Records will ſhew that in a moment.

Do you know that any Police has been introduced into the reſerved territory of the Nabob of Oude; can you ſay that any Police has been introduced into that half of Oude which has been reſerved by the Treaty of 1801?—I certainly cannot ſpeak to that ſubject any more than I can to the Hiſtory of China; it is, that I have no opportunity of knowing.

Do you know that any Police has been introduced into that reſerved territory?—I do not know that there has not been any.

What year did you arrive in Bengal?—In May 1769.

Was 1783 the firſt period of your going to Lucknow?—It was.

From

W. Cowper, Esq.

From that period up to the concluſion of 1798, when the Treaty was concluded between the Vizier and Sir John Shore, the Police continued the ſame?—I ſhould rather think it became worſe progreſſively; it was very bad, nothing hardly could be worſe than it was, when I was there myſelf; I have no reaſon to believe it altered for the better after that period.

During the time you were at Lucknow, can you ſtate any act of cruelty which was committed to your knowledge?—A great number; I could ſtand at this Bar, and recite them till two in the morning.

Exerciſe your memory a little to give the Committee ſome inſtances?—I will give an inſtance of a moſt atrocious robbery and murder, committed within a very ſhort diſtance of my own habitation; I could refer to the procedure, as a regular account of it was written by the then Reſident at Oude to the Governor General in Council; that Report will be a much better proof to this Committee of the truth of the circumſtance, than my ſtating it on my own knowledge.—It happened, during my reſidence at Oude, that we were one night a company aſſembled at ſupper, when a native, a ſervant of one of the company, ruſhed in and informed us, that banditti were plundering and murdering at the houſe of a Banker, within fifty yards of where we were ſitting. It happened that the Officer who commanded the Reſident's Guard, was one of the party; he immediately roſe, as we all did, and taking along with him the Reſident's Guard, went to the place; I accompanied him, and ſo did ſeveral other Gentlemen preſent. As we approached the houſe, the whole ſtreet was ſtrewed with bodies, which had been cut down; when we entered the houſe, we found it had been completely plundered, a very large ſum of money carried off, and a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle preſented itſelf to us of thoſe who had been murdered, in order to prevent, as we ſuppoſe, any intelligence being given till the purpoſe was finally effected; for they left perſons lining the ſtreets, who murdered every perſon who attempted to paſs thoſe ſtreets till they had completely gutted the houſe, and carried off this plunder, and left them then with their arms cut through, their legs cut off, and ſome killed outright. It appeared next morning on enquiry, that this was a large banditti, four hundred in number, who had had the audacity, ſo little were they apprehenſive of interruption from the police of Lucknow, to march through the city with lights, with flambeaus and ladders; and notwithſtanding the alarm this muſt have created, they had retired without being oppoſed in any form by the Officers appointed to guard the city.

That was in 1783 or 1784?—Yes.

When did you become a Member of the Supreme Council?—I was appointed a Member of the Supreme Council by the Court of Directors ſome time in May 1790.

Who was then Governor General?—Lord Cornwallis.

Did you ever think it neceſſary to ſtate that atrocious tranſaction to Lord Cornwallis?—Undoubtedly, it is on the Records; the whole hiſtory of that tranſaction, and of all the other breaches of police, were tranſmitted to the Governor General in Council, and made a part of the Records. I do not mean to ſtate that I ever individually ſtated this fact to Lord Cornwallis.

As a Member of Council, you cannot take upon you to ſay that you ever mentioned that circumſtance to Lord Cornwallis?—No, nor a hundred other tranſactions to which I was witneſs.

As a Member of the Council at Bengal, did you ever recommend to Lord Cornwallis a reform of the affairs of Oude?—Undoubtedly, theſe things have been the ſubjects of converſation with Lord Cornwallis, with Lord Teignmouth, and with every Gentleman in the Supreme Council; I as well as every other Member of the Council had nothing more at heart than to produce ſuch a reform if it had been practicable.

To what do you attribute the abſtaining from introducing a reform into Oude when the atrocities were ſo enormous?—If the Records are conſulted, it will be found that every poſſible effort and endeavour has been made from the time I left Lucknow in 1783, to introduce ſuch a reform into the dominions of Oude, the Council have had nothing more at heart than, if poſſible, to produce ſuch a reform.

Do you know any thing of their ordering any Troops to effect ſuch a reform?—I do not remember any circumſtance of the kind.

From

W. Cowper, Esq.

From your knowledge of the conſtitution of Government, and the dominions of Oude, do you underſtand it to be a State dependent upon and under the protection of the Britiſh Government?—I certainly have always ſo underſtood it.

You underſtood it then to be a conſtitution and Government dependent upon and ſubject to the ſuperintending power and protection of the Britiſh territory?—I did ſo underſtand it, it is alſo my opinion that the territory of Oude, and the Prince of Oude, could not exiſt many months unleſs it was ſo protected by the Engliſh Government; it would be over-run by external enemines, or deſtroyed by internal rebellion, I ſhould think certainly within a twelvemonth after we ſhould have withdrawn our protection from it.

Did you in your ſituation in India, conſider that the conduct of the Governor General Marquis Welleſley relating to the Government of Oude, was ſuch as became neceſſary even to protect the exiſtence of the State of Oude as a Government in order, in tranquillity, and in continued exiſtence?—I am not acquainted with any thing which happened ſince my return in 1801.

Were you, during your reſidence in India, perſonally acquainted with any part of Marquis Welleſley's conduct as Governor General of Bengal reſpecting the territory of Oude?—Undoubtedly, every part of his conduct reſpecting the territory of Oude, from the time of his arrival till the time I left Bengal, I was acquainted with.

From the opinion that you formed, and had the means of forming, reſpecting the conduct of Marquis Welleſley while you did reſide there, and poſſeſſed the information you did, do you think that his conduct as Governor General reſpecting the Government of Oude was ſuch as tended to the intereſt of the Britiſh Government in India, and to the protection of the Government of Oude?—In the higheſt degree.

During your reſidence in that Country at the period I am ſpeaking of, did it come to your knowledge that any act was done by his orders or authority contrary to what you take to be his duty as Governor General in India?—Certainly not, or it would have been my duty to have ſtated ſuch deviation on the Records of Council.

And you never did, on the Records of Council, ſtate any objection to any conduct which came to your knowledge of his proceedings in India?—I did not; the Committee are aware theſe are queſtions which go directly to implicate me in the Charges urged againſt Marquis Welleſley; however, I am conſcious that whilſt I held my ſituation in India, I always acted for the good of my Country to the fulleſt of my power, and I have not the ſmalleſt objection to anſwer every queſtion which may be put.

As a Member of the Council, had you any opportunity in Council of offering your diſſent to a propoſition made to the Nabob of Oude for ceding the whole of his territories, or, in the event of his not doing that, at leaſt the half?—I have not for the reaſons I have already aſſigned, that I never was preſent from the month of July or Auguſt till my return from India, except on one day, which was the laſt Council held before my departure, when I attended merely to give in my reſignation.

Do you recollect having ſigned a Letter on the 31ſt of Auguſt 1801; to the Court of Directors?—Certainly it is impoſſible I can recollect that out of the hundred thouſand letters I have ſigned.

Whether, knowing repeatedly what the conduct of the Governor General was in reſpect to Oude, and what was paſſing in Council, if you had felt a material diſapprobation to that conduct, you ſhould not have thought yourſelf bound to have gone to the Council to have ſeen the proceedings there, and to have recorded your diſſent?—Moſt undoubtedly I ſhould.

Do you remember, from the period of your firſt going to India till your return to this country, that there ever was a Governor General who conſulted his Council more confidentially or more fully than Marquis Welleſley?—Certainly not.

Whether the Members of former Councils were conſulted more in the private buſineſs carried on, than the Marquis Welleſley conſulted his Council during the periods you were acquainted with it?—I believe not; but I wiſh it not to be underſtood

derſtood that the moſt confidential communications did not exiſt between the other Governors General and the Councils; I had the happineſs to enjoy the confidence of Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore, in an equal degree. *W. Cowper, Eſq.*

Did you from the month of July 1798 to November 1799, a complete period of ſixteen months, ever ſee Lord Welleſley twice?—He was at Madras, I believe, during almoſt the whole of that time.

From the month of July 1798 to the month of November 1799, did you ſee Lord Welleſley twice?—I cannot poſitively ſay I ſaw him twice, or that I did not ſee him two hundred times; all I can ſay is, that I had continual intercourſe with the Governor General, from the time of his arrival till he took his departure for Madras.

About the month of January or February 1800, did you not go one morning to breakfaſt with Lord Welleſley, and ſtay a conſiderable period waiting for Lord Welleſley?—It is impoſſible I ſhould charge my memory with ſuch a circumſtance; I may have waited ten thouſand times for Lord Welleſley, at the times I went there; it could not be expected that Lord Welleſley would be always in his parlour to receive company.

To the beſt of your knowledge and belief, and as far as you remember now, was Lord Welleſley more than twice in your houſe while you remained at Garden Reach?—Frequently; I really may ſay, that while I remained at Garden Reach, while thoſe houſes were in my poſſeſſion, and Lord Welleſley lived at a houſe at ſome ſmall diſtance from mine, hardly an evening paſſed when we did not meet; nothing could be more common than for Lord Welleſley to walk over my grounds every evening, and it was my cuſtom to go back with him and drink tea; if Lord Welleſley was not entertained at my houſe, it certainly was my fault entirely; his Lordſhip would certainly have done me the honour to come to my houſe whenever I had intimated it would be convenient to me to ſee his Lordſhip.

While you were a Member of the Council, did Lord Welleſley treat the Council with uſual attention in official communications, or did he not?—He certainly did.

Had you, as a Member of the Council, any reaſon to complain of any communication being withheld which ought to have been given?—I do not remember any inſtance of any ſuch reaſon.

Have you not ſaid that ſome time after the treaty of 1798, previous to your leaving India, you thought it adviſable, and wiſhed that ſome part of the territory of Oude ſhould come into poſſeſſion of the Company?—Yes.

Did you entertain a wiſh that ſome part of the territory ſhould come to the Company for the mere purpoſe of improving the police of the country, or from the apprehenſion that if it did not come into the poſſeſſion of the Company, the Revenues would fail, for the providing for the Troops kept by the Company?—Thoſe combined reaſons, and many others, becauſe I was of opinion ſuch an event would have anſwered all the purpoſes which both the Government at home and abroad had been endeavouring to produce ſo many years.

Whether the poſſible decay of the Revenues formed a part of that conſideration?—Undoubtedly.

Do you not conceive that the ſituation of Oude would have been much better for the happineſs of the five or ſix millions of inhabitants living in that Country if it had been entirely under the Britiſh Government, than if left under the Nabob of Oude?—Moſt undoubtedly, inaſmuch as I think the Government of the Eaſt India Company much better than the miſrule which has ſo long reigned in the dominions of the Nabob of Oude, where there never has been any Government.

Do you not conſider the good government of the Vizier's Country to be nearly connected with the ſecurity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in Bengal?—Undoubtedly I did.

You have ſaid that there was a gradual decline of the Revenues of Oude from 1783: to what, from your knowledge of the tranſactions of the Country, do you impute that gradual decline?—To the total want of order in the collection of the Revenues, the want of Police, the anarchy which prevails in the mode of the collection, the total want of any Court of Juſtice, and a variety of other circumſtances;

W. Cowper, Esq. in short, every circumstance that tends to render a Country happy in the one instance, or distracted in the other.

The extravagance of the Nabob of course was a cause; were there not other causes, such as Loans made at usurious interest?—Certainly; the late Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah most certainly was as profuse and improvident a Prince as ever reigned; perhaps at the same time his extravagance placed him in a great measure at the mercy of a vast variety of extortioners, who took advantage of his situation, and lent him money, or pretended to lend him money, at a most scandalous and most abominable usurious interest; of course that mode of supplying his wants must have added in the greatest degree to all his difficulties, and increased by their operations the disorders of his Country.

What was supposed to be the rates at which those Loans were transacted?—I had no particular opportunity of knowing, but I understood they were at the rate of near three per cent. per month.

Withdrew.

JOHN RYLEY, Esquire, *called in, and examined.*

John Ryley, Esq. IN 1801 were you in India?—I was.

How many years have you been in India?—Ten years.

In what situation?—During that time I have been in several situations.

From a Writer up to a junior Merchant?—Latterly to that of a senior Merchant.

You filled the different situations before coming to be appointed a Collector?—Of course.

When were you appointed a Collector?—In 1800 I think.

Were not you mostly occupied out of Calcutta, and very much among the Natives?—I was only one year in Calcutta, I mean resident there; I was there occasionally of course.

When were you appointed Judge and Magistrate of the Etawah District, and the country formerly belonging to the Nabob, now called The Ceded Provinces?—In February 1803.

Had you many opportunities of knowing the sentiments of the higher orders of the Natives in that district?—As I was appointed in February 1803 to the office of Judge and Magistrate of the Etawah District, and continued in it till 1805, of course I had frequent communication with the Natives.

You took opportunities, did you not, of knowing their sentiments?—I cannot positively say I took opportunities of knowing their sentiments; I had no inducement to inquire their sentiments; of course those persons who did business with me I was open to.

Are not the lower people in the Ceded Provinces completely influenced by the higher order of society?—I certainly think they are influenced by the higher orders of society, because in that part of the country a perfect feudal system existed.

State your opinion of the sentiments of the Zemindars and higher orders of the people; were they attached to our Government during the whole period you were Judge and Magistrate of the Etawah District?—Generally speaking, I believe the higher orders of people in our district, as far as I could learn their sentiments, were not at all well inclined to the British Government.

Do you not believe that they are ripe for a revolt if a favourable opportunity should offer?—They certainly shewed that disposition once or twice during the time I held that office.

Do you mean to state that the principal Rajahs and Zemindars, in the District of which you were a Magistrate, were particularly inimical to the British Government?—The principal Zemindars shewed a spirit of revolt, and those Zemindars of course must have been inimical to the British Government.

Did

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Did you ever ſtate that opinion to the Government?—Yes, I did; I will not ſay that I mentioned that they had generally imbibed a ſpirit of oppoſition to the Britiſh Government, but thoſe principal Zemindars who did ſhew a diſpoſition to revolt, I did report to the Government, which will be found on the Record.

To what do you attribute that diſpoſition to revolt on the part of thoſe Zemindars?—I attribute it to their being deprived of that power and influence they poſſeſſed, previous to that country having been taken under the Britiſh Government.

Have they not ſhewn a moſt marked diſapprobation, even to an inclination to revolt, in conſequence of the regulations introduced into the Ceded Provinces?—Certainly, it was from the introduction of thoſe regulations that they were diſſatisfied, I ſuppoſe that muſt have been the cauſe of their revolt.

Do you not know that in 1803 the Britiſh Troops received a check at a place called Shakoabad?—Yes, they did on the fourth or fifth of September 1803.

On that occaſion did not the principal and the moſt powerful Zemindars of the Country ſhew a general ſpirit of revolt?—I can only anſwer with reſpect to the Zemindars in the diſtrict under my authority; ſeveral of them there ſhewed a ſpirit of revolt, and oppoſed the Britiſh arms ſent againſt them.

Do you know Captain Martin White of the Bengal army?—Yes, I do.

Do you know him to be a Gentleman ſincerely attached to the Natives, and verſed in their language and cuſtoms, and manners?—I know he is a Gentleman very well verſed in the language and cuſtoms of the Country; with reſpect to his attachment to the Natives I cannot ſay.

Did not Captain White in writing, and verbally, ſtate to you what were his ſentiments with reſpect to the diſpoſitions of the principal Zemindars in the Diſtrict of Ettawah?—Yes, he did.

State to the Committee what was his opinion.—With reſpect to his opinion in writing I beg leave to refer to his letters; as far as I recollect what he mentioned to me, particularly while I was abſent from the ſituation, was with reſpect to the Zemindars, whoſe diſſatisfaction he imagined had taken place, and which I imagined myſelf, but it was not altogether true.

Did not Captain White command a conſiderable corps in your Diſtrict?—Yes, he did.

Did not a French officer of the name of Monſieur Fleury, with a conſiderable force, make an incurſion into your Diſtrict that ſame year?—Yes, he did.

Was he not joined by a great number of the Natives, and amply ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions?—I cannot ſay he was amply ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions by any of the Zemindars of the diſtrict, becauſe the Marhattas who were with him took the proviſions wherever they found them. I believe he was a very ſhort time on that ſide of the Jumma.

Did the Zemindars and the other people not ſhew an inclination to join him?—They not only ſhewed an inclination, but they actually did join him.

What troops were ſtationed in your diſtrict, both regulars and irregulars, at the period of that incurſion into your diſtrict?—I believe at that time, as near as I can recollect, there were about fourteen hundred regular Sepoys, and about three or four hundred Sebundy Troops; I believe that was the total number of Troops in the diſtrict at that time, and four or five companies of which were in the forts of Sarſney and Bidjeghur.

Some time in May or June 1803, did not Lord Welleſley apply to you and the Collector, to know if the diſtrict could be left without Troops without danger of revolt?—He applied to me; I do not know whether he applied to the Collector or not; he applied to me to know whether the Troops could be withdrawn without danger to the diſtrict.

State the Anſwer you made?—I anſwered, as far as I can recollect, that withdrawing the Troops from the diſtrict would endanger the peace and tranquillity, and alſo cauſe a defalcation in the Revenue in all probability.

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Did he apply to you to know if the collections could be carried on without the aid of the Troops?—No; I do not recollect any such application as whether the Revenue could be carried on without the aid of the Troops; of course that could not be carried on without their aid.

Do you mean to say that it was your opinion, the collections could not be carried on without the aid of the British Troops?—Without their being stationed in the district, certainly not; not their positive aid.

You gave an opinion that the Troops could not be withdrawn from the district without danger of revolt, and without causing a very great defalcation in the Revenue?—I did so; that therefore will be found of course on the Record; I do not recollect the date exactly, but I believe it must have been in June or July 1803.

After that report that the Troops could not be withdrawn without danger of revolt, and that there would be a defalcation in the revenues if the Troops were withdrawn, were they withdrawn, or did they remain in your district?—Their amount was diminished, they were not totally withdrawn; in two places, Etawah and Shakoabad, where there had been a battalion, there was a battalion divided between those two places, and the strength of the garrisons of Sarsney and Bidjeghur were reduced.

In consequence of that withdrawment even partially of the Troops, do you not know that a considerable defalcation in the Revenues was the consequence?—The Revenue department not being under my controul, I cannot positively say there was a defalcation of the Revenue, but I believe there were very heavy balances; but whether that was in consequence of the withdrawment of the Troops, I will not take upon myself to say.

Is it your opinion that the British influence was very considerably hurt by the proceedings at Sarsney, Bidjeghur, and afterwards at Bhurtpore?—After the failure which took place, certainly the British arms were not so much feared as they had been before.

Was not such the general opinion in every part of India that you visited, that the influence of the British had diminished considerably in consequence of the conduct at Sarsney and Bidjeghur, and afterwards at Bhurtpore?—I do not believe they were held in that respect they had been.

Are you not decidedly of opinion, that the principal Natives in the District of Etawah could not be induced to pay obedience to the Laws and Regulations without the aid of the military force?—I certainly am of that opinion, because there are a great number of forts throughout that District, and without the fear of military to reduce them in case of disobedience, they would not behave with that respect to the Government which they ought.

What Districts border on the Etawah District?—Furruckabad and Cawnpore Districts, and the newly-acquired District of Alligur.

Were you not in the habit of visiting those Districts?—I never was in Alligur; I have been in Cawnpore and Furruckabad.

As far as you know of them, did you consider the Police of those Districts superior to that in the District of Etawah?—As the Police was entirely under my authority the whole of the time, I am not the proper person to draw a comparison.

As far as your observation enabled you to judge, did you see any difference in the Police of those Districts which rendered them superior to the Police of the District of Etawah?—It did not come under my notice that there was any thing different.

At Furruckabad, do you not know that the late James Thomas Grant the Magistrate, and the Collector, were of opinion that Troops were absolutely necessary for the collection of the Revenues and the tranquillity of the Country?—They must both of them have been convinced of the necessity of having Troops in the District, because they have repeatedly had occasion to call for their services.

Was not Mr. Grant uncommonly beloved by the Natives, and his manner peculiarly pleasing to them?—Particularly so.

You conceive that Mr. Grant would not have recommended stationing Troops in his District, if it had not been necessary for the enforcing the Laws and the collection

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tion of the Revenue?—I certainly think Mr. Grant would not have required it, if he had not conceived it abſolutely neceſſary.

You ſpeak of the Year 1803?—Yes.

That was two years after the ceſſion of the territory, or little more than a year?—About eighteen months.

When the Diſtrict of Etawah was under the dominion of the Nabob, was not it conſtantly in a ſtate of diſturbance?—I know nothing of the ſtate of it while under the Nabob, for I was no higher than Benares during that time.

Did you not receive ſome information from which you could inform the Committee of the ſtate of the Police, and the general tranquillity of the Country?—The ſyſtem of Police in that part of the Country, if there was any, I believe was very bad; with reſpect to the Revenues of the Diſtrict, I believe they were pretty generally well collected, but they were always collected by a military irregular rabble, ſcarcely to be called military, with which the Aumils, the Collectors of the Revenue, are attended, who were of little more uſe than that of pomp, for they had very little efficiency about them.

Did you underſtand that a body of troops had been employed under Ali Cawn in that diſtrict of Etawah?—Juſt ſo; I believe he never collected his Revenues without thoſe people about him.

The Zemindars had before been in poſſeſſion of a large number of forts, each of them of a fort?—Each of them of a fort, and ſome of them more than one, two, or three.

In conſequence of the introduction of the regulation of the Britiſh Government, did it become neceſſary to reduce thoſe forts?—I do not recollect above two or three that were reduced in the Etawah Diſtrict after the Company's regulations were extended to it.

Was the fort of Titteeah reduced and deſtroyed?—That was one of the three.

Do you conſider, as a Magiſtrate who had been employed in the adminiſtration of the laws and regulations of the Bengal Government, that it would have been poſſible to adminiſter thoſe laws and regulations, ſuffering the Zemindars to keep poſſeſſion of their forts, and to retain troops in them?—

Withdrew.

After ſome time, Mr. Ryley was again called in, and the Queſtion propoſed.

Several of the Zemindars in that diſtrict have their forts, and ſtill have their troops, and during two years the laws and regulations were adminiſtered by me.

Whether the general ſyſtem of the laws and regulations eſtabliſhed under the Bengal Government is not to protect the weak againſt the ſtrong?—It of courſe has that object, the protection of every individual, both great and ſmall; there is no diſtinction of perſons in a court of juſtice.

The general protection of property?—Yes.

Did that ſyſtem exiſt in the country previous to the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh Government?—The protection of property certainly was not ſo general previous to the introduction of the regulations of the Britiſh Government.

The revolts in the diſtrict of Etawah, of which you have given an account to the Committee, were in the year 1803?—In 1803 and 1804, and I believe I might ſay part of 1805. I left it in February.

Was that a period of War?—1804 was certainly, and ſo was 1805.

When did Monſieur Fleury make the attack you have referred to?—In February 1803; War had juſt commenced.

Was not it a likely event, that perſons of the higher order, who, by the introduction of a ſyſtem of laws and regulations, had been deprived of a conſiderable degree of their power over the lower orders, ſhould revolt at the moment in which the Government was involved in an external and general War?—The moſt probable event that ſhould occur, I ſhould conceive.

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Whether the application which you have ſtated to be made to you by the Governor General, for the ſervice of the troops from that diſtrict, was not at a moment he expected the War was about to break out?—I cannot ſpeak to the moment the Governor General expected the war to break out.

Was it in June 1803?—It was about that time.

Do you know whether the application was circular to all the Magiſtrates?—I imagine it muſt have been circular, at leaſt to thoſe Magiſtrates in the Ceded Provinces; the provinces of Oude.

It was in time of War, or in expectation of War, that the Troops were withdrawn?—I imagine it muſt have been in expectation of War, for War took place two months afterwards.

Give an account of two Zemindars, who were ſtated to have plundered an indigo manufactory and ſalt magazine, and to have murdered the perſon in charge of it?—I beg leave to refer to my letter on the ſubject, which is to be found in page 291, Supplement to No. 2 and 3.

Does that letter contain a true account?—Of courſe.

Do you attribute the inſurrection of the Zemindars in general in the diſtrict of Etawah to a general diſaffection to the Britiſh Government, or to a diſinclination to all Government whatever?—I believe their diſorderly conduct proceeded in general from their averſion to the introduction of the regulations enacted for their guidance.

By thoſe regulations they were deprived of a conſiderable degree of power over their fellow-ſubjects?—They were deprived of a conſiderable degree of their power, but at the ſame time their property was equally protected as it had been before; therefore they had no juſt cauſe.

Were the adherents of Chutter Saul and Chutter Sing taken up?—Some of them were taken up, if I recollect right, and tried.

Were they acquitted?—They were all acquitted.

Was Martial Law proclaimed in your diſtrict during the War?—Yes, it was.

How long did that exiſt?—I do not exactly recollect how long it exiſted; for during the continuance of the War, I was removed from the appointment for a ſhort time, and afterwards appointed to it again: I was abſent from the appointment for three weeks or a month.

Can you ſay generally how long it exiſted?—Not ſix weeks, I think.

Were the ordinary laws of the country re-eſtabliſhed at the firſt moment they could be eſtabliſhed, conſiſtently with the tranquillity of the country?—Notwithſtanding Martial Law exiſted ſo ſhort a time, the regular Laws of the Government were not done away; both Laws exiſted at the ſame time.

Do you conſider that the eſtabliſhment of Martial Law was done away at the firſt moment at which it was poſſible?—It certainly was done away as ſoon as it poſſibly could be.

You have ſaid that the Troops were required in the collection of the Revenue; do you mean by that, that the countenance of the Troops was required in order to keep the country in ſufficient order to enable the Collectors to do their duty, or were the Troops actually employed in making the Collections?—The Troops were not actually employed in making the collections, for there was an abſolute order of the Bengal Government, that they ſhould not be; but their preſence was neceſſary to inſure the payment of the Revenue.

Do you attribute that neceſſity to the exiſtence of the forts in the country?—To the exiſtence of the forts, and the turbulent diſpoſition of the inhabitants.

Was it your opinion, that it was neceſſary to attack the fort of Titteeah?—Do you mean previous to that outrage by Chutter Saul and Chutter Sing?

I mean ſubſequently.—Subſequently, I recommended that it ſhould be deſtroyed.

Who was the owner of the fort of Titteeah?—Rajah Chutter Saul.

Do

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Do you conſider that the inſurrection of Rajah Chutter Saul juſtified the deſtruction of his fort?—Moſt undoubtedly, his having plundered the Company's Salt Golah at Meagunge, and his having acted in contempt of the Britiſh authority, certainly authorized the deſtruction, as I conceive, of his fort.

Whether the inhabitants of the Etawah Diſtrict in general were more or leſs diſaffected to the Company than they had been before to the Nabob?—I know nothing of their diſaffection or otherwiſe to the Nabob, I can only ſpeak to their diſaffection during the time I was there.

During your reſidence there, did the inhabitants become more or leſs reconciled to the Britiſh Government?—I conceive they were much leſs reconciled ſubſequently, certainly, than they were at firſt.

To what cauſe do you attribute that?—To their being diſſatisfied with the rules and regulations introduced into the country for their government.

Did that prevail principally among the Zemindars, or the inhabitants in general?—The inhabitants in general are ſo influenced by the conduct and deſires of the Zemindars, who are independent Princes, that their deſire is principally that of the head men.

Do you conſider that the Zemindars, while they were nominally under the Nabob, conſidered themſelves as independent Princes, and acted as ſuch?—Certainly, they conſidered themſelves as independent Princes.

In the latter period you mentioned the diſaffection increaſed; was not that the period in which Colonel Monſon had been defeated in the province of Malwa?—That was after Colonel Monſon had been defeated, and continued till the time I left the Diſtrict.

Was it during the period in which the Company's arms had failed before the fort of Bhurtpore, that this increaſed diſaffection appeared?—Not particularly immediately after the failure of Bhurtpore; after the failure at Sarſney and the incurſions of the enemy, and Colonel Cunyngham being defeated, it commenced at that time.

Did it increaſe after every ſubſequent defeat?—I do not recollect any accelerated increaſe.

Did it increaſe towards the end of 1804?—No, I do not think it particularly increaſed at that time, comparatively with the commencement of the year.

You left the diſtrict in February 1805?—Yes.

Then the general diſaffection, which had increaſed towards the latter end of the period at which you preſided in the diſtrict, was towards the cloſe of 1804?—It increaſed from the beginning of the year till the time I left the diſtrict.

Whether, conſidering that the diſaffection began to ſhew itſelf to a great extent after the irruption of the enemy at Shakoabad, and continued to increaſe at the moment in which the troops had met with ſome diſaſters, you might not be induced to attribute that to the idea on the part of the Zemindars, that the Company's arms were not entitled to that reſpect they had been accuſtomed to meet?—At the latter end of 1804 Holkar invaded the Dooab, but I do not recollect that at that particular period any Zemindars ſhewed a greater ſpirit of revolt than they had previouſly done

Was there any body of troops ſtationed in Etawah at the time Holkar invaded the Dooab?—There was, I believe, not quite two complete companies at Etawah.

How many in the diſtrict?—About ſix companies in the whole diſtrict, excluſive of the Sebundy companies, of which four or five companies were in the garriſons of Bidjeghur and Sarſney.

From the magiſterial ſituation which you have held, had you the means of being well acquainted with the ſituation of the inhabitants of the country?—I certainly had.

Are you generally and decidedly of opinion, that the Revenues of the country could not have been collected without the preſence of the troops?—I certainly am

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of opinion that the Revenue could not be collected without the preſence of the Troops; I do not mean to ſay without the aid of the troops.

Did that difficulty ariſe from the factious and turbulent diſpoſitions of the Zemindars?—I cannot poſitively ſay what it aroſe from, a diſinclination to pay their money, or a turbulent diſpoſition on their parts; but I do not believe the Revenue could have been collected without the preſence of Troops.

With the preſence of Troops that Revenue was collected?—I believe it was; the Revenue department was under another Gentleman: I had nothing officially to do with it.

You have ſaid that the Revenue could not have been collected in your opinion without the preſence of Troops, and you have alſo ſaid that the preſence of the Troops did in your opinion become abſolutely neceſſary for that purpoſe; then was the conduct of the Governor General, with reſpect to that country, and the collection of the Revenue, in your opinion, as far as you obtained a knowledge of the facts, neceſſary?—In my letter of July 1803, I certainly recommended that the Troops ſhould not be withdrawn, becauſe I conceived it would endanger the peace and tranquillity of the diſtrict, and alſo occaſion a conſiderable defalcation of the Revenue, conſequently the withdrawing the Troops not meeting with my ſentiments at the time, of courſe I conceived they were quite neceſſary.

Had you given it as your opinion, that the Troops ſhould not be withdrawn?—Yes, I had.

Do you recollect the ſtate of the Ceded Diſtricts before the ceſſion took place?—No, I do not; I was in a diſtant part of the country.

When did you firſt arrive at the Etawah Diſtrict?—The ſecond or third of April 1803.

Then what you have told the Committee is from your own knowledge and information you collected in that Diſtrict?—Yes, it was.

Whether the bulk of the population in the Etawah Diſtrict, independent of the Zemindars, does not conſiſt of peaſants dependent on the Zemindars?—It does.

Withdrew.

Major OUSELY *called in; and examined.*

Major Ouſely.

WHEN did you firſt arrive in the Eaſt Indies?—In 1787.

Have you not made very conſiderable progreſs in the Eaſtern languages?—Tolerable.

Do not you ſpeak the Hindoſtanee and Perſian languages very fluently in the eſtimation of perſons in the Eaſt?—Tolerably ſo.

The Perſian language you write alſo with very great facility, do you not?—Tolerably.

The manners and cuſtoms of the natives of India you have paid very great attention to, and know particularly well?—Yes, I have.

In what part of India have you reſided ſince the year 1795?—Almoſt entirely in Oude; I went up in 1796 to Lucknow, and ſince that, till the period of my return from India, I have been entirely in Oude, with the exception of one viſit of from ſix to ſeven months to Calcutta.

From the end of 1796 to January 1799, was not your reſidence almoſt entirely at Lucknow?—I went to Lucknow in March 1796 and ſtaid till November; I then went to the Dooab, and till the Auguſt or September following I ſtaid in the Dooab; I then continued till the month of October in Lucknow, then returned to where my reſidence then was in the Dooab; there I ſtaid till the end of 1797, till the time Sir John Shore, now Lord Teignmouth, came up to depoſe Vizier Ali.

You were perſonally acquainted with Aſoph ul Dowlah?—I was.

Do not you know that towards the latter years of his life he was particularly addicted to the uſe of opium, and an intoxicating liquor peculiar to India, called Subſee?—

Major Ouſely.

Subſee?—I fancy it was always his cuſtom; I have always heard ſo, and from the information I could collect, I believe he was always given to it.

Do not you know, that during the feaſt of the Mohurrum in public, Aſoph ul Dowlah was ſeen in that ſituation under the effect of opium and ſubſee?—I was not in Lucknow at the Mohurrum in Aſoph ul Dowlah's life-time.

Have you not ſeen him in public in that ſituation?—I had ſo little intercourſe with Aſoph ul Dowlah, and was ſo very ſeldom at his Court during his life-time, that I cannot ſay that I ſaw him in that ſtate.

Did not almoſt every body at Lucknow believe that ſuch was the fact?—I have heard it ſtated.

Where you not preſent during the few months Vizier Ali was on the Muſnud until Saadut Ali mounted the throne?—I was preſent a ſhort time before Vizier Ali was depoſed; I arrived in Lucknow in September 1797, and I was alſo at Lucknow at the time the preſent Nabob was placed on the Muſnud.

Did you attend at the placing him on the Muſnud?—I was not time enough to ſee him mount the throne, but I was in Lucknow, and ſaw him mount the elephant, in company with Lord Teignmouth.

About the time of the elevation of Saadut Ali, did not you become particularly intimate with him?—Not for ſome time afterwards.

When did your firſt intimacy with him commence?—My firſt introduction to Saadut Ali, was while Lord Teignmouth was at Lucknow, I believe in January or February 1798; but an intimacy did not commence till nine or ten months after that.

During the time you were not very intimate, were you not in the habit frequently of hunting with him?—When he firſt mounted the throne of Lucknow he had no hounds, nor did he indulge much in thoſe exerciſes.

Had you many opportunities ſubſequently of becoming acquainted with the habits and character of the Nabob?—Several, the beſt that a perſon could have.

When you became acquainted with him, about a year after the Treaty in 1798, did not the Nabob mention to you his ſatisfaction with the arrangements made by Sir John Shore?—That was never a queſtion diſcuſſed with me, our converſation turned more on perſonal gratifications and amuſements than any thing of a political nature.

Did not he appear perfectly ſatisfied with the arrangements made?—At the commencement of his reign I think he did not; he appeared to be in trouble and perplexity, and diſſatisfied.

Did not he enter very minutely into an examination of the books and papers left by his Brother, and into an examination of the Revenues and the Police of Oude?—He began to give his attention to it ſome time after he mounted the throne, but for ſome time after he mounted the throne, the buſineſs was conducted under the authority of his Miniſter Huſſein Reza Cawn, and his deputy Tickait Roy.

After ſome ſhort time, did not the Nabob pay a conſiderable attention to hi affairs?—Yes.

Did not he diſband a great number of the uſeleſs ſervants, uſeleſs horſes, and various other eſtabliſhments belonging to the late Nabob?—He certainly corrected a great many abuſes in all parts of the eſtabliſhment.

A very conſiderable expence was ſaved by that?—As to that I cannot ſay, for Aſoph ul Dowlah's expences, though they were very great, yet, in point of nominal expenditure, his payments were ſo very bad in compariſon of thoſe of the preſent Nabob, that probably the expence was not greater.

Do you remember that perſons of no eſtimation were diſmiſſed from the Court of Lucknow?—I always underſtood that the Court in the time of Aſoph ul Dowlah was frequented by very low perſons, and people of very indifferent character, and I know the reverſe to be the caſe with the preſent Nabob, who has never ſuffered any of thoſe perſons to frequent his Court, and has got the beſt he could to ſit with him.

Major Ouſely.

After Huſſein Reza Cawn was no longer Miniſter, the early part of 1799, did not the Nabob pay a great attention to the affairs of his country?—Yes, I believe he did, I always underſtood he did; not that I know that Huſſein Reza Cawn ever was not a Miniſter; I believe he died in the function of Miniſter.

After Huſſein Reza Cawn diſcontinued his viſits to the Durbar, did he not pay a great deal of attention to his affairs with thoſe confidential perſons he had brought with him from Benares?—He certainly did.

Did he not devote a conſiderable portion of his time to the examination of the accounts and documents left by his deceaſed Brother?—I underſtood he did.

For a Prince, a native of Hindoſtan, do you not conſider the preſent Nabob to be a man extremely fit for the adminiſtration of buſineſs?—I conſider the preſent Nabob to be a man of conſiderable talent.

Do you not conſider him to be a man of great acuteneſs, greatly improved by education?—I certainly do; I ſhould tire the Houſe perhaps with the detail.

Give your opinion as fully as you can as to the Nabob's talents, and his qualifications to rule the country of Oude.—He is a man of very great dignity, a man of very princely behaviour and deportment: he is ſenſible, acute, well read, a very excellent ſcholar, and has gone through a liberal education for a man of that country; and in repartee, and every thing that is becoming a Gentleman, in witticiſms, and every thing elſe, he ſhines; he is a great ornament of ſociety; he has a very general knowledge, not only of literature as cultivated by the Natives of the Eaſt, but alſo of literature in general; and to mention more trifling accompliſhments, he is a very good horſeman; he has a taſte for drawing; he is a very good architect; he has a very good taſte as to ornaments in houſes; he builds palaces with very great taſte; he is fond of the amuſements of the field, particularly hunting and ſhooting; he is particularly fond of horſes; he has a very fine ſtud to improve the breed of the horſes about his own country; and as a Gentleman, meeting him in ſociety, he is as pleaſant a companion as I ever met with.

Were you not ſometimes employed in carrying before the Nabob grievances complained of by ſome of his ſubjects?—I was not employed in that way, but I have often intereſted myſelf; perſons conceiving from the intimacy ſubſiſting between the Nabob and me, that through my interceſſion ſomething might be done to alleviate their ſufferings, made me the channel of their complaints.

You frequently conveyed to him complaints from his ſubjects, which he could not poſſibly have known?—Certainly.

Did you not find him always willing to hear complaints, and ready to redreſs them if in his power?—I cannot give ſo full an anſwer to that as might be required.

Did not you find him very ready to liſten to the grievances you mentioned to him?—Yes, I always found him ready to liſten to them.

And very often to redreſs grievances?—Certainly, he has very often through me redreſſed grievances.

In the early part of the year 1799, you had frequent intercourſe with the Nabob?—In the courſe of that year.

State what improvements he began about Lucknow at that time.—I cannot ſtate poſitively, it was about 1799 he began thoſe improvements; from the time I commenced an intimacy with him, he commenced improvements, which became extenſive, in building palaces and incloſing parks about his own palaces and moſques; but thoſe have principally taken place at a later period than 1799.

Did not he about the month of Auguſt 1799, commence what is called the Engliſh palace?—Yes, I think it was about 1799.

He ſhortly afterwards laid the foundation of another palace?—Yes, probably in 1800.

Although a great number of workmen had been employed in that, was it completed in January 1805?—The laſt palace the Nabob had taken a diſguſt to, and had began another palace on the ſite of General Martin's houſe, which was a more deſirable ſituation on the banks of the river, and he had neglected that.

From

Major Ouſeley.

From what you obſerved at any period in 1799, did you conceive he had any intention of quitting Lucknow, and retiring into private life?—He ſeemed very full of care at times, and not firmly contented and happy at Lucknow; he had conſtant fears and apprehenſions for his ſafety, but he went on with the improvement of his buildings.

Did not the Nabob feel a great veneration for ſcience?—Yes.

Did not he collect an immenſe number of books and pictures, and had not he many perſons employed in collecting and copying books?—Yes, no man could be more fond of ſcience than he was.

Had not the Nabob an European artiſt employed at a great expence in painting pictures of his Court, of himſelf, and the principal perſons in his Court?—Yes, till the end of 1805.

What ſum did he pay Mr. Place for painting for him?—Through me he paid Mr. Place the ſum of five or ſix thouſand pounds.

The two firſt years of his elevation, did he not lay out a conſiderable ſum in mares and horſes to improve the breed of horſes, in Lucknow?—He did.

Did not his zeal in improving his ſituation, and the ſplendor of his palaces, excite the wonder and aſtoniſhment of the natives of Lucknow?—I cannot anſwer that queſtion, becauſe Aſoph ul Dowlah's palaces were more laviſh than his.

In 1798 and 1799, did not his Highneſs pay the moſt ſtudied attention to dreſs?—As long as I have known the Nabob he always paid a ſtudied attention to dreſs, but not particularly at thoſe periods.

Was not his appearance in public, and particularly at the feſtival of Mohurrum, very ſplendid?—I always conſidered he was a man who wiſhed to pay decent attention to dreſs; he was always very well dreſſed.

Towards the beginning of 1799, did not the Nabob ſhew a marked diſlike of Huſſein Reza Cawn, the Miniſter, who about this time began to withdraw his attendance from Court?—To the beſt of my recollection, it was about that period he firſt ſhewed his diſlike to him.

Was not that Miniſter conſidered to be the particular friend of Colonel Scott, and was he not almoſt daily in the habits of going to the houſe of the Reſident?—No, I do not think he was the particular friend of Colonel Scott; Colonel Scott, as the Reſident at Lucknow, paid attention to the Miniſter, and he thought it his duty to give that degree of conſequence to Huſſein Reza Cawn which his ſtation demanded.

Was he not more frequently about the Reſident before, than after he withdrew?—He very often went to the Reſident.

Do you know Almas Ali Cawn?—I do.

Did you not perceive that the faculties of Almas's mind were completely deſtroyed?—Within the laſt year I think I had perceived an alteration in his faculties.

Was he not particularly attached to Colonel Scott, and almoſt daily at his houſe?—He certainly latterly paid great court to Colonel Scott.

Do you not know that the countenance ſhewn to Huſſein Reza Cawn, and to Almas, and other diſcontented people, was particularly offenſive to the Nabob?—I really believe that the Nabob was jealous of any of his ſubjects who paid particular attention to any European; he always required his ſubjects to pay marked devotion and attention to himſelf, and was jealous of them if they paid it to any body elſe.

Was not Almas very wealthy?—He was, I believe.

At his death was not Saadut Ali his heir, and entitled to all his property?—In Muſſulmen governments, the eſtates of the eunuchs and ſlaves in the palace are conſidered to fall to their Sovereign.

Towards the middle of the year 1799, did not the Nabob expreſs to you his regret that Mr. Lumſden was removed from Lucknow?—I do not recollect that he did at that period.

Was

Major Ouſely.

Was not it generally believed, at a very early period after Colonel Scott's arriving, that the Nabob really had a diſlike to him?—Not at an early period; it was not till after he found out that Colonel Scott's manners were rather repulſive to the Natives, though he was a man of ſtrict integrity; his manners were repulſive to Europeans alſo; it was a natural habit, and in conſequence of that the Nabob diſliked him.

In 1800, and ſince, has not the Nabob expreſſed a great abhorrence of Colonel Scott?—He certainly diſliked Colonel Scott more than he had done, but when he was going up to Delhi, and Colonel Collins was ſent to relieve him, the Nabob conducted himſelf in a moſt generous and handſome manner to him.

Did not the Nabob expreſs to you a marked diſlike of Colonel Scott in 1800 and 1801?—He certainly expreſſed a marked diſlike of his manners.

Do you not remember a large picture of the Nabob's Court, containing portraits of the principal perſons of his Court?—Yes.

In that picture, was not there a full length likeneſs of Colonel Scott?—There was.

Did not the Nabob ſtop the artiſt from concluding the picture, ſolely becauſe Colonel Scott's likeneſs was in it?—I have not heard that reaſon from him, but Engliſh Gentlemen have joked about it, and ſaid it was ſo.

Was that picture ever finiſhed?—It was nearly finiſhed when I came away, and Mr. Place remained there to complete it.

Do you not know, and was it not generally believed, that the propoſal to reduce the Nabob's army was very offenſive to him?—I believe at the firſt the Nabob was very willing to diſband his army, finding them totally inſufficient for the purpoſes of collection, or for the ſubordination of his country; it was offenſive to him afterwards, he himſelf has expreſſed it to be; but at firſt I believe, it was at his own motion, on complaints of their inſufficiency, that the reform was introduced.

Did not the Nabob make an hunting excurſion about the cloſe of the year 1800?—He did.

Did you accompany him?—I did.

Was not it ſaid, that the principal reaſon of his making that excurſion was to get rid of certain negociations then carrying on?—I cannot conceive that could be the reaſon, becauſe Colonel Scott accompanied him, and they had almoſt daily opportunities of converſing on that and every other topic.

Do you not remember that the very night previous to the Vizier's return to Lucknow, he poſitively refuſed his conſent to give the Perwannahs for the diſpoſal of the Troops, and the Reſident then communicated to him, that ſuch being his determination, he reſolved to ſeparate from him, and march by himſelf to Lucknow?—I did not hear that from the Nabob; I have heard reports of various natures, but I cannot credit every thing I heard at Lucknow.

You do not know that Captain Lumſden received orders to march the guard by another route to Lucknow, and that Captain Powell received alſo an order to ſeparate from the Nabob?—I do not remember that the orders were given, nor on what account they were given; probably they did march ſo; I only know I accompanied the Nabob and Colonel Scott in proceſſion into Lucknow from that hunting party.

How many years did you reſide in Oude?—I went up in the year 1796, and I came away in 1804.

Give the Committee an account of the ſtate of the Country, and of the Government of the Nabob.—When I went up to Oude in the year 1796, I ſtayed but from March to May in Lucknow; I then went to the Dooab, and for near a year afterwards lived entirely in the ſtate of the Dooab. As to the ſtate of the Dooab, I can ſpeak with accuracy, but I cannot to the whole kingdom of Oude; that part called the Dooab I found in a ſtate of great anarchy, a total want of law or juſtice, and every thing elſe; nothing but violation of property of all kinds, and banditti ranging over the whole face of it, a total dereliction from every thing like juſtice; property, even among the Natives, violated in every reſpect.

Were you in the diſtrict of Etawah?—I was ſituated very cloſe to it, and have paſſed through it often.

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Was that the ſtate of the Diſtrict of Etawah?—Yes; an inſtance occurred in reſpect to an Officer in the Company's ſervice, Captain Salkeld, who went to purchaſe horſes on the part of the Company; I attended him merely for the objects of amuſement, and for the purchaſe of horſes. We went into the Marhatta Country and croſſed into the Dooab, and we there met with a conſiderable deal of inſolent and outrageous conduct, ſuch as our being ſeized and confined, and our lives threatened by the ſubjects of Aſoph ul Dowlah, at that time; and we did not get out without paying the ſums they demanded, though we produced perwannahs of Aſoph ul Dowlah, of the Marhattas, and of Almas Ali Khan, the Aumil in whoſe Diſtrict it was.

Have you any knowledge of the ſtate of the Revenues in Oude under the Government of the Nabob?—I underſtood that they were in a ſtate of annual decreaſe or decay, from the mal-adminiſtration of the under Aumils in Aſoph ul Dowlah's time, and in the time of the preſent Nabob, although he paid a great deal of attention to it. I have heard him often complain of the contumacy of thoſe Aumils, in refuſing to enter into regulations for the better adminiſtration of his country. I have often heard him complain, though he took a great deal of pains, of their ſtill continuing to purſue the deſtructive plan purſued in the time of Aſoph ul Dowlah.

Have you any knowledge of the ſtate of efficiency and diſpoſition of the Troops?—I cannot ſpeak to the whole of the Troops. I certainly have ſeen ſome inſtances of their mutinous and diſorderly conduct; one inſtance, on the hunting party alluded to juſt now, in the year 1800; one morning, going to hunt tigers, his Highneſs the Nabob was rather late in getting up, and the battalion of Sepoys in the Company's ſervice, who attended him on this hunting expedition, had marched as uſual from their ground about three or four in the morning, to avoid the heat of the day. His Highneſs was later than that, conſequently all his large retinue had moved on. We remained, I ſuppoſe a party of twenty or thirty Hindoſtanee Gentlemen, on elephants, I was the only Engliſh Gentleman preſent. We had ſcarcely proceeded a quarter of a mile from the encampment of the night before, when we came acroſs a battalion, drawn up, I will not ſay a full battalion, there might be about three or four hundred men. His Highneſs aſked what brought them there. They had their ſlow matches, and battalion guns with them. They ſaid they came to get their pay, and that they did not mean to leave that poſition till they got it; they had marched from a place called Tonda, a place forty, fifty, or ſixty miles from the place where we were on that hunting excurſion. His Highneſs ſaid, that was not the way for them to come to their Sovereign, with arms in their hands, for their pay. They ſaid they had repreſented it to the Aumil, but that he had not obtained it; and they were determined to have it. His Highneſs behaved with a great deal of becoming dignity and ſpirit, and harangued them for a conſiderable time, and luckily for us (as we were few in number) they liſtened to his harangue, and the promiſe of paying them when they got into their encampment and they laid down their arms; and I muſt do him the juſtice to ſay he faithfully paid them. That is the only mutiny I was witneſs to, though I have heard of others.

Do you happen to have a knowledge that the Nabob of Oude had mounted the eighth Dragoons, and can you ſtate to the Committee the manner in which that tranſaction was conducted?—I can; the eighth Dragoons had volunteered to act under General Lake as Infantry, not having horſes.

In what year?—I really cannot ſay exactly, it was the beginning of the War; they were marching up when General Lake was taking the field, and his Highneſs heard of it, and aſked, Why, being called Dragoons, they were marching up on foot. I ſtated the fact, and mentioned that they were a very ſpirited corps, who, not having horſes, had volunteered ſerving on foot. He ſaid it was a pity ſuch brave fellows ſhould be in want of horſes, and immediately wrote, or got Colonel Scott to write, to General Lake, to ſend a perſon from Cawnpore to Lucknow, to ſelect out of his ſtud four hundred of the beſt of his horſes (not his own riding horſes of courſe) to mount thoſe Dragoons. Colonel Vandaleur was quite proud of this, and the opportunity it gave him and his corps to diſtinguiſh themſelves, which they did afterwards; and he ſent him four or five couple of Iriſh buck-hounds, which he knew the Nabob was very fond of, as a preſent from himſelf, which I believe was the only remuneration his Highneſs ever got for it.

Was this ſubſequent to the laſt Treaty with the Nabob in 1801?—Yes, it was.

Major Ouſely. How long?—I really cannot ſtate the exact time, but ſometime afterwards; I know it was after the ceſſion a good deal, indeed a conſiderable time, becauſe I gave up ſome of the horſes of the Nabob's own body guard, which were under my command, to Captain Salkeld, the Gentleman ſent over to chooſe the horſes. I gave him ſeveral of the horſes, which I ſupplied afterwards from the Nabob's ſtables; and I was not appointed till after the ceſſion.

Have you any knowledge of a ſum of money having been lent by the Nabob of Oude to the Company?—I have.

State the particulars of that tranſaction?—In the year 1804, General Lake was ordered to move with the army from Cawnpore, after Holkar; but from a deficiency in the Treaſury of Lucknow, which was the general Treaſury for the Ceded Provinces, his movements were ſtopped. The Governor General had ſent orders to Colonel Collins, the Reſident at the Court at Oude, to open a local loan at the rate of twelve per cent. to ſupply funds for the exigencies of the Army and of the State at that time. One morning, when I was riding with the Nabob, he aſked me as uſual the ſtate of affairs, about Holkar, and about General Lake's movements; I repreſented to his Highneſs the fact, that the Army was prevented from moving from Cawnpore, in conſequence of want of funds to enable them to move, and that in conſequence of that his Excellency the Governor General had given orders to Colonel Collins to open a local loan at 12 per cent. to get funds. On this his Highneſs aſked me, Whether I thought it would be pleaſing to Lord Welleſley to offer a loan of money himſelf towards ſetting General Lake and the Army moving, I told him, I would venture to ſay it muſt be very agreeable to the Governor General, and a high mark of his ſtrict alliance and good faith, if he would do ſo; upon which his Highneſs ſaid Very well, you ſhall hear of it: we parted. Colonel Collins, the Reſident at that time (his houſe being out of repair) was living at my houſe; he very much wiſhed to collect the money in a ſhort time to ſet General Lake afloat, to ſend him after Holkar. To relieve his anxiety, I ſaid, you will probably hear from the Nabob about money in a ſhort time, for we had ſcarcely done breakfaſt; a letter came from the Nabob to offer him the money neceſſary to ſet General Lake afloat, and underſtanding that eight or ten lacks of Rupees (£. 100,000 in Engliſh money) would be ſufficient, he wrote to Colonel Collins, to ſay the money ſhould be ſent whenever he pleaſed; and in the courſe of that day or the following day, he put as many bags of Rupees on the elephants, and ſent them in to Colonel Collins: they were immediately after diſpatched to General Lake, and the Army moved. His Highneſs's conduct in this reſpect was mentioned by Colonel Collins, and Lord Welleſley wrote a very handſome and grateful letter to the Nabob, ſtating his own perſonal gratitude, as well as the high mark of good faith he had ſhewed to the Company; however, his letter was couched in ſuch grateful and pleaſing terms to the Nabob, that it was the means afterwards of inducing the Nabob to confer the further favour of advancing five or ſix lacks to the Company; and I have heard from Colonel Collins ſince, that he increaſed that loan, I believe to twenty lacks of Rupees. However, between him and the town of Lucknow altogether, the ſum raiſed at that time amounted to upwards of four hundred thouſand pounds; the firſt ſum of ten lacks of Rupees the Nabob lent was lent for the term of eighteen months, without intereſt; for thoſe that he got from the Bankers of the town of Lucknow, of courſe the Company paid the intereſt of ten per cent.; with reſpect to the other five or ten lacks of Rupees, I cannot ſtate the number of months or years he lent it for, but only that which immediately occurred before my face, reſpecting the firſt ten lacks of rupees.

Can you aſſert to the Committee that this offer proceeded from his own voluntary inclination?—I can moſt ſolemnly aſſert that the Nabob was neither urged, nor any hint of the kind given ever from me, and my hints would have been merely out of my good wiſhes to make the Nabob appear in a favourable light to his friends and Allies; but he had not even my hints to urge him to it; it was the moſt free and handſome offer that could be made, and couched in the moſt gracious terms.

How long was this after the ceſſion of territory in 1801?—This occurred in 1804, either July or Auguſt, I believe.

Do you underſtand that the Nabob is now ſatisfied, or otherwiſe, with that arrangement?—I really have every reaſon to think the Nabob is happy and contented at preſent; he takes his amuſement as uſual; I ſee no particular marks of

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care or anxiety about him. I really think he ought to feel himſelf more happy, for he has been eaſed of the burden of a part of the country that was continually open to the incurſions of the Marhattas, of the Seiks, and which it would have coſt him an immenſe ſum to defend in the laſt War with Holkar. I have not conſulted him about it, for I was not in his political confidence before the Treaty, and conſequently do not know what paſſed; I have had confidence with him ever ſince, and have found him a moſt pleaſant and agreeable companion, and have never found him otherwiſe.

State to the Committee the general appearance of the Nabob, of his wealth and ſplendour, and his retinue, at the preſent moment, compared with what it was formerly?—In compariſon to what the preſent Nabob's was formerly, I conceive his ſplendour, and his furniture and houſes, to be in a ſtate infinitely more magnificent, if poſſible, than they were, for he has a great deal of taſte; and he has had more opportunity of knowing each year what ſund he could beſtow on thoſe things. His palaces are much more ſumptuous; he is conſtantly building; he has a charming taſte in every thing he ſets about, and he lays out large ſums; his cavalcade is perhaps not ſo numerous as that of Aſoph ul Dowlah, but it is much more beautiful, his ornaments are much more taſty, though his expenditure is not ſo laviſh.

Has he large numbers of horſes and elephants, and large quantities of jewels?—His jewels, I ſhould think, muſt have increaſed, for he has thoſe which were Aſoph ul Dowlah's, and he has, to my knowledge, made large purchaſes in jewels. With regard to horſes, I conceive his common ſtable of horſes of the country, Perſian, Hindoſtanee, and Tartar horſes, to be about three thouſand; of elephants, I conceive he has ſcattered about the country, and in Lucknow, from twelve to thirteen hundred; he has a hundred and thirty Arab ſaddle horſes of very great value; he had a ſtud of from eight hundred to a thouſand mares, with entire horſes of the Arab, Perſian, and Engliſh breed, to croſs them with; and when I came away there were about ninety foals of half Arab and half Engliſh, or half Perſian and half Arab.

Were you preſent when his Highneſs went out to meet Lord Welleſley in 1802?—I was.

By how many elephants was he attended at that time?—I conceive he had about ſix hundred elephants at that time; it was one ſtreet of elephants for about ſix miles from the town.

During your reſidence in Oude, has it appeared to you that the principal ſupport of the Nabob's Miniſters has been the influence of the Britiſh Reſident?—I have always conceived ſo, not only in the time of Aſoph ul Dowlah, but until the laſt Treaty. I always underſtood it to be the cuſtom in Lord Cornwallis's time, and in every time.

State to the Committee what is the general ſtate of the police of the country?—As to the police of the Dooab, there could be nothing worſe than this was when I lived in it. As to the lenity of the laws, you might call it lenity of laws where you ſaw few inſtances of execution according to the rule of the law, for they ſeldom applied to law at all, they generally took it into their own hands; but I never ſaw nor read of a country where there was more bloodſhed than in the Dooab while I lived in it. There was no ſtirring out of one's houſe, or going to hunt, without being attended by a guard; perſons unattended were frequently attacked, and probably killed. As to the people calling themſelves Zemindars and Landholders, there was no impoſition they did not practice on perſons travelling, indigo merchants, and perſons in trade: one inſtance I can ſtate of a Gentleman who was ſtopped by the Rajah of Sarſney; and though he produced to the Rajah a perwannah, which was a paſs of Almas Ali Khan, yet ſtill, in defiance of all authority of the people he ought to be ſubject to, this man not only ſtopped the indigo, but carried it into his fort, and levied what duties he pleaſed upon it, before he would liberate it. In this way there was conſtant fighting about the common property which was carrying about from one place to another; at every place almoſt it was ſtopped by every Zemindar who choſe to put an exaction upon it, and it was decided by the longeſt ſword whether he ſhould or ſhould not. As to the police of Lucknow, that was much better, and the preſent Nabob has paid a great deal of attention to it: but though he changed his Cutwal (like that of a Mayor of a city here) conſtantly, and fined ſome and confined others, yet the evils were not corrected. I have myſelf

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Major Ouſely. witneſſed, in going out hunting in a morning with Major Gregory, of one of the Native battalions quartered at Lucknow, within five hundred yards of the Britiſh Reſident's houſe, the dogs have ſeemed to trail upon ſomething, and we have found a man juſt murdered, cut down not ten minutes I ſuppoſe, ſtill warm. I have ſent notice to the Nabob, and he has immediately inſtituted a ſearch after the man, but it was very ſeldom ever found out. Inſtances of that kind are very common indeed.

Were you in Oude when the Son of an Honourable Baronet, a Member of this Houſe, was attacked by a band of robbers?—Mr. Metcalfe ſlept in my houſe the night before he was attacked by the banditti; he took ſome Troops from me and from the Reſident, Colonel Collins, to convey him a part of the way, but as he went by dauk or by poſt, thoſe people could not keep up with him further than the firſt ſtage, ten or twelve miles; and after he loſt the eſcort there, he was attacked and maimed; his fingers were cut.

After the Company obtained poſſeſſion of the Ceded Provinces, and after the Nabob's Army was diſbanded, up to the time you quitted Lucknow, was any new ſyſtem of police introduced into the Ceded Provinces, or do you know that the Reſident adviſed the Nabob to introduce any new ſyſtem of police after the Treaty of 1801?—The Nabob was conſtantly trying to improve his police; it was a great object with him, and one he had always at heart as much after the year 1801 as before; it was one of his favourite objects.

Was the Nabob left entirely to himſelf to introduce what ſyſtem of police he choſe, after the Company obtained poſſeſſion of the Ceded Provinces?—I believe he was left to himſelf, but he frequently aſked Colonel Scott and Mr. Edmonſtone to furniſh him with a better plan for the regulation of his country. Lord Welleſley's anſwer was, that he would try on the Ceded Provinces firſt the regulations laid down for them, and that if they ſucceeded there, he would recommend them to his Highneſs for the reſerved Provinces.

From 1801, when the Company obtained that part of Oude called the Ceded Provinces, to your knowledge, were any ſteps taken by the Britiſh Government to prevail upon him to introduce a permanent ſyſtem of Police into the reſerved Provinces?—At the time the Nabob Vizier applied, through Mr. Henry Welleſley, for permiſſion to appoint me into his ſervice as his Aid de camp, and his Lordſhip complied with his requeſt, it was his Lordſhip's particular requeſt to me, when I went to thank him for his permiſſion, and to accept the appointment I now hold in his Highneſs's ſervice, the ſubject of his converſation was to requeſt, in the ſtrongeſt manner, that I would uſe whatever influence I had with the Nabob towards the better cultivation of his Country, and the improvement of the Police and juriſdiction, and every thing elſe that could ameliorate the condition of his Country, and improve the condition of his ſubjects;—and to the beſt of my ability, I have not only complied with his Lordſhip's deſire, but with my own wiſhes, in adviſing with the Nabob on the better regulation of his country, a thing which he was always deſirous of effecting, and aſked advice of his Lordſhip upon the ſubject.

Any amelioration which has taken place in Lucknow, or the other parts of his Country, was entirely at the Nabob's ſuggeſtion?—If you can call that his ſuggeſtion which he does in concurrence with thoſe whoſe opinion has ſome weight with him.

It is entirely a plan of his own?—As yet, as far as I know.

From your knowledge of the late Colonel Scott, did you know enough of his character, and do you recollect enough of it now, to ſay it was ſuch as would prove him to be a man who, for political purpoſes, would uſe means unworthy of a Soldier and a Briton?—As far as I was acquainted with Colonel Scott, though perhaps ſome cauſes of perſonal animoſity at one time exiſted between us, I muſt do his memory the juſtice to ſay, I think he was incapable of any act unbecoming a Gentleman and a Soldier.

Early in the year 1801, did not Colonel Scott ſend for you to his houſe, and accuſe you of having exerted your influence to encourage the Nabob in his line of oppoſition to the meaſures of Government?—Previous to the coming up of Mr. Henry Welleſley, which I believe was in June or July 1801, Colonel Scott ſent for me, and told me, he had ſome ſuſpicions there were people who gave advice contrary to the intereſts of his Employers the Honourable Company, to the Nabob; that

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I was ſuſpected; and that though he could not poſitively ſay whether I was ſuſpected wrongfully or not, he muſt, in the preſent criſis of affairs, make uſe of the authority veſted in him as Reſident there, to forbid the intercourſe of Europeans with the Nabob, and particularly deſired me to abſtain from the uſual intercourſe which ſubſiſted between us; however, at the time he made this prohibition againſt me, in conſequence of my anſwer, Colonel Scott ſaid, Very well; whatever my opinion of you may be, whether the ſuſpicions I entertain are juſt or unjuſt, in the preſent criſis it will be better for your own ſake that you diſcontinue going there, whatever effect your defence may have had on me. The Nabob, who conſidered this as a thing more to thwart him, which from the repulſive manners of Colonel Scott, he applied to his acts, wrote to me on the next day, to go to hunt with him, and I wrote to Colonel Scott, to know what anſwer to give; he, ſaid I ſhould not go with him, and I might ſend what anſwer I thought proper.

Did not he decidedly tell you, that your writing notes to the Vizier would on no account be allowed?—He prohibited all notes or communication.

Was not it generally about the ſame time announced to the Gentlemen reſident at Lucknow, that no perſon ſhould preſume to viſit his Excellency without the expreſs permiſſion of, or in preſence of the Reſident; was not an order of that kind which had been long in diſuſe, revived upon that occaſion?—I do not know that there was any additional order granted, but I believe the order was enforced for Europeans reſiding in Lucknow not going without Colonel Scott's particular permiſſion, which was the caſe, for I never went but with his permiſſion before; he certainly enforced it from the beginning, and particularly with me, which was my plea: when he accuſed me of the ſuſpicions he preferred againſt me, I replied, I never have gone to the Nabob but with your permiſſion, Sir.

From that period till the arrival of Mr. Henry Welleſley, you had no communication with the Vizier?—No.

After Lord Welleſley had carried all his meaſures, and juſt as he was going to quit Lucknow, did not the Vizier make an earneſt requeſt for your being appointed his Aid de Camp?—Long previous to Lord Welleſley leaving Lucknow.

At what period was it?—In February; I believe, it was about ſeven or eight days after Lord Welleſley reached Lucknow, that the Nabob ſent a letter in writing, in confirmation of the perſonal application made through Mr. Henry Welleſley, whom he choſe to be the channel of the requeſt made to the Governor General.

Did not the Nabob come to a fixed determination to quit his dominions, and proceed on a pilgrimage at that time?—His determination was certainly not a fixed one, as he never went, but he ſpoke of it.

Did he not ſtipulate who was to be the repreſentative during his abſence?—He gave in ſome propoſitions to Colonel Scott, and really, without referring to the whole tenor of the letter, I cannot ſtate the particulars of any part of it; I believe it is all on record.

To the beſt of your recollection, was not it ſtipulated there ſhould be no difficulty placed in the way of his going or returning to his dominions?—I cannot ſtate particularly that which was committed to writing without referring to the particulars; I underſtood he propoſed ſtipulations of different kinds, but I have not given that attention to it which would enable me to anſwer accurately.

When was this communication of his determination to proceed on a pilgrimage firſt made to you, and for what purpoſe?—He never communicated it to me in a poſitive manner, he ſometimes aſked me to write to know the price of a ſhip, and aſked what budgerows, and ſo on, would coſt; and when I gave him information that a ſhip was to be purchaſed, which was the caſe ſeveral times through Meſſrs. Cockerell and Trail, he ſaid, Very well, we will think of it; but put it off from day to day.

Did not you write to Mr. John Palmer, in Calcutta, to hire ſhips?—That was the houſe I ſpoke of.

Did not the Nabob prepare and hire an immenſe number of boats for his intended departure from Oude?—He certainly collected a great number of boats on the Goomtie, and that was the apparent intention of it.

Major Ouſely.

Did not he pack up property of great value at that period?—I do not know that he did ſo, it was ſaid ſo.

About the year 1800, towards the cloſe of that year, did not the Nabob give up wearing a regular dreſs turban?—I cannot ſpeak preciſely to the time he gave up wearing his dreſs turban, but the turban he changed it for was a much handſomer one; it was an improvement, as he conſidered, on all the kinds of turbans he had worn before.

Is not the laying aſide the regular dreſs turban a mark of conſiderable dejection in the eyes of a Native of Hindoſtan?—I have heard thoſe reaſons aſſigned for the Nabob putting by his turban, but I never heard that from the Nabob himſelf; I have heard that opinion given in the way that hearſay report is, but I could not ſtate it as an actual opinion of my own, nor of the Nabob.

About the ſame time did he not ſuffer his beard to grow, which he had not done for ſeveral years?—Yes, he did for a conſiderable time, and ſhaved again ſhortly after the Treaty.

Did you not often hear amongſt the moſt reſpectable Natives of Lucknow, that the Nabob had come to a determination never to wear a turban again till his grievances were redreſſed?—I do not know that I heard it from the moſt reſpectable Natives of Lucknow, but I heard it from Natives of Lucknow.

In 1802, was not Mr. Treves at Lucknow, taking leave of his Highneſs preparatory to his embarking for Europe?—I believe it was in 1803, I really cannot ſay exactly, but he was there the ſame year that he took his departure for England, two or three months previous to it.

Do not you recollect that he arrived there very ſhortly after my own * arrival at it?—I cannot recollect the date.

Was not Mr. Treves a very old and intimate acquaintance of the Nabob?—He was.

From ſubſequent circumſtances, do not you know that Lord Welleſley accuſed Mr. Treves of having influenced the Nabob againſt a compliance with his Lordſhip's views relative to Oude, pending the negotiation which led to the Treaty of 1801?

Withdrew.

After ſome time, Major Ouſely was again called in; and the Queſtion propoſed.

The ſubſequent mode of information alluded to, was a private correſpondence between Mr. Edmonſtone, the Secretary in the Foreign and Secret Department, with me privately, addreſſed, My dear Ouſely, and My dear Edmonſtone; that correſpondence has never been recorded, and as ſuch I ſubmit, with all deference, another objection; Whether the contents of a private correſpondence between two Gentlemen, not officially recorded, ought to be divulged, eſpecially as it appears to implicate the character of an individual now not preſent?—

Withdrew.

After ſome time, Major Ouſely was again called in.

Who was Mr. Edmonſtone, what was his ſituation?—He is the Secretary of the Foreign and Secret Department, I believe, to the Government of India, and Perſian Interpreter.

He was then in that capacity as Secretary under Marquis Welleſley?—Yes.

In one of thoſe letters addreſſed to you, was there not a paper of Queſtions incloſed which you were deſired to anſwer?—As I am called here to anſwer, notwithſtanding the objections I humbly offered, I conſider myſelf obliged to anſwer every thing relating to that correſpondence.

In one of thoſe letters addreſſed to you, was there not a paper of Queſtions incloſed which you were deſired to anſwer.—There was.

Were not thoſe Queſtions on the part of the Government, under the orders of Lord Welleſley?—They were.

* Mr. Paull.

Were

Were not thoſe Queſtions ſuch, that if you did not anſwer them privately, you were told they would be publicly put to you by the Reſident?—If I anſwer that queſtion, I muſt almoſt mention the ſubſtance of the correſpondence; however, I do not ſee any good I can do a friend now abſent by preſerving a ſecrecy which is, from as intimate a friend of his, the Honourable Gentleman, preſented before the Houſe; therefore I ſhall anſwer the queſtion by ſaying, that Mr. Edmonſtone in holding forth on the ſubject of my refuſing to give up the name of a Gentleman who had made propoſitions to the Nabob ſubſequent to the Treaty, of getting the Treaty ſubverted in England; on being queſtioned about that, I conſidered it contrary to the principles which have guided my conduct throughout, I hope, to anſwer queſtions I was not bound in the ſituation I held, to reply to. Mr. Edmonſtone, in reply to my refuſal, gave me a ſtatement of arguments why I ought, as a Britiſh ſubject, to detail any treaſonable attempts made by a Britiſh ſubject, and a ſervant of the Government, to ſubvert the plans of Government; and he offered it as a further motive to me, to induce me to anſwer thoſe queſtions, that my refuſing to give that information might be conſidered as a miſpriſon of treaſon, and that as ſuch, he conceived the puniſhment, that I might ſuffer from it would be expulſion from India. I anſwered to that, that I ſhould take the conſequences; that I preferred ſticking by the principles I before mentioned to him, and then, as has been mentioned, I was informed by Mr. Edmonſtone, that Mr. Treves himſelf had acknowledged the fact in Calcutta; and therefore, as a matter of form, it was of no conſequence my anſwering the interrogatories at that period. My anſwer to that was, that as the queſtions propoſed by Mr. Treves to the Nabob, and the offers that he made him, were of that nature, that my motive for refuſing it in that inſtance was not that it inculpated me or the Nabob, that it was a matter of the greateſt credit to the Nabob the manner in which he rejected every propoſition of Mr. Treves to ſubvert the Treaty, which ſhewed the Nabob in the moſt favourable light in the ſtrict adherence to his engagements; they were motives merely of a private nature between Mr. Treves and me: That now Mr. Treves had acknowledged the facts, I ſtill felt a reluctance to anſwer queſtions which might inculpate Mr. Treves, and be a diſadvantage to him in the ſituation he was in in the Company's Service, and acting up to the principles I had, I ſent the anſwers to thoſe queſtions to Mr. Treves, that, if he conſidered me as acting diſhonourably in anſwering thoſe queſtions he might give them in, and he did give them in.

Major Ouſely.

Did not this come on the part of Government, and was it not anſwered by you to Government, though ſent through Mr. Treves in the firſt inſtance?—The firſt communication from Mr. Edmonſtone was not on the part of Government, but with ſubjects of multifarious and private nature; ſeveral letters had paſſed to and from Mr. Edmonſtone before the liſt of interrogatories came, and they did not come till Mr. Treves had made his confeſſion at Calcutta.

Did not thoſe interrogatories come, or were they not ſuppoſed to come, under the authority of Marquis Welleſley?—Certainly.

Did not thoſe interrogatories go to the point of Mr. Treves?—Moſt unqueſtionably they were the interrogatories reſpecting Mr. Treves's propoſitions to the Nabob, and his anſwer, and the ſame interrogatories were ſent to the Nabob.

You then collected this information from the enquiries of Mr. Edmonſtone on the part of Government?—Firſt of all from the private letters of Mr. Edmonſtone; I knew the circumſtances two or three months before the interrogatories were ſent to me from Mr. Edmonſtone, by private communications to me.

Were not the anſwers containing that matter, in conſequence of thoſe interrogatories, ſent in a public letter to Mr. Prendergaſt, from the Governor General?—In a private letter.

Was not there a public letter in that to be delivered to the Governor General?—No, there was a letter to Mr. Edmonſtone; none to the Governor General.

Was not it a public letter to Mr. Edmonſtone?—The anſwer to the interrogatories was.

Are you not perfectly aware that the accuſation againſt Mr. Treves was notorious in Calcutta to Sir George Barlow, and every one in Calcutta?—I have heard ſince I left Lucknow, when I came to Bengal, and afterwards on my return here, that Mr. Treves after acknowledging the fact, indeed, I have ſeen his letters, ſhewing con-

trition

Major Ouſely.

trition for the offence he had been guilty of, and throwing himſelf on the humanity of Marquis Welleſley. Marquis Welleſley, on motives I believe of ſtrict humanity, and finding that the Nabob had behaved ſo very well on the occaſion, having apprehenſions that Mr. Treve's character would ſuffer from the communication, and not ſeeing any evils that had reſulted from it, did not record the correſpondence which occurred between Mr. Edmonſtone and me, and of courſe did not make it a public document.

Was not the letter incloſed to Mr. Prendergaſt publicly incloſed to Mr. Edmonſtone as an official document?—It was.

During the period you were in Calcutta in 1803, previous to the time I* was going to Europe, was not this circumſtance of Mr. Treves public converſation in every Company at Calcutta?—I have not the leaſt doubt of it, becauſe Mr. Treves after he had confeſſed it, could have no objection to tell it to his friends.

Was not it known to Sir George Barlow, and almoſt every perſon in Calcutta?—I do not know that it was known to Sir George Barlow, but it was pretty generally known.

Was not it the general order at Lucknow, that no perſon ſhould communicate with the Nabob, except by the permiſſion of the Reſident?—Invariably, ſince I have been at Lucknow.

It was an old ſtanding order of the Reſident?—Yes, one which we were obliged to ſubſcribe on firſt going to Lucknow in a book, in which the duties of the Reſident and the perſons reſiding there, were ſtated.

State to the Committee the nature of the tranſaction between Mr. Treves and the Nabob, which has been alluded to?—To the beſt of my recollection, it was an offer on the part of Mr. Treves, that if the Nabob felt himſelf aggrieved by the Treaty of 1801, he was then going to England, and if he would make him his agent, he would make a ſtir, and uſe what influence and patronage he had, towards ſubverting that Treaty, which the Nabob rejected in toto.

Do not you know that Mr. Treves and the Nabob had ſeveral private converſations, at which you were not preſent?—I certainly believe that he had not any converſation at which I was not preſent, as he made it a ground of ſelf-praiſe to Colonel Scott on leaving Lucknow, on leaving India, that he had never been in the preſence of the Nabob but with me; he lived in my houſe.

Have you no knowledge of a letter of Mr. Treves, after the accuſation was made in Calcutta, being ſhewn to you, in which he ſtated particularly, that he had been preſent at interviews at which you were not preſent?—I have no recollection of the letter alluded to, I know that Mr. Treves denied any knowledge whatever of communication with the Nobob, and denied in toto that which he afterwards fully confeſſed.

Do you recollect that general order you have ſpoken of being enforced, except at particular times?—Very often on myſelf.

By whom?—By Colonel Scott.

Only in the time of Colonel Scott?—In the time of Mr. Lumſden, I never dared to write a letter, or go to the Nabob but through the Reſident, and not only myſelf, but every Engliſh Gentleman at Lucknow; it was univerſally known, that whoever wrote a letter to the Nabob, wiſhing redreſs from the Nabob for any injuries received, or on any other ſubject, it muſt be communicated through the Reſident, who brought the anſwer back; or if you wiſhed to ſee the Nabob, you muſt firſt of all write a note to the Reſident to aſk his conſent, which ſometimes he granted, and ſometimes he did not.

As his Aid de Camp, were not you admitted?—As his Aid de Camp there was no kind of prohibition, and I correſponded very often to the extent of fifty letters in a day.

Have you ever looked into the writers on their law?—A little.

Major Ouſely.

Do not you know that they are pretty ſubtle in diſtinguiſhing?—I fancy they are exceedingly ſo.

Do you know with regard to many rules of their law, ſuch as, what liquors may be drank; that there are many diſtinctions among the different writers?—According to a Muſſulman's law, intoxication of any kind, but particularly with ſpirituous liquors, is contrary to doctrine.

Do you know whether intoxicating liquors may not be drank according to the opinions of ſome of them?—That the practice takes place is certain, but that there is no ſuch law is equally certain.

Have you ever heard of a book called Hediya?—I have.

Do you know that there is a whole chapter upon that ſubject?—The Hediya is not for the caſt of which the Nabob is one; the Court is of the caſt of the of which there is no book now in exiſtence. Mr. Bailey is now compoſing one; but there are many diſtinctions in the caſts of the Muſſulmen.

Is there no liquor made from grapes not fermented, boiled down to a certain quantity?—I always underſtood that the prohibition amounted to any liquors fermented.

It has been ſaid that it was generally underſtood in India, that the journey of the Nabob that you mentioned, was intended for the purpoſe of making an application to the King in Parliament; did you underſtand that to have been the intention of the Nabob?—No, I never underſtood any ſuch thing.

No Engliſh gentlemen reſident at Lucknow communicated with the Nabob by converſation or by letter, but with the expreſs permiſſion of the Reſident, but when you became the Aid de Camp to the Nabob, you had frequent communication, till, on ſuſpicions by Colonel Scott, you were not permitted?—No, I was not Aid de Camp till after the Treaty, and then I had conſtant intercourſe.

Theſe ſuſpicions were before the Treaty?—Yes.

By the repulſiveneſs of Colonel Scott, do you mean an unpleaſant manner at all times, or was it a manner more peculiarly aſſumed in his communications with the Nabob, in conſequence of the events then going on?—His manners in general were very repulſive.

They had not become more ſo on that occaſion?—I do not know whether in the converſations which might have occurred, he did not uſe more diſagreeable manners at one time than another; I dare ſay he might.

Have not you frequently been at breakfaſt with his Highneſs the Vizier in the preſence of Colonel Scott, both before and after the Treaty?—I have.

Generally after breakfaſt, did not the Nabob and the Reſident retire to a private conference?—Yes.

Very recently after that did not the Nabob ſhut himſelf completely up, and almoſt refuſe to ſee any body?—Thoſe were converſations which took place at the Palace, nearly two miles from where we lived, and except from the reports of the news-writers, I cannot ſay.

From the news-writers, have you not aſcertained that the Nabob ſhut himſelf up immediately after thoſe interviews, and refuſed almoſt to ſee any part of his own family?—I have heard that mentioned two or three times, but do not know how far it is to be depended on.

Are you able to ſtate on what ground the Nabob refuſed the interference of Mr. Treves?—I think the inference to be drawn is, that he was ſatisfied with the ſituation he was in.

Do you yourſelf, ſtanding before this Houſe, venture to ſay that you believe that the Nabob was ſatisfied with that Treaty; that is, ſo far as that he was better pleaſed than if he had been left in full poſſeſſion of his own Country, ſubject only to the payment of the ſubſidy of ſeventy-ſix lacks?—I conceive that is a queſtion which the humanity of the Houſe has already indulged me with not anſwering.

Withdrew.

G. Johnſtone, Eſq.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Eſq. a Member, *again examined.*

FOR how many years did you reſide in the dominions of Oude?—From the beginning of the year 1794 to the end of the year 1796.

Were murders and other atrocious crimes very frequent in the capital during that period?—Not in the capital, but occaſionally travellers were robbed and were murdered in the interior parts of the country.

Were thoſe very frequent in your time?—I do not feel myſelf exactly competent to ſay whether they were or were not frequent; but to this I deſire to give the moſt decided teſtimony, that they were not more frequent than in any other Mahomedan Government throughout India.

Was there any rebellion againſt the Nabob or his Government during the whole period you were in Oude?—No.

Do you know that it was ever neceſſary to call in any Britiſh force during all that time to ſubdue any of the powerful Zemindars or Rajahs in the Dooab, or towards the Marhatta frontier?—No, on no occaſion.

From your ſituation, muſt you not have known if any ſuch Britiſh force had been called in to reduce any ſuch refractory Zemindars?—I believe I muſt have known it; and I believe no ſuch circumſtance took place.

Muſt not an application for Troops have come through the Reſident?—That is the form in which it is made.

When Almas, or any of the great Aumils, went to enforce the collections, was not the conteſt generally of a very bloodleſs nature?—Unleſs now and then, when it became neceſſary to deſtroy a fort; I believe otherwiſe, that blood was very ſeldom ſhed.

Will you have the goodneſs to ſtate the mode generally purſued by the Aumils to ſecure the payment of the Revenues, and how the affair generally terminated?—When a Zemindar had a ſufficient number of retainers to oppoſe himſelf to the Aumil, it generally terminated in a compromiſe, the Aumil finding it more for his intereſt to take what he could from the Zemindar, than the expence of money, and the loſs of time that would be employed in reducing him to terms that bore a more accurate proportion to the value of his territorial poſſeſſion.

Was not the late Vizier Aſoph ul Dowlah uncommonly beloved throughout the country?—I believe the people felt a conſiderable degree of attachment to the family, by which they had been governed upwards of ſeventy years, but otherwiſe I ſhould not ſay he was particularly beloved; he was certainly not a cruel Sovereign, but perhaps he was not reſpected in the higheſt degree.

Was not he exceedingly liberal and very charitable?—He poſſeſſed both thoſe virtues.

State the origin, as near as you can, of the Nabob's family?—The circumſtances are not ſo immediately preſent to my mind, that I can venture to ſtate them with that degree of accuracy I could wiſh; but I think a perſon named Saadut Khan was Vizier to the King, Mahmoud Shah, and he was intruſted alſo with the Government of Oude upon the deſtruction of the Mogul power, which took place in conſequence of the invaſion of Nadir Shah. Saadut Khan I believe, after that tranſaction, retired to his Government, and afterwards upon his death, Sufta Jung, who had married his daughter, was enabled to obtain poſſeſſion of it, partly by the acquieſcence of the Mogul, and partly through his own power, and in conſequence from him it ſucceeded to Sujah-ul-Dowlah his ſon.

Have you not taken pains to aſcertain the riſe of that family, and to furniſh it to a literary man ten years ago?—I furniſhed him with the means of obtaining information, but I do not think I entered myſelf particularly on the ſubject, or the circumſtances would be more preſent in my recollection. I think what I did was to endeavour to trace the relation between Saadut Khan and Sufta Jung; Sufta Jung came from Perſia after Saadut was eſtabliſhed; I think I traced that there had been ſome family relation in Perſia.

Was not the family very ancient and very reſpectable?—I believe it was very reſpectable, but in no great ſplendor in Perſia, or he would not have travelled to Hindoſtan.

Were you ever in any other Mahomedan Government beſides that of Oude?—No, I never was.

Committee of the whole Houſe, on the Oude Charge.

Lunæ, 23° die Junii 1806.

CHARLES STEWART HAWTHORNE, Eſquire, in the Chair.

Lieutenant Colonel EDWARD BAYNES *was called in; and Examined.*

HOW long were you in the Eaſt Indies?—I went to Bengal in Auguſt 1797, and remained in India about ſix years. *Lt. Col. Baynes.*

State in what ſituations you were?—For nearly the five firſt years I was Aid de Camp to General Sir James Craig.

Were not you private Secretary to him at the ſame time?—No, I was not.

Were you not in the entire confidence of Sir James Craig?—I believe I poſſeſſed the General's confidence, from being ſelected to be his Aid de Camp.

Do you not know that in 1800 it was determined by the Bengal Government to reduce the Army of the Nabob Vizier?—I know that a proportion of the Nabob's Troops were reduced about that time.

Was the determination to reduce the Nabob's Army communicated to General Sir James Craig?—I ſhould ſuppoſe it was, I do not know perfectly; but from the meaſures taken I ſhould conceive it was.

Do you know by whom, and at what period, ſuch communication was made to him?—No, I do not.

Did not Sir James Craig very early in 1800, go over to Lucknow, for the ſake of conſulting with Colonel William Scott on the ſubject?—I cannot recollect the exact time he went over, he went over very often, and I believe at one time for the ſake of conſulting with Colonel Scott upon the ſubject.

Who accompanied Sir James upon that occaſion?—I believe Captain M°Gregor and myſelf attended him.

Can you ſtate what paſſed at Lucknow during the conſultations Sir James had?—I never was preſent at any conſultations between Sir James Craig and the Reſident.

Did Sir James or Captain M°Gregor ſubſequently communicate to you what had paſſed?—No, I do not believe Captain M°Gregor was ever preſent.

Do you not know, and was it not generally believed, that the Army was to be diſbanded whether the Nabob conſented or not?—I really never had any information that would warrant my forming that opinion on the ſubject; I underſtood that a proportion of the Army was to be diſbanded, but I never heard from any authority, whether it was with the Nabob's acquieſcence or not; indeed I have heard it was with his acquieſcence.

Did you ever underſtand from Sir James Craig, or any other perſon, that the diſbanding of the Army was only the prelude to ſome other meaſures?—No, I never did.

You never underſtood from Captain M°Gregor that other meaſures were in contemplation?—I cannot charge my memory that I did, if I did it was mere converſation or conjecture.

Did not you underſtand that Britiſh Troops were to be ſcattered over Oude in lieu of thoſe diſbanded belonging to the Vizier?—Yes, I underſtood that Britiſh Troops were to be ſtationed in many places then occupied by the Vizier's Troops.

What

Lt. Col. Baynes.

What was Sir James's opinion of that meaſure, and ſtate his objections as fully and as particularly as you can?—I hardly know how to anſwer that queſtion ſo generally; I recollect hearing Sir James expreſs his diſapprobation of the Troops being divided into ſmall bodies, and quartered in towns; he preferred their being kept in cantonments, and in as large bodies as poſſible.

Did he not think that ſcattering the Troops over ſo large a ſervice, and dividing them into ſmall bodies, would tend almoſt to the entire deſtruction of diſcipline in the Army?—I fancy that was his opinion, and that of moſt of the Officers, that the Troops being diſperſed in ſmall bodies, and mixed particularly in large towns, muſt militate againſt their diſcipline.

Did he not believe that the eſtabliſhing ſmall bodies of Troops in the Pergunnahs, under young Officers, was liable to the greateſt poſſible objections?—I conceive that I have anſwered that queſtion in the former, that he would conceive that liable to objection.

Did he not imagine that from the high ſtate of diſcipline to which he had brought the Field Army, it would become pretty ſimilar to the Army about to be diſbanded under the Nabob Vizier?—I cannot anſwer for Sir James Craig's ſentiments ſo far as that; I cannot ſay to what degree he might diſapprove of the placing of Troops in ſmall bodies.

Did you never hear Sir James Craig ſay that he was afraid that the Army, if divided into ſmall bodies, and put into the Pergunnahs, was very likely to become little better than the Army about to be diſbanded?—I cannot ſay that; I recollect his ſaying he was afraid it would injure the diſcipline of the Army if it was divided into towns.

Did not Sir James Craig communicate his opinion fully to Government and to Colonel William Scott?—I believe in general he did.

Was Sir James's advice followed on the occaſion, ſo far as you know?—I do not poſſeſs information to enable me to anſwer that queſtion.

Were the opinions, ſuch as you have ſtated of Sir James Craig, the opinions alſo of every military Officer of rank and conſequence in the King's and Company's Army?—I believe it was the opinion of Military Men, that the dividing the Troops into ſmall bodies in large towns would injure their diſcipline very much.

When Sir James took charge of the Field Army, did he not think their diſcipline very much relaxed?—I think the diſcipline of the Field Army was very much improved under his command.

What meaſures did he take to improve the general ſtate of the Bengal Army then in the field?—Thoſe uſually preſcribed and followed by the Army, chiefly greater attention to diſcipline, and particularly exerciſing the Battalions in as large bodies as poſſible, and obliging all the Officers to attend.

Towards the cloſe of the year 1800, were not the cantonments of Cawnpore, the great military ſtation, left almoſt without Troops?—I do not recollect the exact period, I recollect its being left at one time with very little more than one battalion of Sepoys; there were European Troops beſides.

Do you not recollect it was very ſhortly before Sir James Craig went to Calcutta?—At that time I think there were two battalions of Sepoys.

State as nearly as you can remember, what was Sir James Craig's opinion of leaving the large cantonment of Cawnpore with ſo few troops?—I really do not poſſeſs the information.

Did not Sir James Craig imagine, and communicate to you, that to make a defence againſt or to attack Zemaun Shah, it was neceſſary to have the Army in centrical ſituations, and in large bodies; and that nothing tended ſo much to improve the Army, and to keep up its diſcipline, as the junction of the Troops belonging to the great field ſtations of Cawnpore and Futtyghur?—I know that it was Sir James Craig's opinion that the Troops in the field ſhould be kept in large cantons, and thoſe as centrical with the eaſieſt communications with each other poſſible.

Look at the ninth article of the Treaty, and read it; what does that article purport to be?—That, "If for the better protection and defence of the dominions of the

"Nabob

Lt. Col. Baynes.

" Nabob Saadut Ali Khan, it ſhould be deemed adviſable to change the preſent " ſtations of the troops at Cawnpore and Futtyghur, the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan " conſents thereto, and that the troops ſhall be ſtationed in ſuch places as may be " judged moſt adviſable and convenient, and that he will defray the expence at- " tending their removal, and making cantonments for the troops."

Conſidering that article that you have juſt now read, the poſſeſſion of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futtyghur, Anopſhire, and the agreement on the part of the Vizier to allow the cantonments to be changed at his own expence at any period, do you think the Britiſh influence in Oude was ſufficiently eſtabliſhed in a military point of view, either for the repelling of foreign invaſion or quelling internal commotions?—I really am not maſter of that ſubject, it had been occupied for a ſeries of years before in that way, and I ſuppoſe was thought ſufficient; I do not know what advantages were propoſed in the changing the ſtations of the troops, if the Nabob's troops were to be diſbanded, I ſuppoſe ſome troops were to be ſubſtituted in their place.

Looking to the Treaty of 1798, and the facility of changing the ſituations of the troops to any place at the Nabob's expence, do you not think that the Britiſh influence was ſufficient in Oude for the quelling internal inſurrection or repelling invaſion?—I think the ſituation of the troops muſt have been found ſufficient from their having been kept ſo long, I do not know what were the views propoſed in changing the ſituation of the troops.

With the power of ſending the troops into Anopſhire, who were ſtationed at Cawnpore, Futtyghur, and Allahabad, and changing thoſe for others on the border of the Nabob's country, do you not think that ſufficient facility was given for the defence of Oude, by repelling foreign invaſion, and quelling internal commotions?—I really do not conceive myſelf competent to anſwer that queſtion; I think the only points then deemed neceſſary to be occupied were thoſe alluded to, and a depot of grain at a place called Sandy.

Thoſe were the only points conſidered neceſſary at that time to defend the country againſt Zemaun Shah?—They were the only points then occupied; I will not ſay that if there had been a greater body of troops, more points might not have been occupied.

Were you at Lucknow with Sir James Craig, when Saadut Ali was placed on the throne?—I was.

Were you at the ſolemnity of placing him on the Muſnud—I attended the retinue, I was not very cloſe to his perſon; I was preſent.

Sir James aſſiſted on the occaſion?—I believe he did, I followed him there.

Do you know generally the arrangements then formed?—No, I do not.

Did you not know, or at leaſt underſtand generally, that the Nabob was to have complete controul over his hereditary dominions, his houſehold affairs, his troops, and his ſubjects, by the Treaty of 1798?—I conceive he was; I underſtood, with ſome trifling alterations, he ſucceeded to the Muſnud on the terms his brother Aſoph ul Dowlah held it.

Did you not make conſiderable progreſs in the Eaſtern languages, and were you not in the habit frequently of converſing with many reſpectable inhabitants of Cawnpore and Lucknow?—I was able to converſe with them.

What was your opinion, knowing as you did, the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1798, and the opinion of ſuch Natives as you had converſed with relative to the ſubſequent tranſactions in Oude, that led to the diſbanding of the army, and the ceſſion of the country?—I muſt confeſs my ignorance with reſpect both to the Treaty and the circumſtances; I ſpoke very little with the Natives on the ſubject; I conſidered my ſituation as a Staff Officer of Sir James Craig, to preclude me from doing ſo.

Did you not viſit Lucknow ſome time towards the cloſe of the year 1802, and viſit the Court of his Highneſs?—I did.

You ſaw him ſeveral times during that viſit, did you not—Twice or thrice.

Lt. Col. Baynes.

You viſited the Court upon your arrival and departure?—I did on my arrival but not on my departure, I ſaw him at Major Ouſely's at dinner.

Did you ſee him at breakfaſt at my * houſe?—I think not, I think it was three times I ſaw him on that occaſion.

As far as you recollect, do you not think that towards the cloſe of 1802, the Nabob was exceedingly changed in his perſon and in his dreſs?—Very much.

State as particularly as you can, what ſtruck you at that time?—There was a greater degree of indolence and ſlovenlineſs, and that he was much broke in his perſon; he did not look near ſo well as he had done ſome years before.

Was not he much diſfigured by having ſuffered his beard to grow, and by the diſuſe of a regular turban?—He appeared more ſlovenly owing to ſuffering his beard to grow, and he did not appear ſo well.

From the manners of Hindoſtan, do you not know that it is a mark of great dejection having put off the dreſs turban?—I have underſtood, that by the cuſtom in India, neglecting their dreſs and not ſhaving, is a mark of mourning.

At the time you firſt ſaw the Nabob, was not he a man who paid uncommon attention to the elegance of his dreſs, and was not he richly adorned with jewels when he appeared in public?—Yes, I think ſo, the difference certainly ſtruck me when I ſaw him.

At that time he wore a dreſs turban?—I have ſeen him very richly dreſſed when he appeared in public.

The latter period when you ſaw him, he appeared otherwiſe?—Yes, the difference ſtruck me.

When you firſt ſaw him he uſed to wear a dreſs turban, but at the latter period he did not wear one at all?—When I ſaw him ſome years before he was much better dreſſed, he appeared to be dreſſed with more attention, and was better in his looks than when I ſaw him laſt.

Did he wear a ſtate turban when you ſaw him laſt?—No, he did not.

Have you not heard many reſpectable Natives, as well as Europeans, ſay, that the Nabob had forſworn the uſe of a turban, and his habit of ſhaving, in conſequence of the injuſtice and oppreſſion exerciſed towards him?—I cannot ſay that I recollect having heard that.

To what do you attribute, and to what did the Natives in general, and the inhabitants in general, attribute that very great change from the time you had ſeen him two years before?—I have heard that he was diſſatisfied, and that it was in conſequence of his diſſatisfaction he neglected his dreſs.

That was ſuch a report as you would have heard in the town?—I know nothing further than reports of that kind.

During the ſeveral times you viſited the Court at Lucknow, from the period of 1798 to 1802, what was the general opinion as to the Nabob's ſentiments concerning Colonel Scott, and what were your own regarding the Nabob's ſentiments concerning Colonel Scott?—With reſpect to myſelf I can ſafely ſay, I had no ground on which I could found a well grounded opinion; with regard to report in the town, I have heard that the Nabob diſliked Colonel Scott very much.

Were more troops ſent into Oude in 1798, 1799 and 1800, than were neceſſary and expedient to guard againſt the intended deſcent of Zemaun Shah?—I think againſt the threatened deſcent of Zemaun Shah, I ſhould think the force by no means more than adequate.

Did not Zemaun Shah return from India in 1800?—Our accounts were very vague; I do not feel at all certain of the information which we received.

Was there not information received of it previous to that time?—We had certain accounts that he had given up the intention of invading India before we left Anopſhire.

When was he defeated by his Brother?—I cannot recollect.

* Mr. Paull.

Was

Lt. Col. Baynes.

Was that known in July or Auguſt 1800?—I do not recollect.

Did any military movements take place after the month of May 1799, with a view to any apprehenſions of the invaſion of Zemaun Shah—I cannot perfectly be certain with reſpect to the month, it was not till near Chriſtmas 1798 that the army aſſembled at Anopſhire,

When did the army return into cantonments?—I will not be ſure as to the time, but I think it was immediately when we heard of the intelligence of Mr. Cherry having been aſſaſſinated; the camp then broke up from Anopſhire.

Was that about the month of November 1799?—I think it was later than that.

In the courſe of the year 1800, were any particular military arrangements adopted with a view to guard againſt the apprehended invaſion of Zemaun Shah?—I confeſs myſelf at a loſs with reſpect to dates; the army collected on the threatened invaſion of Zemaun Shah, at Anopſhire, and a body of troops under Colonel Ruſſel remained at Cawnpore; that army diſperſed on hearing of the aſſaſſination of Mr. Cherry. Sir James Craig, with the principal part of the army, marched to the vicinity of Lucknow, and General Stuart, with a diviſion, towards Rohillcund.

From the month of January 1799, when the army is ſtated to have ſo diſperſed, till the end of the year 1801, were any movements made in the army ſtationed in the Vizier's dominions, with a view to the apprehended invaſion of Zemaun Shah?—No, there was no conſiderable body of troops afterwards aſſembled with a view to the invaſion of Zemaun Shah.

Was not Zemaun Shah conſidered as the determined enemy of the Britiſh in India?—I underſtood ſo.

Was not the object of his intended invaſion generally conſidered to be the conqueſt and the deſtruction of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan, as far as you underſtood?—I did underſtand ſo.

Did not the principality of Oude lie directly between him and our poſſeſſions?—I conceive the ſituation of it to be ſo.

In order to meet or to repel any attack on his part, was not it neceſſary for our troops to be aſſembled in Oude?—I ſhould conceive that the beſt military poſition.

Though there might have been ſtrong reaſons to conclude that Zemaun Shah intended to invade it, I believe it was not generally credited that he had the means of approaching it?—Opinions I know were very various; I believe we generally, when we aſſembled at Anopſhire, thought he would come.

It was deemed adviſable to make extenſive preparations, to repel any attack which might be made?—Unqueſtionably, thoſe preparations were made as far as the means would afford.

Sir James Craig was appointed to command the troops?—Sir James Craig commanded the troops on the occaſion.

Was not the repulſion of Zemaun Shah conſidered as a common cauſe between the Britiſh Government and the Vizier?—I underſtood it ſo.

As far as you know, did not the Nabob on that occaſion ſhew the greateſt zeal and cordiality in the cauſe?—I underſtood ſo, he gave us great aſſiſtance in carriage and cattle.

It was immediately upon hearing of the maſſacre of Mr. Cherry, that the Army returned one part to Lucknow, and the other to Rohillcund?—Yes, the camp broke up immediately upon that.

Conſidering the ultimate object of the invader Zemaun Shah, the ſituation of Oude, and the motives which induced the Company to make the great preparations they did, on whom did you think the expence would fall at that period?—Upon my word I really could not poſſeſs the information to judge; the Nabob aſſiſted us with a great deal of cattle, and, I believe, with grain.

You have ſtated that you were in Sir James Craig's confidence?—Only as being ſelected as his confidant; I never was preſent at any of the interviews with Mr. Scott, nor did Sir James inform me of the reſult of them.

Are

Lt. Col. Baynes

Are you aware of the facts which induced Sir James Craig to withdraw the Army from Anopſhire, as well as Vizier Ali's maſſacre of Mr. Cherry?—No, it was conſidered that it might be neceſſary to protect Lucknow and the Nabob's perſon; and as he had fled towards Rohillcund, part of the Army was ſent there, and Sir James went to Lucknow, in caſe of any diſſatisfaction appearing in that Town, which I do not know that there did.

Do you know that there was any other inducement he had to break up the Army?—No, I was not informed even of that I have mentioned by Sir James, only that it was generally conceived.

Do you know that the Troops you ſtated to have marched under General Stuart marched to Rohillcund?—No, only what they marched that way, the route in which Vizier Ali went, and in which ſome of the Nabob's Troops went, particularly Candahars.

Do you know what Sir James's object was in aſſembling the Troops with which he marched to Lucknow?—I am not acquainted with any object propoſed by him, I conceive it was to preſerve the general peace and tranquillity of the country.

Was there any diſturbance made by Vizier Ali in Oude, ſubſequent to the maſſacre of Mr. Cherry, on which the Army broke up?—I do not know exactly the period, it was ſome time before Vizier Ally had left that part of India, and before the impreſſion of the maſſacre of Mr. Cherry, and his wiſh probably to raiſe a party then ſubſided.

Did he ever return to Oude at any ſubſequent year after he left it?—He was afterwards given up quite.

From your ſituation in India, and as far as you could collect the general opinion on the ſubject, were or were not the Nabob's Troops diſbanded with his own conſent?—I really cannot ſay whether they were diſbanded with or without his conſent; there was no ſort of reſiſtance.

Was there any ſort of diſſatisfaction you have heard expreſſed by the Nabob on the ſubject?—Not that I know of.

You never heard that there was any?—I have heard it as matter of report merely, and converſation; it muſt have been with the Nabob's conſent ſo far, that our Troops marched, and were quartered in the cantonments where his were diſbanded.

Do you not know that the Officers commanding Corps that were inſtructed to go and take up their ſituations in the Nabob's cantonments, were poſitively inſtructed to diſband the Troops by force if there was any oppoſition made to the Britiſh cauſe?—I underſtood in one inſtance in particular, where the Nabob's Troops refuſed to diſband, and give up their guns, they were purſued in their route, and were ordered to give them up, and they were obliged to do ſo.

When the Britiſh troops were ordered to march into Rohillcund, and to take up the cantonments of the Nabob's troops, was not the pretence of Golum Kaudir Khan made a means of introducing Britiſh troops?—There was a rumour of Golum Kaudir Khan, and a poſſibility of its occaſioning ſome diſturbance in the country, and troops of horſe marched, and did not return to their cantonments again.

Was not the inſurrection of Vizier Ali conſidered as really trifling throughout Oude?—The reſult was ſo, but I do not conceive the apprehenſion was conſidered ſo at firſt.

Did not Vizier Ali paſs Cawnpore in his way to the Preſidency, towards the middle of the year 1799—He did paſs, and I conceive about that time.

Do you not know that ever ſince that period he has been a cloſe priſoner at Fort William?—I underſtand he has.

I underſtand you to have ſtated there were ſome inſtances in which our troops went againſt the Nabob's troops, and oblige them to diſband?—Yes, one battalion of the Nabob's moved out with their guns, and our troops marched after them; one day they got up with them; I believe the Nabob's troops claimed a part of their pay, which was in arrear at the time.

Were they conſidered as acting againſt the Nabob's cauſe as well as the Britiſh? —I believe they were, I believe our troops were conſidered as acting with the Nabob's concurrence. *Lt. Col. Baynes.*

Did you underſtand it was by the Nabob's concurrence, under the Reſident's influence, or his own real wiſh?—I can only ſpeak from conjecture, whether the Nabob was willing to have his army diſbanded or not, or from other circumſtances conſented to it; all I can ſay is, that it was arranged that our troops ſhould go to theſe ſtations.

You have no immediate knowledge of that part of the tranſaction?—No further than that the troops did go to certain ſtations, the Nabob's troops were diſbanded, and a proportion of our troops remained in the ſtations formerly occupied by them.

Then how far the Nabob conſented to it, and on what grounds, you have no knowledge?—No, I cannot poſſibly know that.

Withdrew.

HENRY STRACHEY, Eſquire, *called in; and Examined.*

WHEN did you firſt arrive in India?—In September 1792. *H. Strachey, Eſq.*

State the different ſituations you have filled in the Company's ſervice.—The ſituation of Regiſter Tranſlator to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut; Judge and Magiſtrate of Midnapore; laſtly, Third Judge of the Court and Circuit of Appeal in the Ceded Provinces.

Is not the Adawlut a Court of Juſtice?—Yes.

Is not the Dewannee the Treaſurerſhip which the Company held?—Here it means a Court of Juſtice.

You were Judge of the Court for Appeals in Civil Cauſes, and likewiſe a Judge of Criminal Juriſprudence?—Yes, in the Ceded Provinces I was.

Immediately before your appointment to Midnapore you were Collector of Jeſſore, were you not?—No, I was Regiſter; I never was Collector.

State under what circumſtances you were appointed to be Judge of Midnapore.—I cannot ſtate them, I do not know them.

In what ſituation was the diſtrict of Midnapore when you were appointed?—In a bad ſtate, in a ſtate of rebellion.

Was not it in a ſtate of conſiderable rebellion?—Yes, the Jungles were.

Midnapore is in the very heart of the Company's territories?—It is not in the middle, it is to the South-weſt of Calcutta, boundary towards the Marhatta Country.

What ſteps did you recommend to the Governor to reſtore order, and to quiet the minds of the inhabitants?—Merely to put the police into the hands of the Zemindars.

Did you recommend the increaſe or decreaſe of the number of Troops in the diſtrict?—I do not recollect that I recommended an increaſe or a decreaſe in the diſtrict, but I withdrew the Troops from the Jungles, where they were ſtationed when I arrived there.

State the means you took, in common with the Collector, to reſtore peace and quiet to the diſtrict.—I do not recollect any other means than withdrawing the troops from the Jungles, and putting the police into the hands of the Zemindars.

By thoſe means was not peace acquired to the diſtrict, and the people very much ſatisfied with the arrangement?—Yes.

Did you ever know of murders and robberies within the Provinces, either in the Diſtricts under your own management, or in thoſe of others?—Yes, certainly, frequently.

Within the Company's provinces, Jeſſore, and Midnapore?—Yes, in all the diſtricts I have been in I have known of murders.

H. Strachey, Esq.

Have you not heard of atrocious murders committed in the seat of Government itself, I mean in Calcutta?—I think I have, as I have in London.

After you were appointed to the Court of Appeal and Circuit, what opinion did you form as to the attachment of the Natives in general to the British Government; will you state as particularly as you can that opinion, and the grounds upon which it was formed?—Generally speaking, I thought the lower orders of the people attached to the British Government, the higher orders I did not think so.

State the grounds on which you formed that opinion.—General observation, and information I received from the persons with whom I conversed and corresponded.

Was the presence of the troops necessary to insure obedience to the Laws?—In some instances it was, not every where.

Was not the presence of the troops necessary to insure the collection of the revenues?—Yes, the presence of the troops was necessary for that.

Do you not know that there was a considerable defalcation in the revenues of the Ceded Provinces in the year ending April 1805?—I believe there were heavy arrears, but I beg to state, that I had nothing to do with the collection of the revenue.

To what do you attribute the defalcation of the revenue during that year?—Chiefly to the drought, I believe want of rain.

Was there no other cause?—There were some other local causes; there had been disturbances.

Were there not considerable disturbances, owing to the disaffection of the Zemindars?—There were when the War broke out.

Were the people of the Ceded Provinces becoming more reconciled to the British Government when you left them?—Yes, I think they were.

Was the conduct observed at Sarsnee, Bidjeghur, Cawnpore, and other places, the best calculated, in your opinion, to conciliate the affections of the people, or to ensure the respect of the neighbouring Princes?—I do not know any thing of that.

What was the opinion of the better sort of the Natives about Bareilly, and in the other districts which you visited in consequence of the proceedings at Sarsnee, Bidjeghur, and other places, of the means pursued for rendering the people more satisfied with the Bengal Government?—I really do not know; those transactions took place before I arrived at Bareilly.

Did you know the late Mr. Leslie?—No, I never saw him; he died before I went there.

Did you not hear, when you took charge of your situation of Judge, that Mr. Leslie was actually assaulted while sitting in his situation as Judge of the Court of Appeal?—I do not recollect hearing that.

What is your opinion of the Government of Lord Wellesley, as it tended to increase or diminish the attachment of the Natives, both within and without the Provinces?—I held no political situation, and do not feel myself competent to answer that question.

What was your opinion, and that of the Natives with whom you conversed, as to the Government of Lord Wellesley, both within and without the Provinces?—

The Question being objected to,

Withdrew.

The Question was withdrawn, by leave of the Committee; and Henry Strachey, Esq. was called in again.

State, as well as you can, what is the opinion of the higher orders of the Natives, as far as you could collect it, with respect to the conduct of Lord Wellesley, both within and without the provinces.—I feel a difficulty in answering that question; there were different opinions of Lord Wellesley.

State it as nearly as you can.—I can state no more, than that some thought favourably and some unfavourably, I believe.

What

H. Strachey, Esq.

What was your opinion of the revival of the internal duties that had been abolished by Lord Cornwallis, and what was the opinion of the Natives in general?—They were not revived that I know of.

In 1802 did not Lord Wellesley put to you the question, Whether there were any articles in your district on which a Tax could be raised without oppression to the people, and if so, desire you to name the articles, the rate of the tax, and the manner in which you would propose it to be levied?—I do not remember any such question being put to me by Lord Wellesley.

Do not you know that such questions were put generally to the Magistrates and Collectors throughout the districts?—Probably not to the Magistrates, to the Collectors probably they were.

Do you know Mr. Courtney Smith?—I do.

What is your opinion upon that Gentleman's character and his sentiments?—

The Question being objected to,

Withdrew.

The Question was, by leave of the Committee, withdrawn; and Henry Strachey, Esq. was called in again.

When you quitted the Upper Provinces, was it known to you, or any of those you conversed with, what were the measures adopted by Lord Wellesley for obtaining possession of Oude and Furruckabad?—No, it was not known to me, not the whole of it; I knew as much as the public knew from public conversation; I did not know as much as I now know from reading the papers before the House.

What was the general opinion and your own, as far as you can state it, of the measures adopted by Lord Wellesley for getting possession of Oude and Furruckabad?—It will be merely a private opinion; I held no political situation.

What was your own private opinion?—Do you mean of the policy and justice of it?

Yes, of the policy and justice of the measure?—

The Question being objected to,

Withdrew.

The Question was, by leave of the Committee, withdrawn; and Henry Strachey, Esq. was again called in.

During the time you were in the Upper Provinces, and during the time you made your circuit round the Upper Provinces, did you ever hear of any steps taken by Lord Wellesley for introducing an improved system of police into the reserved territories of the Vizier?—I did not.

Will you not take upon yourself to say, that up to the end of 1805, no improved system was introduced into the reserved territories?—I can only say, that I heard of none.

Do you know of any considerable number of Zemindars having retained their forts within the Ceded Provinces, and still paying their revenues to the Government?—Yes, I heard of very few being dispossessed; a great many retained their forts.

Were you not Assistant at Lucknow?—No, I was not; it was my brother.

The disturbances mentioned in Midnapore were on the borders, and the woody parts?—Yes, they were.

Do you know that the Vizier's provinces, previous to the cession, were in a greater state of disorder than the adjoining Provinces in the possession of the Marhattas, particularly the Dooab, and the country across the Jungles?—I believe they were, but I only speak from what I heard; I did not see the Country at that time.

Are you disposed to think that the Vizier's Troops were different in any material degree from the other Native Troops, and Troops in the service of the Marhattas,

H. Strachey, Esq. those that were not governed by Europeans?—I know nothing about the Vizier's Troops; I was not in Oude till some time after the Country was ceded.

Withdrew.

[JOHN STRACHEY, Esq. *was called in; and no questions being proposed, he was directed to withdraw.*]

Captain JAMES SALMON *called in; and Examined.*

Capt. Salmon. WERE you employed in 1801 to calculate the amount of the charges incurred on account of additional Troops serving in Oude, from the month of November 1798 to the month of November 1799, in order that the demand might be made on the Nabob for those expences?—I was.

State from whom, or in what manner, you were furnished with the documents and materials on which your calculations are made.—The documents were contained in the Military Auditor General's Office.

Can you state from what official channel those documents came to you?—The documents are regular accounts kept in the office, to which any body can refer on occasion. I could have no documents from which I could draw those estimates, except the usual reports of the Office, in which all the military expences were calculated, and from which they were checked.

Can you state on what principle you proceeded in making up those estimates?—I perceive in the printed paper there is a letter from myself, in which I have endeavoured to explain the principles on which those estimates were calculated. It would have been a very troublesome and tedious business to have stated the actual expence which had been incurred for every particular man who had served in Oude during that period; to obviate that, an estimate was made of what the expence might have amounted to on the one side, and credit was given to the Nabob for more Troops than he was entitled to on the other side; the Nabob was debited with Corps as being complete, which in some instances, were not so; but he was allowed above the allowance of thirteen thousand men, with which he might be charged, as far as I can recollect, on Colonel Scott's mode of estimation. It is also stated that no notice was taken of the European commissioned Officers, who amounted to three hundred men, and the charge for whom would have been considerable; neither was a charge made for interest, which might be charged, for the money was advanced by the Company at the time when they were obliged to borrow money at the rate of ten per cent; some parts of the charge were necessarily by estimate, as the wear and tear of arms and accoutrements; they could not admit of an accurate calculation, and therefore the whole was rather a matter of estimate than a matter of charge.

Whether those estimates were made on the same principles as any former estimates on the same subject had been made?—I do not apprehend that an exactly similar case could have occurred before the calculations had been made of what future expences would be; those were always calculated as if the Corps had been complete; it was an object of Government to keep the Corps in Oude as full as possible; the Native Corps were always full and complete, there was no difficulty in filling them; and the European Corps were kept as full as the circumstances would admit of.

Had you collected from any communication, public or private, with the Marquis Wellesley, that it was his Lordship's wish or intention that the calculation should either be reduced below, or swelled above the just amount of the demand?—I certainly understood from Lord Wellesley, in private conversation, that it was his wish that the charge should not be pressed upon the Nabob beyond what was justly due from him; that he should rather be favoured in the charge.

State how long you have served at Bengal.—The whole of my services have been about twenty years.

Did you know Colonel Scott?—By character very well, personally better.

State

State his character to the Committee?—His character was always extremely high as far as I have heard, both among his brother Officers and the Members of Government. *Capt. Salmon.*

According to the beſt of your judgment and opinion, was the whole of this current account between the Nabob and the Company, of debtor and creditor, made out inclining favourably to the Nabob?—Certainly, it was favourably to the Nabob, in my opinion.

In ſome caſes accounts were made out where the Corps were not full, but were charged ſo?—They were.

But in others, to balance that inaccuracy, charges were not made, which upon the whole left the account favourable with the Nabob?—Certainly, I conceive ſo.

Have the goodneſs to look to page 171 of the printed papers that purports to be a ſtatement of a Regiment of European Infantry; at the time you made out that ſtatement, had you any idea that it was the actual eſtabliſhment of the firſt Regiment of European Infantry?—Certainly not.

Look at the Eſtimate, N° 2; at the time you made out that eſtimate, of courſe you had no idea that it was the identical Regiment of Artillery actually ſerving in the Vizier's Country?—It was the ſtatement of thoſe Companies of Artillery of no ſpecific Regiment; I did not refer to the ſpecific Company as it ſtood in Battalion, but merely ſtated it to be four Companies of Artillery which might be drawn from different Regiments.

Look at Statement, N° 3: at the time you made out that ſtatement, did you intend or think that it was applied to the actual ſtrength of the ſecond regiment of Native Cavalry?—Yes; I apprehended the regiments of Native Cavalry to be complete.

Had you the actual returns of that regiment before you when you made that eſtimate?—In no caſe did I think it neceſſary to refer to them, as it was an eſtimate.

Have the goodneſs to refer to the Eſtimate N° 5: at the time you made out that eſtimate, purporting to be a Statement of the expence of a regiment of Britiſh Dragoons in cantonments in the Vizier's dominions, including arrears payable in England, and every fixed contingency, did you think, or mean, that that was to be applied to the then actual ſtrength of the 27th Dragoons?—No, I did not conceive the 27th Dragoons to be complete.

N° 4. purports to be the expence of a regiment of Native Infantry in cantonments in the Vizier's dominions, agreeably to the preſent eſtabliſhment; at the time you made out that eſtimate, did you really know or believe that it was to be applied to the firſt regiment of Native Infantry?—I conceive it to be a ſtatement of the expence of a regiment. I do not know whether N° 1. or any other number, but the ſtatement of a regiment of Native Infantry, as it then ſtood in the Vizier's provinces, with the exception of ſome abſentees among the Native Officers.

Of courſe, when you made out that eſtimate, you had no idea that it was to be applied to the ſpecific firſt regiment of Native Infantry?—I do not now remember what were the numbers of the regiments in Oude at that time; I had reference only to a given number of regiments, conceiving all thoſe to be complete that were ſtationed in Oude. I ſee it is mentioned as the firſt regiment of Native Infantry, therefore I preſume it was the firſt.

At the time you made out that eſtimate, did you know that that was actually the ſtrength of the firſt regiment?—I do not know that ſuch a queſtion occurred to my mind at the time.

Looking at thoſe ſix regiments, you meant them only as a general eſtimate, without meaning to apply them to any ſpecific corps?—Certainly.

Whether the Artillery ſerving in the Vizier's provinces was not generally complete?—Generally complete.

Have you received any mark of the approbation of the Company ſince you returned to England for ſervices rendered to them in Bengal, in your capacity of Military Auditor General?—Yes, I have.

Capt. Salmon.

After thoſe particulars have been pointed out to your attention, do you ſtill think, or do you not think, that the eſtimate was made out in a favourable manner towards the Vizier?—I ſtill think it was made out in a favourable manner to the Vizier.

When thoſe eſtimates were made, were they made for a proſpective and future ſervice, or as an account for a ſervice done?—As an account for a ſervice done.

Were there not then documents relative to the actual ſtrength of the ſeveral regiments actually employed?—They might have been had; but, as I ſtated before, it would have taken a good deal of time and trouble to have gone through them, and made a ſtatement in that way.

Do you not think, that the actual claim of the Company on the Vizier would have been more accurately aſcertained, if, on the one hand, he had been debited with the amount paid by the Company for Troops ſerving in the Vizier's dominions, and, on the other, had been credited by the ſum actually paid by him for Troops, and for the other charges which he was bound to pay under the Treaty, and the balance only had been demanded from him?—I apprehend it would have been more accurate.

Will you take upon you to ſtate, whether you believe, if the account had been ſo minute, that the ſum that would have been demanded of the Vizier would have been greater or ſmaller than the ſum actually demanded?—I believe the demand would have been greater, from the circumſtances I have ſtated, that the number of men allowed by Colonel Scott's calculation were conſiderably leſs than the number, I conceive, that actually compoſed them, and that no charge was made for intereſt and other incidents, which might have been charged very fairly.

Is the account of the expenditure of the Bengal Army, which is made up and ſubmitted to Parliament annually, made up at the Auditor's Office?—That part of it is which relates to the military expences of the particular Preſidencies.

You having ſaid, that you think the account made up on that principle of eſtimate was more favourable to the Vizier than a more accurate and real account would have been, have you ever at all compared thoſe documents for the purpoſe of aſcertaining that?—Never.

Then it is mere opinion?—Merely opinion.

In your capacity of Inſpector of Accounts in Bengal, you muſt have had frequent official intercourſe with Lord Welleſley on military ſubjects, and particularly any thing that related to military expenditure; what is your opinion of the conduct of Lord Welleſley in every thing that related to keeping and checking the accounts of military expenditure, on all ſubjects connected with the regularity of that branch of the ſervice?—I think his Lordſhip was extremely particular in having the accounts of the army regularly kept, and certainly was in many inſtances an economical Military Governor; he has received the thanks of the Court of Directors in ſome inſtances for being ſo, and I have received my ſhare of thanks for the ſmall concern I had in furniſhing him with the beſt information I could on the ſubject.

You having ſaid that Lord Welleſley received the thanks of the Court of Directors for ſome inſtances of economy, has he received the thanks of the Court of Directors generally for his economy?—I believe not, if I might be allowed to make the diſtinction, I believe I could do it ſatisfactorily; Lord Welleſley has not had the thanks of the Court of Directors on account of the military expences generally, becauſe I believe the Court of Directors have been of opinion the army has been augmented beyond what was neceſſary, but they have thanked him for having obtained the largeſt efficient force at the leaſt poſſible expence, and it was my duty to aſſiſt him in that branch of economy.

At what time, and on what occaſion was that?—I think it was attended to during the whole time I was in the office of Military Auditor General, which was near three years.

At what time were the thanks of the Court of Directors given?—I could not ſpecify the date, but I have ſeen the letter.

About what year?—I cannot ſay, it was after I left Bengal.

Was

Was it after the Marhatta war?—I think it muſt have been about the time of the Marhatta war. *Capt. Salmon*

At what time did you leave Bengal?—I left Bengal in November 1803.

Do not you know that Marquis Welleſley made an excuſe about that very time for not having ſent all the military accounts home, and that they did not know the expences at that time of the new corps?—I am not competent to ſpeak to that queſtion.

Will you have the goodneſs to look at thoſe accounts, I believe you will find them made up from the 21ſt of February 1798 to the end of 1799; did you continue the accounts of thoſe ſpecific regiments, the firſt regiment of European Infantry, the ſecond of Native Cavalry, and 27th Dragoons, from the period of November 1799, up to the end of the year 1801?—It does not appear that that calculation was made by me; I ſpeak partly from memory and partly from reference to thoſe documents; it appears that the calculation made by me was only to November 1799.

You cannot ſay then whether the expences charged to the Nabob were actually the bona fide expences of the troops ſo charged?—I perceive Colonel Scott's calculation is formed on the baſis of my calculations, that it was rather an eſtimate than a charge as well as my own.

It appears to you that the accounts were made up on the ſame principle by Colonel Scott, but not by you?—Exactly.

Can you take upon yourſelf to ſay that the ſum of 38 lacs of Rupees (or £. 470,000 ſterling) was the actual ſum paid for thoſe regiments ſo charged?—Certainly not.

Withdrew.

Committee of the whole Houſe, on The Oude Charge.

Mercurii, 25° die Junii 1806.

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, Eſquire, in the Chair.

Major General SAINT LEGER, *called in, and examined.*

Gen. Saint Leger.

IN 1798, did you not command the 27th Dragoons?—I did.

Where were they ſtationed during the whole of that year?—At Cawnpore.

To whom did you make the Returns of the Regiment?—They were tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief through the Adjutant General.

From whom did your Paymaſter receive the pay and allowances of the 27th Light Dragoons during that time?—He received the pay from the Paymaſter of the King's Troops.

Was the 27th Dragoons complete as to Men and Officers during the whole of the year 1798?—The public Returns will ſpeak moſt accurately on that ſubject, I can only ſpeak from recollection.

What is your recollection?—To the beſt of my belief it was not entirely complete; the eſtabliſhment was four hundred and eighty; I believe the Regiment to have been four hundred and upwards.

Were all the Officers preſent during that time; were none abſent on leave?—I cannot exactly recollect.

Was not Colonel Wynyard, ſenior, Major of the 27th Dragoons?—He was.

Do you remember at what time Colonel Wynyard quitted the regiment?—To the beſt of my recollection in 1802; but I am not poſitive.

Was the regiment complete in 1799?—As I ſaid before, not entirely ſo.

Were they not fewer in number in 1799 than in 1798?—Much the ſame I ſhould think; but at ſo remote a period, I cannot be poſitive.

Will you ſtate, to the beſt of your recollection, the ſtate of the 27th Dragoons in 1800?—To the beſt of my recollection, it received Drafts from the Cape of Good Hope, part of the 28th Dragoons, which placed them in a ſtate of completion, or nearly ſo: I hope for the indulgence of this Houſe, if I ſhould miſtake in point of time or of numbers, for I was not prepared for queſtions of this ſort, and when I obeyed the command of this Houſe to-day, I had only heard about an hour before, that I was to attend it; I had no poſſibility of looking even to any little Memorandum, ſhould I have found any, but I do believe that what I have ſtated is correct.

What was the ſtate of the 27th Dragoons in the year 1801?—From the number of men that are invalided annually in that country, and as I do not particularly recollect that it received any addition to its ſtrength in the courſe of that year, I think it may have been weaker, and I rather think it was, but I cannot ſay to what extent.

Do you think it was weaker by fifty or by an hundred Men than it was in the year 1800?—Certainly not by an hundred or any thing like an hundred, whether by fifty or any thing near fifty, I cannot poſitively ſay; I ſhould rather ſuppoſe, if I am to ſpeak on ſuppoſition, that it might have been ſomething about twenty or thirty men leſs, but I cannot ſay; I believe it to have been weaker, becauſe I know we invalided from twenty to thirty men every year, excluſive of thoſe loſt by death.

In

In the year 1801, were not ſome of the Officers of the 27th Dragoons abſent in England?—I really cannot recollect. *Gen. Saint Leger.*

Were you not in the habits of examining the Abſtract of the pay and allowances of every deſcription to the 27th Dragoons, in each month, during your ſtay in India?—I ſaw them monthly.

You were obliged to ſign them, were you not?—Yes.

State to the Committee, to the beſt of your recollection, the amount of the Abſtracts of the pay and allowances of every deſcription in the field to the 27th Dragoons?—I cannot charge my memory with every thing of that ſort, it depends ſo much on the ſtrength of the regiment, and a variety of circumſtances; having no memorandum, or any thing by me to aſſiſt my memory, I would not pretend to anſwer.

Can you ſtate to the Committee the higheſt ſum you ever knew it in any month during the time of your reſiding in the field?—It is impoſſible I ſhould anſwer that queſtion, unleſs I was really to take pen and ink, and try to calculate, going back to the different allowances; I do not wiſh to anſwer a queſtion of that ſort by gueſs.

Can you ſtate the pay and allowances of the 27th Britiſh Dragoons during any month during which you commanded it?—I do not recollect it, and therefore I ſhall not attempt to ſay.

Did not your Paymaſter receive any of the pay and allowances of the Corps from the Company's Paymaſter at Cawnpore?—I believe not, unleſs upon emergency, when he may have received money upon account, which was ſubſequently accounted for by the Paymaſter General.

You mean therefore to ſtate that the Returns were regularly made to the Adjutant General, and by the Adjutant General to the Commander in Chief of the Bengal Army?—Do you mean with reſpect to the pay?

You have ſtated, that the Abſtract Returns of the ſtrength of the Corps were made monthly to the Adjutant General, and by him to the Commander in Chief?—I beg leave to ſtate, no.

State how they were made?—Monthly Returns were made of the regiment, that is, of the ſtrength of the Corps, including Officers and Men.

Did it neceſſarily follow that that Return muſt be ſent to England?—As to the neceſſity of it I cannot ſay; the Returns of all Armies are tranſmitted to England, I ſuppoſe; that is to ſay, of the King's Troops.

To whom were the Returns made, ſhewing the actual and bonâ fide ſum paid to the 27th Dragoons in each month, during its remaining at Cawnpore?—I do not know any thing upon that ſubject, further than that the Abſtract was ſent by the Paymaſter of the regiment to the Paymaſter General; there was an eſtimate frequently ſent.

To whom was that eſtimate ſent, to the Paymaſter General of the King's, or of the Company's Forces?—The Paymaſter General of the King's; it was in the ſhape of an Eſtimate, I believe, in the firſt inſtance, becauſe there were caſualties frequently occurred in the courſe of the month, which created an alteration in that account, which of courſe would have required correction at the end of the month, if it had been in any other ſhape.

Were the yearly Accounts of the regiment ſent to the Paymaſter General of the King's Forces?—I believe the Accounts were ſettled every ſix months between the Company's Paymaſter and the King's Paymaſter General.

Will it appear from thoſe Accounts, if they can be produced, what was the actual ſum paid to thoſe regiments during any month or year it was in the field?—Of courſe the Accounts will ſpeak for themſelves; all I know of them, upon the recollection I have of them, is, that they were perfectly correct.

Withdrew.

Report from the Committee appointed to take the Examination of General Sir James Henry Craig, on the Subject of The Oude Charge.

Jovis, 26° die Junii 1806.

BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, Eſquire, in the Chair.

General Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG, Examined.

Sir J. H. Craig.

IN the year 1798 were you not apprehenſive of ſome attack on the part of Zemaun Shah?—Yes, the reports were ſo prevalent.

Was not Zemaun Shah conſidered as the determined enemy of the Britiſh in India?—He was always reported ſo, and I always conſidered him ſo.

Was not the object of his expedition, the conqueſt and deſtruction of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan?—I cannot anſwer that queſtion, we always ſuppoſed the object of his Invaſion to point to the Nabob of Oude's Dominions; and from thence it was generally ſuppoſed, if ſucceſsful, he would endeavour to penetrate into the Britiſh Provinces, but that was only our idea from reports.

Did not the principality of Oude lie directly between him and our poſſeſſions?—It was the moſt direct road unqueſtionably, and that road which, from every point of view, we imagined he would have taken, but I believe, though I am not certain that he might have come another way by leaving the Jumna to the eaſt, and penetrating through Bundlecund, and the Marhatta country.

In order to repel any attack on his part, was it not neceſſary for our Troops to be aſſembled in Oude?—Unqueſtionably I conſidered it ſo, and preſſed much for their early aſſembling.

Though there might have been ſtrong reaſons for apprehending that the Shah would approach Oude, was it conſidered as a certainty?—Opinions were very much divided, many people thought the Shah never would come ſo far.

Did not ſome difference of opinion prevail on the ſubject, both among the Officers, and in the Government?—I am not aware what paſſed in the Bengal Government, I had no reaſon to know that any difference exiſted among the Members of the Government; with reſpect to the Officers, it was all matter of opinion, and there certainly was a great difference.

Was it deemed adviſable to make extenſive preparations for repelling any attack which might be made by Zemaun Shah?—The neceſſary preparations were made very much at my ſuggeſtion.

Who was appointed to the chief command of the Army for oppoſing Zemaun Shah?—I was.

Were not the Britiſh Forces in Oude conſiderably augmented?—Yes, they were.

Did not the Nabob's Troops alſo take the field?—None of the Nabob's Troops joined the Army under my command, though there were ſome battalions belonging to Almas Ali Cawn, a part of the Nabob's Troops were however put under the command of General Martin at my deſire, and were employed in guarding the fords and paſſes of the Ganges: thoſe people were however of little uſe as they were reported to me to be moſtly unarmed, without clothing, and there was not a gun in that part of the Nabob's dominions that was fit for ſervice.

Was that report made by General Martin?—To the beſt of my recollection, it was made by General Martin, but I forwarded it to the Reſident, deſiring him to lay it before the Nabob.

Was the repulſion of Zemaun Shah conſidered as a common cauſe between the Nabob and the Britiſh?—Undoubtedly; at leaſt the Nabob never gave me any cauſe to ſuppoſe otherwiſe on his part.

Did

Sir J. H. Craig.

Did not the Nabob ſhew the greateſt zeal and cordiality in the cauſe?—He did.

Were thoſe preparations attended with conſiderable expence both to the Company and to the Nabob?—They were; at the ſame time I muſt obſerve, that I had nothing to do with the Nabob's expences; all the expences of my army were defrayed by the Company.

When did the alarm reſpecting the approach of Zemaun Shah begin?—We had a variety of reports during the ſummer of 1798, but the firſt certain accounts that we had were, I believe, in September or October; I rather think October.

When did that alarm ſubſide?—The accounts of the Shah retiring from Lahore, which may be conſidered as his abandonment of his enterprize, reached Anopſhire in January 1799.

When were the preparations to reſiſt the invaſion of Zemaun Shah commenced?—I do not immediately recollect.

Do you recollect when the preparations ceaſed?—I marched from Anopſhire, and broke up the army within a few days of the end of January 1799; other ſervices, however, called for a conſiderable portion of the Troops remaining in the Nabob's Dominions ſome time longer; by other ſervices, I allude more particularly to the inſurrection occaſioned by Vizier Ali.

Did the Britiſh Troops return to the Britiſh poſſeſſions?—By Britiſh poſſeſſions, I ſuppoſe is meant Britiſh provinces; ſome of them did in a ſhort time afterwards, but I really do not recollect the circumſtance to anſwer with all the preciſion I could wiſh.

Do you recollect the time at which they returned?—Not exactly.

Conſidering the object of the Invader, the ſituation of Oude, and the motives which induced the Company to make thoſe preparations, upon whom did you think that the expence ought to fall?—I am not ſufficiently maſter of the Treaties exiſting between the Nabob and us to be able to anſwer exactly.

What proportion of that expence ought the Nabob to pay?—I imagine that muſt depend upon the Treaties which exiſted, of which I have already ſaid I am not ſufficiently maſter.

Conſidering the poſſeſſion of the important poſts of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Anopſhire, the facilities which are given by the Treaty of 1798 to change the cantonments, and to take any poſitions that might be judged neceſſary for general defence, as ſtipulated for in the 9th article, together with the general poſition of the Bengal army, do you think that the 13,000 Britiſh troops ſtationed in Oude by the Treaty of 1798, were quite ſufficient, under proper management, for its complete defence, except upon very extraordinary occaſions, ſuch as the threatened invaſion by the Shah, and ſuppoſing we have nothing to do with the civil Government of Oude, and the management of the country?—In the ordinary caſes of diſputes with any of the neighbouring Powers, I ſhould have thought it ſufficient, but under the formidable attack threatened by the Shah, I certainly did not conceive them ſufficient, ſince I preſſed for the army being augmented to twenty thouſand men; had the caſe happened of a war with the Marhatta confederacy, I ſhould perhaps have thought an increaſe equally expedient.

Conſidering all thoſe circumſtances, do you not think that a force able to oppoſe any enemy that could be expected on the frontiers of Oude might be aſſembled in time?—We had no cantonment at Anopſhire; no difficulty exiſted in aſſembling the troops from Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, which could always be done at either contonment in about five days.

Should you think that it was neceſſary to maintain conſtantly in Oude a Britiſh force which would be able to repel any attack that could be made upon Oude, ſuch for inſtance as that menaced by Zemaun Shah?—The Shah's dominions were at ſo great a diſtance, that, with the ordinary attention in procuring intelligence of his movements, I think an additional force might have always been procured from the Company's provinces.

Ought ſuch an immenſe force to be maintained at the ſole expence of the Nabob?—It appears to me that the defraying of the expence muſt depend upon Treaties, of which I have already ſaid I am not ſufficient maſter to judge.

Sir J. H. Craig.

When did you firſt hear of Marquis Wellefley's intention of introducing a change in the affairs of Oude?—I firſt heard of the Marquis's wiſh to diſband a part of the Nabob's army early in December 1799.

From whom did you hear it?—In a confidential letter from the Marquis himſelf, and I believe on the ſame day I had a communication to the ſame purport from Colonel Scott.

What were the changes which were to be introduced?—Early in December I was made acquainted with the Marquis's wiſh to prevail upon the Nabob to diſband a part of his army, and to ſubſtitute Britiſh troops in their room; I alſo was then made acquainted with a propoſal that the Nabob had made of abdicating his Muſnud.

Were thoſe changes to be introduced with the conſent of the Vizier?—I always underſtood ſo.

If the Vizier's conſent could not be obtained, were they not to be introduced without it?—No ſuch intention, that I recollect, was communicated to me.

Did you not think, that to introduce them by force againſt the Vizier's conſent, from your knowledge of the country and people, might have been attended with moſt ſerious conſequences?—I do not think the Nabob would have made any oppoſition to force. It was in conſequence of its being thought that the meaſure of reducing the Nabob's Army might produce oppoſition from the Troops, that meaſures of precaution were taken againſt that.

Did not the Marquis ſtate his determination of effecting a complete change in the adminiſtration of the affairs of Oude?—I have not the Marquis's letters here to refer to, but I am not aware that they alluded to any other ſubject that the reduction of the Nabob's Army, and the propoſal of abdicating, which the Nabob had made.

What number of Troops did the Marquis Wellefley ſtate his intention of introducing into Oude?—I really do not remember.

Was there at that time any apprehenſion of invaſion or rebellion?—No.

On the contrary, did not a profound quiet prevail at that time?—Certainly.

Was there not every reaſon to believe that this tranquillity would remain undiſturbed for a conſiderable time?—I do not know that it was any otherwiſe threatened, except by the menaces of the Shah to return on the following year, but there was no immediate proſpect of it.

Did either the Marquis or Colonel Scott ſtate a determination of introducing this additional force whether the Vizier approved of it or not, and of making him pay the expence of it?—I do not recollect that the Marquis entered into any particulars of that nature in his letter to me. I always underſtood from both of them, that the reduction of the Nabob's Army was to be by his conſent.

Some time in 1800, did you not go to Lucknow for the expreſs purpoſe of conſulting with Colonel Scott about the meaſures neceſſary to be adopted in diſbanding the Nabob's Army?—I think it probable I did, but I do not remember; I went frequently to Lucknow.

State, to the beſt of your recollection, what paſſed on the ſubject before referred to, and what was reſolved on?—My converſations with Colonel Scott alluded only to the re-partition to be made of our own Troops, with a view to prevent any poſſible diſturbance that might ariſe from thoſe of the Nabob.

Did you not clearly underſtand from Colonel Scott, that the Nabob was in the higheſt degree inimical to the diſbanding of his Army?—I underſtood that he oppoſed it at firſt, but I believe he afterwards conſented to it. I beg to obſerve, that I was never conſulted by Colonel Scott with reſpect to his intercourſe with the Nabob; therefore I cannot be ſuppoſed to know what paſſed between them.

Did you not clearly underſtand, that if he perſevered in withholding his conſent, the meaſure notwithſtanding was to be carried into effect?—I do not recollect that any ſuch communication was ever made to me.

Were

Were not thoſe additional troops finally ſent?—Some arrived while I was there; but I believe not all that were intended to be ſent. *Sir J. H. Craig.*

Did you not receive orders to take the neceſſary meaſures for the marching of thoſe troops, particularly thoſe that were to be ſtationed at Rohillcund?—I ſent the troops that were ſtationed in Rohillcund from Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, and of courſe gave an order for their marching; the others who came from the provinces below, their deſtination was moſtly given by Colonel Scott, but in ſome inſtances of thoſe I ſent the orders.

Knowing the Vizier's averſion to the introduction of the troops, was not it ſuggeſted to you by Colonel Scott, to make the impoſtor Golum Kaudir Khan the pretext for the marching to Rohillcund?—The troops were originally intended to be ſent to Rohillchund, by way of ſecuring the tranquillity of that country, which was threatened by the approach of a perſon aſſuming the name of Golum Kaudir Khan; we certainly had accounts of the diſperſion of his followers by Begum Sumroo's troops before they marched, and they were then ſent with a view to prevent any diſturbance that might ariſe on the occaſion of the diſbanding the Nabob's troops; but this precaution was taken, upon the ſuppoſition that the troops themſelves would oppoſe their being diſbanded, not that the Nabob would, for he had at that time given his conſent to it.

How do you know that the Nabob had at that time given his conſent to it?—I always underſtood that the meaſure was not begun upon until he had conſented; the communication of his having conſented muſt have been from Colonel Scott.

In whoſe name, and by whom were the orders for the diſtribution of the Britiſh troops, given to you?—I was ordered to act in concert with Colonel Scott, and it was an arrangement made between us.

Were not the Britiſh troops ſcattered in different ſmall detachments almoſt all over Oude?—No, I do not recollect any inſtance in which they were in ſmaller detachments than a battalion, and I remember particularly objecting to their being more divided; they were ſcattered in different parts of Oude.

Were they not ſcattered in that manner in conſequence of the inſtructions which you received?—Certainly.

From whom did you receive thoſe inſtructions?—When I ſay inſtructions, I mean the general inſtruction of concurring with Colonel Scott, and it was in conſequence of the arrangements with him.

Did you not ſubſequently know from Colonel Scott, that it was Lord Welleſley's fixed determination, if poſſible, to get the whole of Oude for the Company, or failing in that, one half of his dominions, in lieu of the ſubſidy fixed by the Treaty of 1798?—Officially, certainly not; and I am pretty confident that Colonel Scott never told me ſo, even in private converſation.

Do you conceive that detaching an army in that manner throughout the country, is the beſt way of diſpoſing troops for the complete defence of Oude, to maintain the ſpirit and diſcipline of the Bengal army, ſuch as you knew them to be in 1800?—Certainly not; it would be better to keep them more together.

Were not the Troops detached in that manner more for the purpoſe of overawing the people of Oude, than for the purpoſe of defending Oude?—The principal view in detaching them in the way in which they were ſeparated, was to aſſiſt in the collection of the Revenue in lieu of the Troops who were diſbanded; I do not recollect that it was at that time thought neceſſary to take any precautions againſt the people of Oude.

Did you not underſtand that the Nabob and the people of Oude were completely intimidated and overawed by the preſence of thoſe Troops?—I do not know that they were.

Was not all Oude completely in the power of thoſe Troops?—The Troops were maſters of the immediate ſpots where they were ſtationed, but had I been called on to coerce the people of Oude, I ſhould have kept them in larger bodies.

Could the Nabob have oppoſed or reſiſted the meaſures of the Marquis in Oude, if he had been ſo diſpoſed?—I believe the force in Oude was much ſuperior to any oppoſition the Nabob could have made.

Sir J. H. Craig.

What orders did you receive reſpecting the pay and ſupport of thoſe troops?—They were paid in the uſual manner, with which I had very little to do.

What orders did you give to the Officers commanding Corps which were to march in caſe the Nabob ſhould refuſe to grant perwannahs or orders for the ſupply of proviſions for thoſe additional troops?—I do not remember that I ever gave any directions upon a caſe which I did not fancy as likely to happen.

Were thoſe perwannahs iſſued, and thoſe troops continued to be ſupplied during the whole time that you remained in the command in Oude?—I do not remember that it happened otherwiſe.

Were you not informed officially of the diſbanding of great numbers of the Nabob's Troops in conſequence of Marquis Wellefley's requiſitions?—I have already related the communications I have had upon that ſubject; Colonel Scott generally wrote to me, and the Officers reported to me, when the diſbanding of the Troops was effected.

Were they diſbanded in great numbers?—I really do not remember the numbers.

Did the diſbanding of the Nabob's Troops produce conſiderable diſcontent and diſturbance throughout Oude?—None, that I ever heard of among the people of Oude; the Troops, in ſome inſtances, expreſſed diſcontent, but it was chiefly on account of arrears of pay that they claimed; in one inſtance, I remember that two battalions ſet out on their march to Oude to claim their arrears from the Nabob, and I ſent troops after them to ſtop them.

Do you not know that the troops were generally paid by the Aumils in the vicinities where they were ſtationed, and not by the Nabob?—I believe they were.

Did you not iſſue orders to enforce the diſbanding of the Nabob's Troops in caſe there ſhould be any oppoſition?—Generally ſpeaking, Colonel Scott gave the orders to the detached battalions, indeed, I believe I might ſay, in every caſe.

How far did thoſe orders extend, that is, what degree of compulſion did thoſe orders authorize to be uſed, as far as you know any thing upon the ſubject?—I do not remember the particulars of the directions, I know it was the intention to uſe the gentleſt means that could carry the purpoſe into effect; and in general our Officers interfered to ſettle the diſputes upon the claims of Arrears, although Colonel Scott ſent a perſon with the Nabob's concurrence from Lucknow for the ſame purpoſe.

Was not Meer Jaffier the perſon ſent from Lucknow?—Meer Jaffier was the perſon ſent to Rohillcund.

Although you ſay that the gentleſt means were to be employed, do you not know that in caſe of actual reſiſtance, the Nabob's troops were actually to be coerced?—In caſe of actual reſiſtance, I apprehend they would have been forced to obey the Nabob's orders.

Were the inſtructions given to the Britiſh Officers ſanctioned by the Vizier, or had they his conſent?—I do not know, I referred nothing directly to the Vizier; all my communications were with the Reſident.

Were there any lives loſt on either ſide in diſbanding the Nabob's army?—Not that I remember.

During the time employed in diſbanding the troops, was the Vizier's right of ſovereignty over Oude univerſally acknowledged?—I do not recollect that I had any reaſon to ſuppoſe otherwiſe.

What is your opinion, in a military point of view, of ſcattering 15,000 of the Bengal army in ſmall bodies, of from four to ſix companies, under the command of young Officers, or in ſome caſes in ſingle battalions, for the purpoſe of overawing the inhabitants, and enforcing the collections?—The ſcattering Armies in the ſmall detachments deſcribed by the queſtion, whatever be the view with which it was done, muſt be detrimental to the diſcipline of every army.

Conſidering

Sir J. H. Craig.

Conſidering the ſtate of the Bengal Army, do you not conceive that the ſcattering over Oude ſo large a body as fifteen thouſand, would be particularly prejudicial?—I have already ſaid, ſuch a diſperſion muſt be detrimental to the diſcipline of any Army, and conſequently to the Bengal Army.

Did you not give the ſubject of the diſperſing the troops great attention?—It was very much my wiſh that the detachments ſhould in no caſe be leſs than a battalion; and I think I expreſſed that wiſh in my correſpondence with Colonel Scott.

Were you not decidedly of opinion that it was eſſential for the diſcipline of the Army, that they ſhould aſſemble yearly in conſiderable bodies during the cold ſeaſon?—That muſt have been the opinion of every military man.

Do you not imagine that employing fifteen thouſand of the Bengal Army, in ſuperintending the collections and overawing the inhabitants throughout ſo extenſive a ſurface as Oude, muſt be attended with the worſt poſſible effects, and, in a military point of view, highly dangerous?—Such a diſperſion muſt certainly be attended with very bad effects in the diſcipline of the army; had the overawing the people in general been the object, I ſhould certainly have kept them in larger bodies; in that caſe the ſeparating them in ſmaller detachments might have been dangerous.

Muſt it not tend to relax and utterly deſtroy the diſcipline of the forces ſo ſcattered and ſo employed?—Certainly.

If troops were abſolutely neceſſary for the collections, what was your opinion of the Nabob's Army for that ſpecific purpoſe?—I ſuppoſe the Nabob's Army was equal to that duty, but they were equal to nothing elſe.

When did you take the command of the troops in the field?—I arrived at Cawnpore in the end of November or beginning of December 1797.

In what ſtate of diſcipline did you find the troops under your command?—Not in ſo good a ſtate as I had been taught to expect.

On taking the command, did you not find it abſolutely neceſſary to iſſue various orders to enforce a ſtricter diſcipline, and to improve the general ſtate of the army, and make alterations and regulations?—Upon taking the command of the army, I iſſued ſuch orders as appeared to be requiſite, and applied principally to field exerciſes and movements which I wiſhed to introduce, according to the regulations lately adopted in the King's army at home.

What did you find moſt defective?—Field exerciſe and movement.

How long did you continue commanding in the field ſtation?—I left it at the end of September 1800.

What was the ſtate of the army in the field when you quitted Cawnpore, as to numbers, diſcipline, and, if poſſible, efficiency?—I do not recollect the exact number; I had done my utmoſt to improve its diſcipline, and I had met with every aſſiſtance and good will from the Officers; with regard to its efficiency, I know no otherwiſe but that it was efficient in every reſpect.

Had you not, however, infinite trouble and pains to bring the army to that ſtate?—I never thought any thing of trouble in the diſcharge of my duty; we all laboured hard; the Officers had as much trouble as myſelf, and did it with great good will.

Do you imagine it poſſible to continue the army in the high ſtate of diſcipline in which you left it, if divided and ſubdivided into Companies and Battalions, and ſcattered all over Oude?—I have already ſaid, that the ſcattering of all armies muſt be detrimental to their diſcipline.

Did you not, about the time the Nabob's army was diſbanding, iſſue orders to the whole of the army under your command to be ready to march at the ſhorteſt notice?—I do not remember that I did.

Do you remember that you did ſo during any part of the year 1800?—I do not recollect that I did.

[Sir James Craig was deſired to read the Letter, beginning in page 278 of the Supplement No. 2 to No. 3 of the printed papers.]

If

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If you had received the Letter now put into your hand whilſt you were Provincial Commander in Chief of the army, what would have been your ſentiments as to the diſpoſal of the truly formidable force you left in the field?—I ſhould have lamented the neceſſity of forming ſuch a detachment; but what would have been my opinion muſt have depended upon the knowledge of ſo many other circumſtances with which I am totally unacquainted, that it is impoſſible for me to ſay what it would have been.

If you had received that Letter, could you have imagined that we were poſſeſſed of an army ſufficient for the defence of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, the internal tranquillity of the Vizier's country, and the protection of it againſt Zemaun Shah, or any powerful invader?—I ſhould have ſeen no reaſon to doubt it; the army, however diſperſed, might have been aſſembled, and I have already ſaid, that the diſtance of the Shah's dominions would always allow time for reinforcing it from below; with regard to the internal tranquillity of the Nabob's country I muſt obſerve, however, that that Letter alludes to it at a period, and under circumſtances of which I have no knowledge, and therefore am not competent to judge of the indiſpenſible neceſſity that might exiſt for the preſence of troops.

What was the ſtrength of the army aſſembled on the frontier, when you commanded the ſame, to repel Zemaun Shah?—The army under my immediate command amounted to ſomething more than fifteen thouſand men, and I left alſo four battalions in the Nabob's dominions; the whole exceeded nineteen thouſand men.

What would have been your opinion of the ſecurity of Oude, and ultimately of our own poſſeſſions, if it was impoſſible to aſſemble a larger army on the frontier than five thouſand infantry and cavalry, to oppoſe the Shah or any other hoſtile power?—I ſhould have apprehended the loſs of our dominions; for I do not think ſuch a force at all equal to their defence againſt the Shah.

Would you have undertaken the repelling of the Shah with ſuch an army, conſidering the ſtate of Rohilkund and the other diſtricts of Oude, without conſiderable apprehenſions as to the iſſue?—Moſt certainly not.

What force did you recommend to be collected on the frontiers, or in any other parts of Oude?—I wiſhed for twenty thouſand men at leaſt.

Was an adequate force actually collected when you took the command?—I ſhould have been very glad if it had been greater; but, from the call for other ſervices, it was not in the power of the Bengal Government to give me more.

When was Golum Kaudir Khan, the pretender, defeated?—It was juſt before the march of the troops to Bareilly, I really do not recollect the exact date.

What became of the pretender, Golum Kaudir Khan?—I do not know that I ever heard.

From the time the army broke up at Anopſhire in January 1799, to the lateſt period you remained in the field, was there any threat of invaſion from any quarter?—Not that I recollect; there was a letter found among the Vizier Ali's papers, which gave cauſe to ſuſpect ſome engagement on the part of Ambagee to aſſiſt him in his attempt, in conſequence of which I had inſtructions relative to the aſſembling a force in the Dooab; but the ſuſpicion blew over, and I do not remember that any active meaſure actually took place about it.

When did you firſt hear of the defeat and death of Zemaun Shah?—I remember hearing of his defeat, and of his being deprived of ſight; but do not recollect at what time.

What was the utmoſt number you ever underſtood to have attached themſelves to Vizier Ali, and what deſcription of people were they whilſt in the diſtrict of Gorruckpore?—I believe the greateſt number to which his force was ever carried, was reported to be ſix thouſand; they were of all deſcriptions, but very few men of conſequence among them.

Amongſt thoſe ſix thouſand, do you imagine there were any ſoldiers that could at all be formidable to the Britiſh forces in Oude?—I never conſidered him as formidable, the difficulty was to get at him.

Was

Sir J. H. Craig.

Was there any inſurrection in any other part of Oude in conſequence of the flight of Vizier Ali from Benares into Gorruckpore, after the fatal tranſaction at Benares?—I do not believe there was.

After Vizier Ali fled, was not any diſturbance, even in Gorruckpore, entirely at an end, and throughout Oude?—I believe ſo.

How many of his partizans attended him in his flight?—He was then in Gorruckpore, and had thoſe ſix thouſand men. I never underſtood how many attended him immediately in the latter part of his flight. I always underſtood not above two or three.

Were you Commanding Officer of the Britiſh troops ſtationed in the Vizier's territories, in the years 1798, 1799, and 1800?—Yes.

Will you ſtate your opinion of the ſtate and efficiency and diſcipline of the troops of the Nabob Vizier at that period?—They were totally undiſciplined, mutinous licentious, and many of the battalions not armed.

Were they attached to the perſon and government of Saadut Ali Khan, the Nabob of Oude?—I never had much communication with them; but I always underſtood the reverſe, and I know the Nabob himſelf conſidered them in that light.

Did you conſider it to be deſirable to reduce the Nabob of Oude's troops during the whole of the period of your command in Oude?—I always thought them both uſeleſs and dangerous, conſequently, that it was deſirable to reduce them.

Did you conſider this reduction to be deſirable, with reference to the intereſt of the Nabob as well as to the Eaſt India Company, and with reference to the general defence and tranquillity of the Nabob's territories?—Upon every ground I conſidered it deſirable.

Upon the occaſion of diſbanding the Nabob's troops, was it not neceſſary to draw into Oude larger bodies of the Company's troops, than had been there before?—Certainly.

Was it not neceſſary to ſcatter the Company's troops in ſome degree over Oude?—Undoubtedly.

Were they ſcattered and ſeparated to a greater degree than neceſſary?—Not during my command.

Upon the occaſion of the expected invaſion of Zemaun Shah, and the preparations upon that occaſion, did you conſider that the Shah's advance towards and arrival at Delhi, might be ſo ſudden as to anticipate the preparations which were making to reſiſt him?—From the little oppoſition which I looked for from the Seiks, I certainly conceived ſuch an event to be poſſible.

Did you think it probable, that while the Britiſh Troops would be in advance upon the frontier, with a view to reſiſt the invaſion of Zemaun Shah, the tranquillity of the Nabob's territories would be diſturbed by the diſaffection of his ſubjects in Rohilcund, and the indiſcipline and diſaffection of his Troops?—I did; and left four battalions for the expreſs purpoſe of guarding againſt that evil.

Were any meaſures adopted by the Government, or the ſervants of the Nabob Vizier, at the period of the expected invaſion of Zemaun Shah, to collect ſupplies, or to form magazines for the uſe of the Britiſh Army?—Magazines were collected principallyby Almas's means, but by order of the Nabob, though they were dilatory in doing ſo, as they were in doing every thing elſe; but the Nabob ſeemed very deſirous himſelf to give every aſſiſtance in his power, and collected elephants and bullocks for that purpoſe with great readineſs.

Did the Nabob conſider his perſon in danger upon the occaſion of Vizier Ali's flight from Benares in 1799, after the murder of Mr. Cherry?—When that melancholy event took place I was at Anopſhire with the Army, but I underſtood from Mr. Lumſden, who was then Reſident, that the Nabob was exceedingly alarmed, in conſequence of which I marched a conſiderable part of the Army to Lucknow.

Did he expreſs any deſire at that time that the Company's Troops ſhould aſſemble near Lucknow?—He was very deſirous to have a conſiderable force there.

Sir J. H. Craig.

Was a detachment of the Company's Troops, under General Stewart, employed againſt Vizier Ali in Rohillcund and Gorruckpore?—In Gorruckpore they were—not in Rohillcund.

Can you ſtate by what means Vizier Ali eſcaped from Oude after your taking ſuch effectual meaſures to ſeize his perſon?—I do not remember that it was ever known.

Do you recollect the irruption into Rohillcund by the pretended Golaum Kadir?—Golum Kadir never penetrated into Rohillcund; he was defeated before he reached the Ganges, by the Troops of Begum Sumroo: Golum Kadir was himſelf a Rohilla, and we were apprehenſive of diſturbances in that country in conſequence of his approach.

Do you recollect your correſpondence upon this ſubject with Colonel Scott?—I cannot ſay that I remember all the particulars of it.

When the additional Britiſh Troops were introduced into Oude at the end of the year 1799 and in 1800, was it expected that that meaſure would occaſion apprehenſions in the minds of the Nabob's Aumildars, or renters and ſervants?—I do not remember that there was any particular apprehenſion on the ſubject; different people might have different opinions upon it.

Was it not deſirable to yourſelf and Colonel Scott, in forming the arrangements for the diſtribution of the Britiſh Troops upon this occaſion, to make uſe of the invaſion of the feigned Golum Kadir, or any other event, as a pretence for poſting Troops in any particular diſtrict, in order to remove the apprehenſions of the Aumildars and other officers of the Nabob's Government?—It was.

Did Zemaun Shah, to your knowledge, ever penetrate further than Lahore?—No, he did not.

Can you ſtate the diſtance from Lahore to Delhi?—I do not recollect it.

Can you take upon you to ſay the ſhorteſt period in which the Shah could approach Delhi from Lahore?—Not recollecting the diſtance, of courſe I cannot ſtate the period in which he could march it.

Did you not underſtand that General Peron was prepared with the whole of his force to oppoſe the approach of Zemaun Shah?—General Peron did not aſſemble his force, although I believe the Marhattas would have endeavoured to oppoſe the Shah, had he come.

Was not one of the cauſes aſſigned for the Shah's approach, the liberating of Shah Allum, who was then in the poſſeſſion of the Marhattas, from Delhi?—I always conſidered the plunder of Lucknow, and of our provinces, to be his great object.

Without the ſupply of elephants, cattle, and other aſſiſtance rendered by the Vizier, would not the advance of the army under your command have been conſiderably retarded and put to conſiderable inconvenience?—Certainly it would.

As the evidence is now cloſed, I beg leave to obſerve, that I have been examined upon tranſactions which took place eight years ago, during which period I have been engaged in much public buſineſs, which of courſe has taken off my attention from the events of that time, which I never ſuppoſed I ſhould be called upon to advert to; I take the liberty to mention this, becauſe I think it poſſible that my memory may not have ſerved me to be perfectly correct, particularly with reſpect to dates, though I beg to aſſure the Committee that it has been my earneſt wiſh to be ſo.

PAPER

Referred to in page 30.

DISTRICTS.	Names of the Aumils.	Amount of the Cabuleats of the Aumils.	Numbers of the Mooteyana.	Expence of the Mooteyana and of Collection.	Neat Sum receivable from each Aumil, deducting the Expence of Mooteyana and Collection.
Doab, excepting 4 Mohals belonging to the Sircar of Allahabad, and 16½ to Furruckabad, Jugdispore, Bigenow, Bangumow, 68 Mohals 10 Talooks	Almas Ally Khan	72,00,000	7 regular Battalions, amounting to 5,300 men; 2 Battalions of Nujeebs, 1,900 men; 2,500 Cavalry, 800 of which he furnishes by contract; the remainder have been with him so long as to be entirely at his devotion	18,00,000	54,00,000
Rohillcund, 54 Mohals	Mehudy Ally Khan	39,00,000	12 Battalions of various strength, 4,000 Cavalry, 40 pieces of Artillery. The Aumil has the power of dismissing any of these troops, and entertaining others	15,39,800	23,60,200
Kyrabad, 22 Mohals	Abu Mahomed, a relation of Hussen Reza	11,00,000	4 Battalions, 2,000 Cavalry. Hussen Reza has a Body-guard of 2 Battalions, which are paid from hence	5,40,000	7,60,000
Biswah, 3 Mohals 2 Zellahs	Hakim Bu Ali	2,00,000			
Biswara, 16 Mohals 2 Zellahs	In the name of Dooka Das; but in reality divided among Ticket Rai's Muttsuddies	10,50,000	- - - - - - -	2,50,000	8,00,000
Delmow and Barelly	Munsur Beg, by whom it is let to Sidi Almas	4,20,000	- - - - - - -	1,00,000	3,20,000
Manukpore Behar, 12 Talooks	Dunputrai	1,60,000	3 Companies of Sepoys and 3 of Nujeebs, 100 Cavalry, 2 Guns	60,000	1,00,000
Allahabad, 9 Mohals	Khosal Rai	7,00,000	- - - - - - -	3,00,000	4,00,000
Sultanpore, Acberpore, Pertaubgur, Rampore, Ahmety	Sutub Persaud	15,80,000	10 Battalions of various strength, and 2,000 Cavalry; 2 of the first and 200 of the last are Sutub Persaud's own	10,00,000	5,80,000
Mohaule, Zemindary of Himmut Ally	Baker Beg	1,25,000	4 Companies of Nujeebs, and his own Rassalah	1,00,000	25,000
Azemgur, 6 Mohals and 4 Zellahs	Allabeg, 2 Mohals and 4 Zillahs. Hakim Bu Ali, 4 D°	6,00,000	2 Battalions, Alla Beg's Rassala of 400 Horse, and 10 Guns	3,40,000	2,60,000
Gorruckpore	In the name of Bishen Dutt, but divided between Butchrage, Khaja Ain Uddin, and others	4,10,000	2 Battalions, and Khaja Ai Uddin's Russalah	3,00,000	1,10,000
Taandah	Butchrage	65,000	- - - - - - -	12,000	53,000
Baratch Bansi - Goondah Syluk	Nermul Das, Ticket Rai's Brother	11,00,000	- - - - - - -	3,00,000	8,00,000
Oude Rampour	Reejeb Beg, a Nephew of Hyder Beg	35,000	1 Battalion, 200 Cavalry	1,50,000	2,00,000
Deriabad Redowli	Azim Beg, D° - L°	4,00,000	- - D° - - - -	1,50,000	2,50,000
Sundila Meleabad	Serpran Beg, D° - D°	4,80,000	1 D° - - - 300 D° - -	2,00,000	2,80,000
Sandy Paly and Mahumdy	Munsaram, Brother to Hoolas Rai	5,00,000	- - - - - - -	1,50,000	3,50,000
Havelly Lucnow, 1 Mahal	Aga Askerry	80,000	- - - - - - -	10,000	70,000
Furruckabad, 16½ Mohals	- - - - - - - - -	4,50,000	1 Battalion 1,000 men, 200 Cavalry and Artillery	1,10,000	3,40,000
Mohan Munuabary and Iltifaal Gung	Giau Lall	3,00,000	- - - - - - -	30,000	2,70,000
Kyrigur	Rajah Oudut Sing. He is independent of the Aumil, and pays his rents to Tissin Ally Khan	2,00,000	- - - - - - -	- - -	2,00,000
Nabob Gunge, Mahadeva, &c.	Tissin Ally Khan	4,00,000	- - - - - - -	- - -	4,00,000
Sair and Customs	- - D°	4,00,000	Amany. - - - - - - -	- - -	4,00,000
		2,21,70,000	- - - - - - -	74,41,800	1,47,28,200

Appropriation of the same, and Manner of Payment, &c.	Nea Sum received at Lucknow, or mortgaged to the Shroffs.
From this the Vizier receives a yearly Nazerana of that; the remainder is paid by two great Payments, one in Sawon and the other about Phaugun. Interest is allowed on these advances, so that there remains about - - - - - - - - - - - - For the principal Loans assignments are granted on these payments.	51,00,000
A Peshgi of 7 Lacs was paid in Sawon, and Tuncas for 7 Lacs were granted to the Shroffs payable from the Rubbee Kists. Hoolas Rai had a Tunca for 2 Lacs on account of the Doab. The remainder is paid to Hussen Reza, the Vizier's brothers, Keda, Kings Khassa, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,00,000
A Peshgi of 1,70,000 was paid in Sawon and 1,00,000 in Aughun and Poos, and the remainder in Cheyte Bysack. Hoolas Rai had a Tunca for 2 Lacs on account of the Doab -	5,60,000
A Peshgi of 2 Lacs was paid in Bhadon, Hoolas Rai had a Tunca of 2 Lacs on account of the Doab. The remainder was paid to the Shroffs in Cheyte Bysack Jiete - - - -	6,00,000
In 1199 Munsur Beg held Biswarah Delmow and Barelly. It was promised he should be continued, and in Sawon he paid a Peshgi of 2,00,000. About a month after, Beswarah was taken from him, and these districts were left him to indemnify himself. Hyder Beg's family had a Tunca for 50,000; the rest was paid to the Shroffs. - - - - -	2,70,000
A Peshgi of 20,000 was paid in Sawon. The remainder goes to defray the establishment of Muttsuddies, &c. under Dunputrai - - - - - - - - - - -	20,000
A Peshgi of 70,000 was paid in Sawon, and the Shroffs had Tuncas for 80,000. The remainder was paid to Hollas Rai, on account of the Doab - - - - - - - -	1,50,000
The Aumils of these districts were three times changed within the year, and Peshgis to the amount of 4 Lacs were thus obtained. For the remainder the Shroffs had Tuncas. The Tuncas on these districts always exceed what is due from the Aumil by a great amount -	5,80,000
The Peshgi of 25,000 was the only payment - - - - - - - - - -	25,000
The whole was given to Alla Beg in Sawon, who paid a Peshgi of 80,000. In Maug four of the best Mohals were taken from him, and given to Hakim Du Ali, who paid a second Peshgi of 50,000. The Shroffs had Tuncas for 80,000 and the Bhow Begum for 50,000 -	2,60,000
A Peshgi of 40,000 was paid in Sawon. The remainder was given to Butchrage, in consideration of some old claim - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	40,000
Attickullah, the Vizier's Barber, has a Tunca for 36,000. The remainder Butchrage receives as above	
A Peshgi of 1,10,000 was paid in Sawon. The Shroffs had Tuncas for 1,50,000. The remainder is Ticket Rai's privy purse - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,60,000
A Peshgi of 40,000 was paid in Sawon. The Shroffs had a Tunca for 50,000. The rest was paid to Hoolas Rai, account Doab - - - - - - - - - - -	90,000
A Peshgi of 50,000 was paid in Sawon, and the Shroffs had a Tunca for 50,000. The rest was paid to Hoolas Rai on account of the Doab - - - - - - - -	1,00,000
A Peshgi of 50,000 was paid in Sawon. The remainder was paid to Hoolas Rai on account of the Doab - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	50,000
The whole is paid to Hoolas Rai on account of the Doab.	
Ditto - - - - - - - - D°	
The Shroffs had a Tunca for 1,00,000. The remaining 2,40,000 is paid to Hoolas Rai, on account of the Doab - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,00,000
This sum is allowed to Giau Lall for the maintenance of the Dawk and his own family, &c.	
Assigned for the maintenance of the Vizier's Toshuk kana or wardrobe,	

MINUTES of EVIDENCE on the Subject of The OUDE CHARGE.

Ordered to be printed 24th and 27th June 1806; and to be reprinted 26th January 1807.

240
41.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

The Affairs of The Carnatic.

Ordered to be printed 17th April 1807.

LIST of PAPERS, preſented to The Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in purſuance of their ORDERS of 23d March 1807.

No. 1.—Return to the 1ſt Order;—containing

Extract of Letter from the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 18th October 1797 - - page 3.

Letter from the Secret Committee to the Government of Fort St. George; dated 27th October 1797 - - - - - - - - - - 4.

Extract of Letter from the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, to the Government of Fort St. George; 5th June 1799 - - - - ibid.

No. 2. } Return to the 2d and 3d Orders;—ſtating, That the Papers thereby required, do
3. } not exiſt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

No. 4.—Return to the 4th Order;—Ditto - - - - - - - - - 5.

No. 5.—Return to the 5th Order;—containing

Letters from the diſcontented Members of the Families of the late Nabobs Wallah Jah and Omdut ul Omrah, to Lord Clive; viz.

Mahomed Najib Chan Bahauder and Mahomed Taki Khaun Behauder to Lord Clive; dated 30th July 1801 - - - - - - - - 6.

Remonſtrance of ſundry Members of the Families of the late Nabobs, againſt the Acceſſion of Azeem ul Dowlah; 26th July - - - - - ibid.

Paper ſigned by ſundry Members of the ſame Families, declaring Taj-ul Omrah to be the rightful Succeſſor - - - - - - - - - 7.

Declaration of the Mahomedan Lawyers, in favour of Taj-ul Omra Sultaun ul Niſſa Begum, to Lord Clive; 19th Sept. 1801 - - - - - ibid.

Ditto - - to ditto; 23d - - - - - - - - ibid.

Letter from the Aneveri and Wallajah Families to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George; no date - - - - - - - - - 10.

Ditto - - - ditto to ditto; 11th Dec. 1801 - - - ibid.

Seyſ-ul-Mulk to Lord Clive; no date - - - - - - - 11.

Ditto - - to ditto; no date - - - - - - - 12

Ditto - - to ditto; Nov. 1801 - - - - - - - ibid.

Letter from the Aneveri and Wallajah Families to Lord Clive; 18th Jan. 1802 13.

Ally Huſſein to Lord Clive; received 5th April - - - - - ibid.

Letter from the Aneveri and Wallajah Families to Lord Clive; 31ſt Aug. 1802 14.

Azeem ul Dowlah to Lord W^m. Bentinck; 4th Oct. 1804 - - - 15.

No. 6.—Notification iſſued by the Madras Government, and printed in the Madras Courier, and other Indian Papers, in the year 1792, after the Concluſion of the Treaty with his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, in alluſion to the Treaty ſo concluded, and to the Territories of the Nabob pledged by the ſame to the Eaſt India Company, in the event of any Failure by the Nabob in the Payment of the Kiſts ſtipulated in the ſaid Treaty - - - - - - - - - - - - 16.

No. 7. } Return to the 7th and 8th Orders;—ſtating, That the Papers thereby required,
8. } do not exiſt - - - - - - - - - - - - 17.

India Board Office,
April 1807.

—No. 1.—

RETURN to the 1ſt Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 23d March 1807;—for a "Copy of the Inſtructions given to "Lord Mornington by the Board of Controul, or by the Court of "Directors, or the Secret Committee thereof, previous to, or at the time "of, his Departure, to take Poſſeſſion of the Supreme Government of "Bengal, relative to the ſubſiſting Treaty between the Nabob of the "Carnatic and the Eaſt India Company, or to any propoſed Amendments "or Alteration in the ſame, or as to any new Treaty recommended to be "propoſed to the ſaid Nabob by the ſaid Lord Mornington, or as to any "Regulation to be ſubmitted to the ſaid Nabob, or to be enforced by the "ſaid Lord Mornington, having a tendency to alter the political Condition "or Relation of the ſaid Nabob with the ſaid Eaſt India Company; as alſo "of any Inſtructions to the foregoing effect, or to any part thereof, tranſ-"mitted by the ſaid Board of Controul, and the Court of Directors, or "Secret Committee thereof, to the ſaid Lord Mornington, ſubſequent to "his leaving England for the purpoſe of taking Charge of the ſaid Supreme "Government."

THERE were no other Inſtructions given by the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee of the Eaſt India Company, to Lord Mornington, on the ſubject of this Order, except the Directions contained in a Letter dated 18th October 1797, ſtated below, which appear to have been intended for his Lordſhip's guidance, although addreſſed to the Government of Fort St. George, at which place the Governor General was directed to land on his way to Bengal.

The Board of Commiſſioners for Affairs of India, never iſſue any Orders or Inſtructions to the Governments of India, except through the Secret Committee, or the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

Extract of a Letter from the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George; dated the 18th October 1797.

"We have requeſted Lord Mornington to make a ſhort ſtay at Madras, previous "to his proceeding to take upon himſelf the Government General of Bengal, for the "purpoſe of endeavouring to prevail on the Nabob of Arcot to agree to a modifica-"tion of the Treaty with his Highneſs in 1792. It were to be wiſhed, that the "zealous endeavours of Lord Hobart for that purpoſe had proved ſucceſsful; and "as, in our opinion, nothing ſhort of the modification propoſed, is likely to anſwer "any beneficial purpoſe, Lord Mornington will render a moſt eſſential ſervice to the "Company ſhould he be able to accompliſh that object, or an arrangement ſimilar "thereto. But feeling, as we do, the neceſſity of maintaining our credit with the "Country Powers, by an exact obſervance of Treaties, a principle ſo honourably "eſtabliſhed under Lord Cornwallis's adminiſtration, we cannot authorize his Lord-"ſhip to exert other powers than thoſe of perſuaſion to induce the Nabob to form a "new arrangement. To enter into a particular explanation of the relative ſituation "of the Company and the Nabob would be ſuperfluous. To point out the neceſſity "of that connection, being clearly defined, would be equally ſo. Nor is it leſs evi-"dent, that the regular payment of his Subſidy ſhould be inſured, that, in conſequence "of our being obliged to have recourſe to the ſecurity in caſe of failure on his part, "we may find the value of ſuch Security undiminiſhed, and the ſeveral Diſtricts "forming that Security, not impoveriſhed under the management of thoſe to whom "Tuncaws or Aſſignments may have been granted."

The foregoing Inſtructions were encloſed in a Letter from the Secret Committee, of which the following is a copy:

Copy

Copy of a Letter propoſed by the Secret Committee of the Eaſt India Company to be ſent to their Government of Fort St. George; dated 27th October 1797.

As it is of conſequence that the Nabob ſhould not be immediately acquainted with the whole of the contents of the Letter from the Court of Directors, on the ſubject of a modification of the Treaty of 1792, we have tranſmitted it through this Department; and enjoin you to take ſuch meaſures that the contents do not tranſpire, 'till ſuch time as Lord Mornington gives directions for its being placed upon the Public Records.

Eaſt India Houſe,
25th October 1797.

Approved,
(Signed) *Henry Dundas.*
W. Pitt.
S. Douglas.

Eaſt India Houſe,
London,
27th October 1797.

(Signed) *Hugh Inglis.*
Jacob Boſanquet.
John Manſhip.

The following Orders were ſubſequently given to the Madras Government:

Extract of Letter from the Court of Directors, in the Political Department, to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George; dated the 5th June 1799.

Para. 17.—" We have been adviſed by the Earl of Mornington, that the Nabob " continues to oppoſe a determined reſolution to the modification of the Treaty of " 1792, which has been repeatedly propoſed to him.—At the ſame time we obſerve, " that his Highneſs has diſtinctly acknowledged that he is in the practice of raiſing " Money annually by Aſſignments of the Revenues of thoſe Diſtricts which form the " ſecurity for the payment of the Company's Subſidy. As this practice is unqueſ- " tionably contrary to the letter, and ſubverſive of the ſpirit, of that Treaty, we " direct that, immediately upon the receipt hereof, you adopt the neceſſary meaſures " for taking poſſeſſion, in the name of the Company, of the whole or any part of the " ſaid Diſtricts, the Revenues of which ſhall appear to be ſo aſſigned; and that " you continue to hold the ſame, and collect the Rents thereof, in order that the " Company may not in future be deprived of the only ſecurity which they poſſeſs " under the before-mentioned Treaty, to anſwer any failure in the Nabob in the diſ- " charge of his Subſidy. You will immediately communicate to the Nabob the " determination we have come to, and the Orders you have received relative to this " point. You will obſerve, that this ſubject is perfectly diſtinct from the propoſed " arrangement with reſpect to the Poligars, by which a Fund will be eſtabliſhed for " the liquidation of the Company's Debt; to accompliſh which, the recent endea- " vours of Lord Mornington do not appear to have been ſucceſsful."

India Board Office,
the 16th April 1807.

Nos. 2 & 3.

RETURN to the Second and Third Orders of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 23d March 1807;—for " a Copy of the Review taken " by Lord Mornington, of the circumſtances which led to the arrange- " ments in the Carnatic in the year 1801, referred to in his Lordſhip's Letter " of the 28th of September 1801, to the Secret Committee of the Court " of Directors."—And for " Copies of any Letter or Letters, other than " that of the 23d of April 1800, from Lord Mornington to the Court of " Directors, or to their Secret Committee, or to the Board of Controul, " on the ſubject of the Papers diſcovered at Seringapatam, as they reſpected

" the

" the conduct of the late Nabobs Wallah Jah and Omdut ul Omrah, to-
" gether with any Anſwer or Anſwers thereto, by the ſaid Court of Directors,
" or their Secret Committee, or the Board of Controul, ſo far as the ſame
" have not already been laid before this Houſe."

It does not appear that any Document, purporting to be a Review taken by Lord Mornington, of the circumſtances which led to the arrangements in the Carnatic in the year 1801, has been received at the India Houſe;—

Nor are there any Letters, other than that of the 23d April 1800, from Lord Mornington to the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, on the ſubject of the Papers diſcovered at Seringapatam, as they reſpected the conduct of the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, or any Anſwers to ſuch Letters, except thoſe already before the Houſe, and contained in folio 87 of the Papers ordered to be printed in June 1802, and in folios 28 and 29 of the Paper N° 1, ordered to be printed in Auguſt 1803.

East India Houſe,
14th April 1807.

No. 4.

RETURN to the Fourth Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 23d March 1807;—for " Copies of any Minute or Minutes, Letter
" or Letters, from the Marquis Wellesley to Lord Clive, to the Court of
" Directors, or the Secret Committee thereof, or to the Board of Con-
" troul, expreſſive of the approbation of the Marquis Wellesley, or the
" Supreme Government of Calcutta, of the conduct of Lord Clive, in
" effecting the Treaty with Azeem ul Dowlah, and in the arrangements
" made by Lord Clive as to the Families of the Nabobs Wallah Jah and
" Omdut ul Omrah after the demiſe of the latter Prince, ſo far as the ſame
" have not already been laid before this Houſe."

It does not appear that there are any Letters from Marquis Wellesley to Lord Clive, to the Court of Directors, or to the Secret Committee of the East India Company (except thoſe Letters already before the Houſe) expreſſive of the approbation of Marquis Wellesley, or of the Supreme Government of Calcutta, of the conduct of Lord Clive reſpecting the Treaty with Azeem ul Dowlah, and in the arrangement made by Lord Clive as to the Families of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. There are Letters from Marquis Wellesley to Lord Clive, and to the Secret Committee, expreſſive of Marquis Wellesley's approbation of Lord Clive's general conduct in the adminiſtration of the affairs of the Government of Fort St. George.

India Board Office,
16th April 1807.

No. 5.

RETURN to the Fifth Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated the 23d March 1807;—for " Copies of all Letters from the Mem-
" bers of the Families of the late Nabobs Wallah Jah or Omdut ul Om-
" rah, to the Marquis Wellesley, complaining of any Grievances ſuſtained
" by any of the Members of the ſaid Families, at the hands of the Go-
" vernment of Fort St. George, or of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah; as
" alſo of any repreſentations from Lord Clive, or the Government of Fort
" St. George, to the Marquis Wellesley, or to the Supreme Government,
" on the ſaid alleged Grievances of the ſaid Families, ſo far as the ſame have
" not already been laid before this Houſe."

East India Houſe, 14th April 1807.

It does not appear that there were any Letters from the Members of the Families of the late Nabob's Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, addreſſed immediately to Marquis

Welleſley, complaining of any Grievances ſuſtained by any of the Members of the ſaid Families, at the hands of the Government of Madras; but there are ſeveral Letters of complaint addreſſed to Lord Clive, as Governor of Madras, all of which, in the courſe of official routine, have been tranſmitted to the Supreme Government of Bengal.

The Letters are as follow; viz.

No. 73.—Tranſlation of a Letter from Mahomed Najil Chan Bahadar and Mahomed Taki Chan Behadar, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c, &c. &c. Governor of Madras.

Dated, 30th July.

The date of the year is not mentioned, but from the Papers encloſed it muſt have been 1801.

We encloſe, for your Lordſhip's information, Copies of two Papers, written and delivered to us by the people of the Family of his Highneſs the late Nabob Wallajah, and thoſe of the Family of the late Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahader, ſtating the right of ſucceſſion of the Son and Heir of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and the want of due right in any other, on the part of the Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah; alſo the original of a Paper written by Moulana Abdul Ali Milik al Ulmah, a perſon ſuperior to any of his cotemporaries throughout Hindoſtan, for his extenſive knowledge of Mahommedan law, and by other learned men, repreſenting the right of the abovementioned Heir to the ſucceſſion.

The Heir above-mentioned, on loſing his honoured Father, conſidered your Lordſhip to have become to him an indulgent Parent.

By that tenderneſs, then, which is due from an affectionate Father, and by that juſtice and power which the Engliſh Nation, celebrated for juſtice, poſſeſs, we requeſt that your Lordſhip, from motives of tenderneſs and indulgence, would peruſe with attention theſe Papers, and in juſtice beſtow a kind conſideration on this caſe.

(Tranſlation.)—Copy of a Paper, authenticated to be a true Copy by the Seal of Kaſi Seyud Ghulam Huſſin Chan Al Alvi.

We, the people of the Families of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah Behadur, declare,

Apparently the Government intend to appoint Abdul Ali, commonly called Azim ul Dowla, as the ſucceſſor. Now, by the Mohammedan law, the abovenamed perſon, who was left without inheritance, has not any kind of right to the ſucceſſion. The deceaſed Amir ul Omra made no Will relative to the lordſhip or inheritance of Azim ul Dowlah, nor did his Highneſs the Navab Wallajah (may the mercy of God be upon him) give Azim ul Dowlah any thing belonging to Amir ul Omrah, nor any thing belonging to himſelf, and we ſhall never conſent to the ſucceſſion of the abovenamed perſon.

Dated 26th July 1801, and ſigned by

Milik ul Niſſa Begum,
Omdut ul Niſſa Begum,
Naval Rauſul Niſſa Begum,
Rahim ul Niſſa Begum,
Abdul Kadir Chan Bahadur,
Chuday Jah Begum,
Navab Zeil ul Niſſa Begum,
Perſunbe.
Amir ul Dowlah Bahadur,
Hiſſum ul Mulk Bahadur,
Iſtichar ul Dowlah Bahadur,
Naſir ul Mulk Bahadur,
Aatimad ul Mulk Bahadur,
Aſhiaf ul Mulk Bahadur,
Aatakad ul Mulk Bahadur,
Huſſein Mahomed Chan,
Sultan ul Niſſa Begum.

(Tranſlation.)

(Tranſlation.)—Copy of a Paper, certified as a true Copy by the Seal of Kaſi Seyud Ghulam Huſſein Chan ul Avi.

We, the people of the Families of the Navab Wallajah (may God's mercy be upon him) and of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur, declare,

By the Will of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur, to whom devolved, from the Navab Wallajah, all the rights of Government and the Country of the Carnatic, as well as the Property of his Father; theſe were given and bequeathed by the ſaid Navab Omdut ul Omrah to his heir and ſucceſſor the Navab Taj ul Omrah, who is entitled to the government by the Muſſulman law: We all the people of the Family, &c. take God and his prophet to witneſs, that we are, with heart and ſoul, willing and deſirous that the ſaid Taj ul Omrah ſhould ſucceed, in conformity to the abovementioned Will.

Dated 26th July 1801.

Syf ul Mulk,

I obey the Family.

Omdût ul Niſſa Begum,
Navab Raus ul Niſſa Begum,
Abdul Kadir Chan Bahadur,
Navab Zeil ul Niſſa Begum,
Rahein ul Niſſa Begum,
Chaday jal Begum,
Perſon Bi,
Amir ul Dowlah Bahadur,
Iſtichar ul Dowlah Bahadur,
Hiſſam ul Mulk,
Aſhiaf ul Mulk,
Aalikad ul Mulk,
Mahomed Huſſein Chan Bahadur,
Naſir ul Mulk Bahadur,
Sultan ul Niſſa Begum,
Malik ul Niſſa Begum.

(Tranſlation.)

The ordnance of the Holy Law, as well as eſtabliſhed precedent, and the practice of the Chalifs and Sultans is this, that a man's ſon becomes his heir; and when a father makes his ſon his heir, and gives the ſon all the property acquired by him the father, then ſuch ſon becomes heir and proprietor, without the participation of another. —And if the father be proprietor of territory, and previouſly to his death names his ſon as his heir, ſuch ſon then becomes heir accordingly, whether he be a * legitimate ſon or not. And if a perſon poſſeſſed of territory, and having a ſon, ſhould make another, whether an adopted or a mere ſtranger, his ſucceſſor or executor, then it behoves all to obey the perſon ſo appointed.

Note by the Tranſlator.

* From the womb of his proper lawful wife.

Such is the rule of inheritance as obſerved by the orthodox Chalifs.

For the* firſt Chalif, the leader of the faithful and the chief of the juſt, although he had a ſon, appointed the moſt diſtinguiſhed among the juſt, and the prince of the faithful, i. e. Omir ſon of Chatal, as his executor and ſucceſſor; and the prince of the faithful Omir, followed the ſame rule.

* Abu Behr.

The Sultans who ſucceeded the Chalifs obſerved the ſame law.

For from the time of Aba ul Malik, who was king of Arabia and Perſia, until the reign of Aba Manſur Davaniki, of the family of the Abſides, and Haran Baſhia, and his natural ſon Mamun Raſhia, and Muntaſir and Mutakel, the ſucceſſion to the Sultanut proceeded in this manner. Theſe were kings of Arabia and Perſia, and of the Sultans their ſucceſſors, until the preſent time; each Sultan, who at the time of his death made a Will, nominating a perſon to ſucceed him, was ſucceeded by the perſon ſo named as Sultaun. And ſuch perſon as refuſed to accredit the perſon ſo appointed to be Sultan, was doomed to impriſonment and death.

Thus, then, conformably with theſe evidences of law and of precedents, and with the uſage of preſent and preceding Sultans, the inheritance, and the right to all matters of right and property belonging to the Navab Wallajah Amir ul Hind, devolved to the deceaſed Navab Omdut ul Omra, and from the ſaid deceaſed, to the Navab Tajul Omra; becauſe the deceaſed Navab having appointed him his executor, and heir and ſucceſſor, then departed this life; wherefore the proprietor of all

theſe rights is the Navab Tujul Omrah Bahadar, and the intervention of another is contrary to law and precedents.

(Signed) Melik ul Ulama
Ghulam Huſſein Chan Kaſi ul Alvi.
Imam Buchſk.
Seyud Abd Ullah.
Mahmud Savi ul Kadri.
Maulavi Mohammed Ali.
Maulavi Mohammed Sadik.
Maulavi Kerim Ullah.
Mulavi Ala ul Din Ahmed.
Mulavi Abdul Rab, ſon of the Malik ul Rellama.
Maulavi Mahammud Baker.

True Tranſlations.
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

No. 74.—Tranſlation of a Letter from Sultaun ul Niſſa Begum, to the Right Honble. Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c; dated and received 19th September 1801.

Laſt night, about eight o'clock, Konban Ale, a ſervant of Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar Caun, attended by a party of the Company's Infantry, and the *Dubaſh of* Colonel Bowſer, entered the precincts of my habitation, and having looſed *five* elephants, my property, which ſtood there, ſaying that your Lordſhip had demanded them, thereupon took them away.

Lately alſo, there was a ſum of money, my property, amounting to 3,703 Star Pagodas and 222 Company's Rupees, depoſited with Chuajah Kamal ul Dinchan, Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur having impriſoned the Chan, poſſeſſed himſelf of the ſaid money.

One of your Lordſhip's Chobdars were ſufficient to have conveyed to me your Lordſhip's commands; when I ſhould not have failed to ſend the elephants to your preſence.—But the terror and alarm excited in the minds of children and weak women, by the formidable appearance of Korham Ali, the Dubaſh of the Colonel, and a military force, I had better leave to your Lordſhip to conceive, than attempt myſelf to deſcribe.

May your friendſhip and juſtice endure.

A true Tranſlation.
(Signed) *A. Falconar.*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

No. 76.—Tranſlation of a Letter from Sultan ul Niſſa Begum, to the Right Honble. Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c; dated 23d September 1801.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your Lordſhip's Letter of the 20th inſtant, which has comforted my anxious mind. My Lord, although adverting to your Lordſhip's rank and dignity, I ſhould ſcarcely have preſumed to addreſs your Lordſhip; yet as her late Highneſs, my revered mother, when ſpeaking of the great Lord Clive Bahadar, the very kind Friend of this Family, uſed to deſignate him by the name of Brother; I venture to detail, with the pen of friendſhip, the protection and patronage, and ſecurity, which this Family has experienced.

It is as evident as the Sun, that the Navab Wallajah, in the plenitude of his power as Ruler of the Country, and Head of this Houſe, poſſeſſing ſupreme controul over this Family, and who conferred on them all the benefits they enjoy, that the ſaid Navab, nevertheleſs, behaved to them with the utmoſt degree of indulgence and generoſity.—Notwithſtanding this, individuals of the Family, on being diſſatisfied, uſed to ſeek the protection of Government; for, during the firſt adminiſtration of Lord Pigot, the late Shalmut Jung Bahadur repairing to Madras, procured the order of Lord Pigot to the Nabob Wallajah, for ſending his Wife and Family, then at Trichinopoly, to the Preſidency, which was done accordingly; and during the period of Lord Pigot's ſecond adminiſtration, four Nephews of the Navab Wallajah, viz. Sumſam ul Dowlah Bahadur, Abdul Hakim Chan, the late Jane Jehan Chan, and Amirul

Dowlah

Dowlah Abdul Kader Chan Bahadur, reſorted to the protection of the Government. During the Government of Lord Hobart, Hafez Houſin Ali Chan, one of the brothers of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur, was received into the protection of Government; and the more recent caſe of Abd ul Samd Chan Bahadur, Diler Jung, and his brother, is within your Lordſhip's knowledge, how that the Navab Omdut ul Omrah could not exerciſe his will over them, but was obliged to uſe conciliatory meaſures. But, my Lord, the umbrage taken by theſe Refugees did not ariſe from any injury they had met with from their immediate Chiefs, but merely becauſe certain wiſhes they had entertained had not been gratified—hence they remonſtrated—and hence they found protection.

But how does it come to paſs, that now, when the whole Family are in danger of loſing their character, their honour, their lives, &c. yet they find no protection in your Lordſhip's Government too—Fifty years have elapſed, during which period we have experienced your Lordſhip's friendſhip; and for a period of almoſt eighty years, have we experienced the protection of the Company; we cannot doubt that the patronage of your Lordſhip, the protection of the Company's banner, and the ſecurity and ſafety of the gracious King of Great Britain is extended to us.

Your Lordſhip was pleaſed to write, that Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, was extremely deſirous to live on terms of harmony with the individuals of the Family, and to conſult their honour and comfort—my Lord, the individuals of the Family are influenced by the ſame wiſh; but, were the oppreſſions which they have experienced, and continue to experience, by the conduct of Azim ul Dowlah, to be detailed, the circumſtances would convert the chearfulneſs and ſerenity of your Lordſhip's mind into uneaſineſs and chagrin.

Your Lordſhip was pleaſed to ſuggeſt, that, with a view to eſtabliſh unanimity and concord among the different individuals of the Family, I ſhould uſe my beſt exertions to conciliate and ſatisfy Azim ul Dowlah: my Lord, myſelf and the reſt of the Family, are in reality the friends of Azim ul Dowlah, for he is to me, and to moſt of the Family, in the relation either of a ſon or grandſon, but the late irregularities of his conduct towards the Family, are oppreſſive and repugnant to ſuch a connection—over and above his former violence and tyranny, I ſhall relate the tranſactions of yeſterday; Iftichar ul Dowlah Bahadur, my brother-in-law, who labours under an exceſſive palpitation of the heart, and to whoſe health, ſome exerciſe in the cool of the evening is neceſſary, has nevertheleſs, ſince yeſterday, been confined to his houſe by Azim ul Dowlah's orders; moreover, the family phyſician, who, having attended on us in adminiſtering medicine for upwards of twenty years, is acquainted with the reſpective conſtitutions of the Family, he has been impriſoned by the direction of Azim ul Dowlah; the ſick of the Family are conſequently reduced to a ſtate of diſtreſs and danger. Azim ul Dowlah, yeſterday, alſo ſent a meſſage by Korban Ali, directing Tajul Omrah to deliver up to him the ſeal of the late Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah, otherwiſe he ſhould cauſe his food, drink, fuel, and other means of ſubſiſtence, to be withholden.

My Lord, I formerly repreſented to your Lordſhip, that our property was deſtroyed; now our very lives are in danger.

My Lord, three things are to this Family indiſpenſible; 1ſt. the means of our ſubſiſtence. 2d and 3d. the exerciſe of our ceremonies of condolence and congratulation; now your Lordſhip is entruſted with the former reſponſibility, and the controul of the two latter reſts with the Head of our Family; that Head, at preſent, is the Navab Syful Mulk Bahadar.

In ſhort, the object of this long detail is this, that by your Lordſhip's favour, the members of this Family may be ſuffered to live in peace and ſafety, unmoleſted, unoppreſſed, under the flag of the Company, protected by your Lordſhip's patronage from the violence of all.

Your Lordſhip was ſo juſt and good as to write me, that you ſhould direct* Azim ul Dowlah to reſtore the elephants and money of which he had poſſeſſed himſelf. I truſt that, through your Lordſhip's order, reſtitution ſhall be made accordingly; and that the ill uſage of Azim ul Dowlah towards this Family ſhall be reſtrained.

By the honour and dignity of the gracious King of Great Britain, by the faith and generoſity of the Engliſh Nation, by the juſtice and equity of the Honourable Company, this helpleſs and forlorn Family entreat to be forgiven; and implore their miſerable ſituation may be enquired into and relieved.

For the reſt, may your Lordſhip's friendſhip and juſtice for ever endure.

A true tranſlation.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

* This was not the expreſſion o his Lordſhip's letter. A. F.

No. 77.—Tranſlation of a Letter from the Aniveri* and Wallajah* Families; no date.

Note by the Tranſlator.
* Patronymic epithets from the titles of the Nabobs Anwir ul Deen and Wallajah. A. F.

To the Governor in Council.

Gentlemen,

We have repeatedly repreſented our helpleſs ſituation to Azim ul Dowlah Bahader, verbally and by letter, in the hopes that he would immediately attend to our ſituation, and remove our difficulties; but neither our repreſentations nor addreſſes have been of any avail. We ſtill continue in ſtrict reſtraint, and neither our relations, our friends, nor our ſervants, can viſit us without the greateſt apprehenſions.

Beſide experiencing theſe diſtreſſes and this diſgrace, our property and effects have been forced from us; our elephants, horſes, and houſes ſeized, nay, the money of one of us, by the orders of Azim ul Dowlah, has been plundered.

Gentlemen, we ſtate theſe circumſtances for your information, but ſtate them not by way of complaint. We are convinced that the Governor in Council, in conſideration of the arrangement which, by the authority of Government, they lately carried into effect; we are convinced, we ſay, that adverting to that circumſtance, you will take ſpecial care, Gentlemen, that from irregularities like theſe, the ſtigma of reproach ſhall not attach to the Engliſh name, famed as it is for good faith, that its good name ſhall not be converted into a bad name.

This para. is ſomewhat confuſed, but is almoſt literally tranſlated. A. F.

On every conſideration, we requeſt your Lordſhip to deliberate a little, let our lot be what it may; but being deſcended from Amirs, and accuſtomed to receive from the people homage, attendance, and nazars; from you, Gentlemen, endued as you are with juſtice, we expect the preſervation of our honour; you will not for a moment admit the *idea* even of our diſhonour and diſgrace.

To you, Gentlemen, what more need we write.

Sealed with the ſeals of
Navab Sultan ul Niſſa Begum,
Huſſam ul Mulk,
Melik ul Niſſa Begum,
Navab Rayiſul Niſſa Begum,
Navab Zaib ul Niſſa Begum,
Mahommud Naſir Chan,
Rayiſul Omra Mahommed Abdul Huſſein,
Omdut Niſſa Begum,
Hafiz Mahommud Naſer Khan,
Eatenad ul Mulk Bahadur.

A true Tranſlate.
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n^. T^r^. to Gov^t^.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Anivery and Wallajah Families to the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

Dated 11th December
Received 11th D^o^ } 1801.

On the 20th November, we addreſſed your Lordſhip in Council upon the ſubject of our helpleſs ſituation, but have not hitherto been favoured with a reply; the neceſſity of attending to our perſonal ſafety, ſuffer us not to remain inactive; and if we ſhould appear importunate, this neceſſity muſt be our excuſe; but we requeſt your Lordſhip's immediate attention to our ſituation.

Having already publickly repreſented to your Lordſhip in Council the hardſhips of our ſituation, it was ſuperfluous now to retrace them; we hope they are not forgotten. Although we have not hitherto received the conſolation of a ſatisfactory anſwer, we cannot however imagine that this conſolation is unattainable, and the eſtimation in which we hold your Lordſhip's virtues, and thoſe of the Gentlemen of the Council, renders it impoſſible for us to harbour the idea, that the tyranny, the oppreſſion, the degradation exerciſed over us, and repreſented to your Lordſhip in Council, that theſe injuries are to paſs uninveſtigated and unredreſſed.

Since we laſt repreſented our caſe, and the importance of it, to your Lordſhip, it has become ſtill more ſevere and alarming.

Our impriſonment is ſuch (alas! that our lot ſhould be ſo altered) that it muſt excite compaſſion in your benevolent minds; we have been loaded with opprobrium and

inſult,

inſult, inſults which add bitterneſs to the cup of adverſity, and render the chains of our captivity, barbarous as they are, more afflicting ſtill!

Weak, helpleſs, and innocent as we are, the hand of tyranny and oppreſſion has been extended over our perſons and property, the doors of ſome of our habitations have been violently broken, and our private apartments invaded and diſturbed by a terrifying body of hirelings, without a ſhadow of juſtice, and without the ſemblance of a reaſon to authorize ſo unjuſt, ſo unwarrantable a proceeding.

The reſidence of our Prince, the heir of our deceaſed elder brother, hath been unjuſtly broken, i. e. the doors have been forced open, his private apartment plundered, his friends calumniated and reviled, his ſervants beaten, and himſelf obliged to fly before an infamous ruffian rabble, (we cannot call them ſoldiers) to his interior apartments, to what is dearer than life, his honour and reputation.

It is unneceſſary that we ſhould apprize your Lordſhip in Council whence all this has originated; it is equally unneceſſary we ſhould point out to your Lordſhip in Council to what conſequence this cruelty and injuſtice quickly tends, a conſequence ſo evident and inevitable that every idiot may anticipate it.

It is incumbent on this Prince, the rightful heir, and on the families, to repreſent theſe circumſtances to your Lordſhip in Council, in the conviction that juſtice, equity, humanity, your own reputation, the fair fame of the Engliſh name, and the intereſts which your Lordſhip repreſents, will induce your Lordſhip to interpoſe your power, for the prevention of irregularities alike incompatible with juſtice, and repugnant to the beſt feelings of human nature.

We requeſt your Lordſhip in Council's attention to the ſubject of our preſent and former addreſs; and if your Lordſhip in Council ſhould deem it expedient, from public motives, to detain our Prince in confinement, we hope that ſuch confinement may be made as lenient as may be conſiſtent with the motives of ſuch confinement; and we moſt earneſtly entreat that, if it be neceſſary we ſhould ourſelves remain in confinement, we may not be ſubjected to the power of that perſon who is deſirous of our deſtruction, whoſe daily conduct inſpires us with terror, and whoſe intereſt it is to deſtroy us; but if we are to be conſidered priſoners, we requeſt of your Lordſhip's juſtice the common privilege of priſoners, the ſafety of our lives. Remove us, my Lord, from the precincts of Chepauk; keep us in ſome place of ſafety, in the cuſtody of the Company; afford us a pittance for our neceſſary ſupport; but ſuffer us not to remain within the graſp of an oppreſſive power which admits of no bounds, and acknowledges no law, and whoſe acts receive encouragement and ſupport from the troops who ſurround him, wearing the uniform of the King of Great Britain and the Company.

What more need we add.

(Signed) Sultan ul Niſſa Begum,
Huſſum ul Mulk Bahadur,
Melik ul Niſſa Begum,
Hafiz Mahommed Nafir Chan,
Abdul Kadir Chan,
Rayes ul Omri,
Rajes ul Niſſa Begum,
Omdut ul Niſſa Begum,
Jatamod ul Mulk Bahadur,
Jatazod ul Dowlah Bahadur.

Tranſlated as nearly as can be from the original, written in a very imperfect ſtyle.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Govr.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nabob Seyf ul Mulk, &c. &c. &c. Bahauder, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

God the High and the Gracious! In the name of the merciful and gracious God!

This day, Wedneſday the 15 July, my eldeſt brother, the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Bahauder, was received into the mercy of the Almighty.

According

According to right and inheritance, through the Divine favour, my claim to the ſucceſſion, as ſecond brother, precedes that of any of the Family; my deceaſed brother having no legitimate * ſon, as is known and evident to everybody.

* True ſon.

The Gentlemen of the Engliſh Nation and Company are juſt and equitable; and have for two generations manifeſted every kind of friendſhip, aſſiſtance, ſupport, and aid, for this Family.

Now as all affairs, great and ſmall, affecting this Family, reſt with the Engliſh Company and Nation, I therefore make my ſtrong claim † the mean of procuring for myſelf the favour, the affection, and the equity of the Engliſh Nation, who are Gentlemen endowed with juſtice.

† right.

Conſider me the friend and well-wiſher of the Engliſh Company and Nation.

May your friendſhip continue.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nabob Syf ul Mulk, &c. &c. &c. Bahadur, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Governor; without date.

The aſſiſtance, aid, and exertion, rendered by your Lordſhip's Father, for the ſupport of my Father's dignity at the commencement of his Government, I am hopeful your Lordſhip (in imitation of your Father's ſignal ſervices in aid of my Father's Government) will now manifeſt, in behalf of my hereditary right, as well here as in Bengal and in Europe.

I therefore addreſſed your Lordſhip a Letter on the ſubject of my right, to which I have not received a reply.—Favour me with an anſwer, that my mind may be at reſt. I have addreſſed a Letter to the Governor General Bahadur, aſſerting my right. Be ſo obliging as to forward it to Bengal, and to make me happy by a reply.

May your friendſhip endure.

True Tranſlation.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Gov^{t}.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nabob *Syf ul Mulk Bahadur*, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c; dated and received Novr 1801.

Lord Clive, your Lordſhip's illuſtrious Father, having had great affection for me in my younger years, uſed to call me his ſon, and intended to eſtabliſh me as Soubahdar of Bengal; owing to my youth at the time, my Mother was unwilling to part with me, otherwiſe I had been, until this time, Soubahdar of Bengal; ſuch has been my deſtiny. Since that time, owing to the interference of my Brothers, I have lived in a ſtate of difficulty and embarraſſment.

On your Lordſhip's arrival as Governor of Madras, I rejoiced exceedingly, thinking that as my Brother became Governor, my proſpects ſhould open, and my wiſhes be accompliſhed.

Owing to the intervention of my Brother the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, I was prevented from renewing and explaining to your Lordſhip my former friendſhip.

I did imagine that, when my Brother ſhould be no longer in my way, I ſhould obtain what is my right; but Government having for various reaſons deemed ſuch a meaſure inexpedient, reſolved on the meaſures which have recently taken place; and as I have always ſtudied your Lordſhip's pleaſure I acquieſced.

In this ſpirit, and in conformity with your Lordſhip's commands, I was the firſt who went to viſit the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur; I hope, therefore, that your Lordſhip, whom I conſider as my Brother, will take me by the hand and ſupport me in all matters, ſmall and great.

I now proceed more particularly to my caſe.—

In the family of my Father Walajah, through the Divine favour, there were many children, and a large expenditure;—but none of my Brothers have ſuch a family as I have.—Heretofore, I had other means of aſſiſtance beſides my Jaghire, notwithſtanding which I found it difficult to ſubſiſt myſelf. At preſent, the trouble and diſtreſs which I experience to ſupport myſelf, it is not fit that I ſhould explain to my friend; ſuffice it to ſay, that I am in a ſtate of the utmoſt embarraſſment and perplexity!

I beg,

I beg, therefore, that your Lordſhip, out of a kind and generous regard to the paternal affection which your Lordſhip's Father had for me, would be pleaſed to render my circumſtances eaſy by an increaſe to my allowance of 800 Pag^{s}, making up my preſent allowance of 1,200 Pagodas to 2,000 Pagodas per menſem; alſo to pay me the ſame from the commencement of the Fuſly year, from which date a balance would be due to me of three months.

If your Lordſhip ſhould direct me to be paid in this manner from the Company's Treaſury, I ſhould eſteem it a high obligation, otherwiſe my exiſtence will be expoſed to much diſtreſs.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Gov^{t}.

No. 17.—Tranſlation of a Letter from the Members of the Anweri and Wallajah Families, to the Right Honble Lord Clive, Governor in Council.

Dated { 13th Ramzam 1216 Hygere.
{ 18th January 1802.

We do ourſelves the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, as Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur has communicated to us his pleaſure that we ſhould quit the palace of the Garden of Chepak, if we were unwilling to accede to his wiſh of ſubmitting to his authority; therefore, we conſider it expedient that we ſhould provide ourſelves wth ſuitable habitations in Madras or its environs, in order that we may reſpectively proceed with our families, money, effects, and ſervants, as ſoon as poſſible, to ſuch proper place of abode.

But leſt at the time of our abandoning Chepak, any accident of diſſipation or loſs ſhould occur to the property and equipage of individuals, who have never yet been ſeparated from the ſeat of their rank and dignity, and who have been accuſtomed to go abroad with the pomp and ſtate and ſecurity of a retinue; we have therefore to requeſt of your Lordſhip's benevolence, generoſity, and indulgence, that you would direct ſome of the Company's troops to attend us, for our protection, from the time of our leaving Chepak, until we ſhall have arrived at our ſeveral habitations.

We are perſuaded that your Lordſhip, adverting to the delicacy of the predicament in which we are involved, will cheerfully accede to our requeſt. May your favour continue.

(Signed) The Navab Tajul Omen.

Seals of { Omdut ul Niſſa,
Abdul Kadir Chaw,
Eatazul ul Dowlah,
Eatamad ul Mulk
Rayis ul Miſſa Begam,
Zeibul Niſſa Begam,

Seals of { Sultan ul Niſſa Begam,
Melik ul Niſſa,
Mahommed Naſer Chan,
Rayis ul Omra,
Huſſum ul Mulk.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^{r} T^{r} to Govr.

N° 24.—Tranſlation of a Letter from Ali Huſſein Tajul Omra Bahadur to the Right Honble Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord, Without date; Rec^{d} 5 April 1802.

UNTIL the preſent time I entertained the expectation that your Lordſhip would have replied to the letters which have been addreſſed to your Lordſhip, as well by myſelf as by the members of this family; but the omiſſion of your Lordſhip in this reſpect has involved me in a variety of diſtreſs, apprehenſion, and embarraſſment. This ſolicitude of mind, ſuperadded to the unkind conduct of Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, hath gone half way to deprive me of my life; hence I have been ſeized with a ſevere illneſs (the effect of my protracted confinement), an illneſs of a nature ſo alarming that I have no hope of ſurviving it.

The ſpells and incantations which Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, with the approbation of hundreds of people, practiſes with a view to do me miſchief, I value not; but I am, however, deſirous to remove from this place; I know not indeed whither I ſhould go, but I deem it to be expedient and prudent inſtantly to remove hence, i. e. from this durance, to ſome better place.

The reſtraint impoſed by Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur is ſuch as to prevent one of my common ſervants, nay even a Doctor, from having acceſs to me; and this is matter of extreme ſatisfaction to him. I conjure you, my Lord, for the ſake of God, by the honour of the Company, and by your own humanity, that you would be pleaſed immediately to direct Colonel Bowſer to ſuffer any ſervant, or any Doctor whom I may call for, to have acceſs to me. I entreat that your Lordſhip would have the goodneſs inſtantly to requeſt of Dr. Anderſon to come to ſee me. I ſhall remember the obligation as long as I live. Delay not to do ſo, I pray you, for the ſake of God. This is the time to manifeſt your Lordſhip's favour; the matter admits not of delay.

May your generoſity be extended,

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. S. to Gov^{t}.

Note by the Tranſlator:

* Patronymic epithets from their Grandfather and Father, Anwar ul din Khan, and Mahommed Ali Walajah.

No. 42.—Tranſlation of a Letter from the ſeveral principal Individuals of the Anweri * and Wallajah Families.

Dated 31ſt Auguſt
Rec^{d} 2d Septr 1803.

YOUR Lordſhip has, doubtleſs, heard of our deplorable ſituation, and of the ſeries of difficulty, diſtreſs, and illneſs, which we have experienced. A ſtate of ſuffering which probably has not, ſince the days of Adam until now, fallen to the lot of any mortal. A detail of theſe ſufferings would certainly be painful to your Lordſhip's feeling heart. In ſhort, our eyes and our ears were eagerly directed to your Lordſhip's arrival, in like manner as the parched cultivation thirſts after the refreſhing rain, as the ſuckling for its mother's milk, or as the wretched and oppreſſed, for a benevolent protector.

Bleſſing and adoration be aſcribed to the Almighty! *ſince all theſe benefits were* yeſterday realized us! And our two-fold grief (from the demiſe of the Navab Amdul ul Omra Bahadur, and that of the Navab Tajul Omra Bahadur) is now diſſipated. Since yeſterday two ſuns, as it were, illumined our habitations, and diffuſed in each of them the cheering rays of hope and joy! May the Omnipotent render your government of this Preſidency, nay of the extent of Hindoſtan, happy and auſpicious.

To this effect we, the ſeveral members of the Anweri and Wallajah families, tender your Lordſhip our prayers and congratulations.

May your Lordſhip's favour be extended towards us.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
Perſian T. to Gov^{t}.

No. 32.—Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah B', to the Right Honble Lord William Bentinck, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received { 29 Jemaudeſauny 1219 Hegery. / 4th October 1804.

Several of the Members of my family, who have all along manifeſted the moſt inveterate averſion towards me, having lately ſignified their wiſhes to retire from my Garden of Chepauck received permiſſion from me to do ſo.

In conſequence of ſuch permiſſion, Hyſſam ul Mulk Sultan ul teſſa Begum Mulk ul neſſa Begum Mahomed Nauſer Cawn, with their families, and ſeveral others their adherents, have quitted the Garden of Chepauck.

My friend, it is not unknown to your Lordſhip how much I have ſuffered from the turbulent and refractory conduct of theſe people ever ſince my elevation to the muſnud of my anceſtors; every effort that malice or perverſeneſs could ſuggeſt, they have made uſe of to aſperſe my character, diſturb my comfort, and embarraſs my affairs, whilſt my conduct towards them has been marked throughout by lenity and moderation, and I have left no exertion untried to conciliate their affections.

Finding all my attempts to reconcile them to me to be unavailing, that their enmity was implacable, and that they were determined on a ſyſtem of unceaſing annoyance, with the approbation and concurrence of my friends, the Engliſh Government, I twice commanded them many months ago, to withdraw from my Garden, but they refuſed to do ſo under frivolous pretences; and now that they have retired (moſt probably under the influence of intereſted adviſers) they have not only carried away with them all the property belonging to my grandfather, my father, and my uncle, which had fallen into their poſſeſſion, together with the ſeals, firmauns, ſanuds, and other regalia, but, in the violence of their animoſity and intemperance, they have proceeded to ſuch a length, as to raſe the very buildings wherein they reſided; buildings which had been given them by the Nabob Wallajah (who reſts in Paradiſe) only as a reſidence, which formed a part of the palace of Chepauck, and having been mortgaged by the late Nabob Omdut ul Omra to Mr. Francis Lautour, were redeemed by me, through the medium of the Engliſh Government, after my elevation to the muſnud.

If, my friend, the conduct of theſe people has been of this nature whilſt reſiding within the precincts of my palace, and under my own immediate inſpection, what may they not attempt now that they are liberated from all reſtraint, and have free and direct communication with that deſcription of men whoſe intereſt it is to miſlead them, who profit by the folly, the vices, and the misfortunes of others; and who have no doubt adviſed them to withdraw themſelves from my protection, that they may be fleeced with the greater facility.

That theſe miſguided people will propagate many falſehoods, and do every thing they can to injure and calumniate me, is what I am naturally to expect; I know they are capable of anything; I have already apprized your Lordſhip of their being provided with a quantity of Sepoy cloathing, and a number of firelocks, and their intention of entertaining the Caffree company of Sepoys, whom I had recently diſmiſſed from my ſervice for ſeditious practices. I ſhall leave to your Lordſhip to judge of the propriety of their actions, the purity of their intentions, and the degree of credit that is due to any allegations they may make, truſting that your Lordſhip and the world will acknowledge my temperance and forbearance in ſuffering the dilapidation of the appendages of my palace, without manifeſting that degree of reſentment which ſo unjuſtifiable an act would have warranted.

The above audacious act of thoſe members of my family has been aggravated by the mean and reprehenſible manner in which they quitted my garden, without the uſual formality of taking leave.

I deemed it neceſſary to ſtate theſe particulars for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I write more?

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

No. 6.

A Copy of the Notification iſſued by the Madras Government, and printed in the Madras Courier, and other Indian Papers, in the years 1792, after the concluſion of the Treaty with his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic; in alluſion to the Treaty ſo concluded, and to the Territories of the Nabob, pledged by the ſame to the Eaſt India Company in the event of any failure by the Nabob in the payment of the Kiſts ſtipulated in the ſaid Treaty.

Madraſs Courier; Thurſday, 23d Augt 1792.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Honble. the Preſident in Council thinks it neceſſary to make public the following Clauſe in the 8th Article of a Treaty lately concluded between the Honble. Company and his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic:

"In conſequence of this meaſure, whereby the Diſtricts mentioned in the Schedule "N° 2. become reſponſible for any arrears that may accrue in the ſtipulated Kiſts, "the ſaid Nabob agrees that he will not grant Tuncahs or Aſſignments, on any ac- "count, on the Revenues of the Diſtricts of the Carnatic, eventually mortgaged to "the Company; and that if contrary to this condition, any Tuncahs or Aſſignments "ſhould exiſt when the ſaid Diſtricts, or any of them, ſhall be aſſumed by the ſaid "Company, ſuch Tuncahs or Aſſignments ſhall be declared by the contracting Parties "to be of no value, nor ſhall they remain in effect."

The Diſtricts ſo mortgaged as abovementioned, are thoſe of,

Tinevelley,
Trichinopoly,
Madura,
Ongole,
Nellore,
Palnaud,
Northern Diſtricts of the Arcot Province.

By order of the Honble. the Preſident in Council.

(Signed) *W. C. Jackſon.*
Secretary.

Fort St. George,
12th Auguſt 1792.

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